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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914.

[PART, 7 ANNO.]

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 10th August 1914.

No. 423.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAPHY.

No. 6509.

Dated, the 4th August 1914.

The following notification issued by His Britannic Majesty's Government is published for general information:—

His Britannic Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power reserved under article 8 of the International Telegraph Convention and article 17 of the International Radio Telegraph Convention to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio telegrams to and from or in transit through the United Kingdom, and to and from or in transit through all British possessions and all British protectorates whatsoever, save and except such telegrams and radio telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British possession or protectorate. With a view however to maintain convenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams and radio telegrams in plain language as foreign Governments or the public choose to send, provided, that such telegrams and

radio telegrams are written in English or French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to censorship by the British authorities; that is, that they may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with, in all respects at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the sender, and that no claim in respect of them whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is moreover essential that such telegrams and radio telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text, otherwise they are liable to be stopped and the name is omitted by post. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted either as addresses or as the names of senders.

NOTE—The term "telegram" is applied to radio telegraph messages sent from coast to shore as well as to those sent by cable at land line. The term "radio telegram" is used to denote messages exchanged between ships and the shore.

R. R. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of the Governor in Council.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEAVE.

No. 420.—Mr. William Gregg McFarland, I.C.S., husband privilege leave and furlough without period certificate for two years, from earlier the 22nd August 1914, under articles 222, 261 and 263 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 421.—Mr. Jandarra Koth Roy, I.C.S., privilege leave for three weeks from or after the 22nd August 1914, under article 262 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commenced, August 2, 1914.

No. 422.—Mr. Charles Alexander Foster, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Gwalior, during the absence of Mr. J. N. Roy, I.C.S., as leave or until further orders.

No. 423.—Mr. Geoffrey Thomas Hirst Nashen, I.C.S., on leave from leave, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Yashwanthpur, vide Mr. John Walter Gwynne, I.C.S. (seconded), and to act as Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue during the absence of Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., as leave or until further orders.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commenced, August 2, 1914.

No. 424.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1913), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Frederick Lindner of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Yabaki in the taluk of Gulur in the district of Belgaum, to celebrate marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 425.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1912, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Frederick Lindner of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Yabaki in the taluk of Gulur in the district of Belgaum, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Commenced, August 11, 1914.

No. 426.—The following *Death of India Extraordinary* is republished:—

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Delivered.

Under the 16th August 1914.

No. 101.—The following *Proclamation* by His Majesty the King which appeared in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of the 1st of August 1914, is republished for general information and guidance:—

By His King.

A PROCLAMATION.

George R.

Whereas by the fourth section of the Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteers) Act, 1910, it is enacted that a draft in respect of any such reserves as We shall deem fit (the reserves being first recommended to Parliament, if Parliament be sitting, or declared in Council, and notified by Proclamation if

Parliament be not sitting, or in being) to order and direct that the Volunteers under that Act, or as many as such part of them as We may deem necessary, shall be called upon actual service:

And whereas by the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteer Act, 1910, it is enacted that the power under the said Act of 1910 to raise and pay Volunteers, may be exercised outside the British Islands in respect of British or

And whereas by the Royal Reserve Act, 1900, the Admiralty is authorized to raise and keep up a new division, commonly known as the Royal Fleet Reserve, or a division in the war raised under that Act, and that the said division is liable to be called out as part of the Royal Naval Reserve, under the said fleet

And whereas by the Naval Reserve Act, 1900, it is provided that the Admiralty may raise and maintain a force to be called the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and that certain provisions of the said Act of 1910 (including the fourth section of that Act) as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to the force so raised:

And whereas by the first section of the Naval Reserve (Miscellaneous) Act, 1900, amending the said Act of 1910, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Us where We order and direct that Volunteers under that Act, shall be called upon actual service to authorize the Admiralty to raise, and where given to transfer or vary, such divisions as may seem necessary or proper for calling out all or any of the said Volunteers at the discretion may require:

And whereas We have authorized to Parliament that, owing to the state of Public Affairs, and the demands upon our Naval Forces for the protection of the Empire, no occasion has arisen for ordering and directing as in the said first-mentioned Act provided:

We do by this Our Proclamation order and direct that Volunteers under the said Acts shall be called into actual service:

And We do hereby authorize the said Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give, and when given to revoke or vary, such directions as may seem necessary or proper for calling out all or any of the said Volunteers at the discretion may require.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace the third day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GEORGE THE KING.

Edinburgh, July 22, 1914.

No. 431.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, relating to the Marine Department and those relating to Emigration, Certification of Identity, Passports, Certificates of Naturalization and Volunteers should send further notice be addressed to "Secretary H.I., the Nilgiris," and not to Port St. George as at present.

(The said notice paragraphs 3 (i) and (j) of Notification No. 185, dated 7th March 1914, published page 358 of Part I is the Act of George V., dated 10th March 1914.

Edinburgh, August 2, 1914.

No. 432.—The attention of heads of departments is drawn to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 845, Public, dated 26th September 1905, No. 451, Public, dated 4th July 1912, and No. 328, Public, dated 22nd July 1913, regarding the preparation and submission to Government of the returns and departmental reports required for the compilation of the Presidency Administration Report.

2. Heads of departments are requested to note that the statement prepared by them should be in the nature of a comprehensive survey of progress in the department concerned and that detailed statistics and figures would be out of place in them and should be avoided as far as possible.

Edinburgh, August 11, 1914.

No. 433.—The following extensions of the Government of India are requested:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Passes.

Dated, the 26th July 1914.

No. 177.—The Government-General in Council direct that the following amendments shall be made to the "Description of Civil Uniforms" published with the Home Department extension No. 415, dated the 11th April 1914:—

- (1) Under the head "Uniform—(working)"—
 - (a) Delete the words "and gilt was added upon" against "Overalls", and add the word "and" before "stripes."
 - (b) After the entry "Kand" add "Broad Kand—Broad gold and deep with bellows button."
 - (c) Delete the last sentence in the footnote under "Hot Weather Uniform."
 - (d) Add the following after the description of "Hot Weather Uniform"—
"Hot Weather Evening Dress Uniform."

Men Jacket.—White drill, coll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, 4 inches high at point and to centre behind. Shoulder straps and small gilt buttons on cuffs as prescribed for His Majesty's Uniform.

Waistcoat.—White Muslin as for Men Dress. A plain dark-blue decorated may be worn if preferred.

Shirts.—White drill with black leather fastenings. White drill buttons may be worn if preferred. If specially ordered military boots (patent leather) must be worn.

Tie.—Black silk.

Note.—The possession of this uniform is optional, and it may be worn in substitution for the Men Dress during such periods as the local Government may prescribe.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Dated, the 31st July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

In Relation to the Indian and Southern Rhodesia Military Regts.

No. 884.—Captain Thomas James Walters resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps, dated the 30th June 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Military Regts.

The 31st July 1914.

No. 911.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains in the Regts.

John Forrest, M.B.

Levent Hovak.

David Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keefe, M.B.

—30th July 1914.

James Kirkwood, M.B. *Ensign*.—30th July 1914.

A. BUTTERFORTH,

Asst. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 840.—Major James Andrew Robb, I.M.B., Superintendent, Central Jail, Victoria, condensed privilege leave and through no medical certificate for twelve months from the 5th August 1914, under sections 125, 163 and 302 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial, August 1, 1914.

No. 841.—Mr. William Ernest Michael, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry, to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Victoria.

No. 842.—M.B.Ey. Tachia Strydomayana, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Third Grade, Guyana District, during the absence of M.B.Ey. Eandigala Strydomayana from on leave or until further notice.

No. 843.—M.B.Ey. Panchanada Tamaschandra Appa Aravali, Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, to return from leave, to be Principal Assistant to the Superintendent of Prisons, Solera District.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 844.—

Colonial, August 5, 1914.

With effect from the 5th April 1914.

M.B.Ey. Radakatha Srinivasan Rao Aravali, Acting Registrar of Assurances, Sixth Grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, Sixth Grade.

With effect from date of joining.

M.B.Ey. Appa Aravali Srinivasan Aikari, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, Sixth Grade (no promotion).

M. S. Ry. Elipudi Narayana Sastri Mahadeva Sastri, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade (on probation).

M. S. Ry. Rangaswami Copala Adhavi, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade (on probation).

Mr. Clarence Joseph Strong, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to act as Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade.

M. S. Ry. Dhanasekara Nageswara Rao Gura, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to act as Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade.

With effect from the 1st April 1904.

M. S. Ry. Thevarathir Marjunga Rao Seta Rao Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Fourth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Third Grade.

M. S. Ry. Uthandi Uthandura Venkatesh Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fourth Grade.

Rajid Adam Sahib Holadar, Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade.

With effect from the date of retirement of M. S. Ry. P. S. Arava Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Third Grade.

M. S. Ry. Tachiyorum Nageswara Acharya Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Fourth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Third Grade.

M. S. Ry. Kurala Chandappa Thomas Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fourth Grade.

M. S. Ry. Madhava Srinivasaya Gura, Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade.

With effect from the 20th August 1904.

M. S. Ry. Pattasalai Duraim Anaimalai Andapasaai Pillai Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fourth Grade.

M. S. Ry. Tirumalaiah Duraim Anaimalai Subrahmanya Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Sixth Grade, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Fifth Grade.

POSTINGS.

No. 512.—

With effect from date of joining.

M. S. Ry. Gudicarla Srinivas Rao Aravali, Acting Registrar of Anaimalai, Salem District, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Selvery District.

With effect from the 15th August 1904.

Rajid Adam Sahib Holadar, Registrar of Anaimalai, Tiruchirappalli District (on leave), to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Coimbatore District.

With effect from date of joining.

M. S. Ry. Thyagaraja Krishnaiah Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Tiruchirappalli District, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Tiruchirappalli District.

M. S. Ry. Appa Ayyangar Nageswara Achari Aravali, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Tiruchirappalli District.

With effect from the date of this notification.

M. S. Ry. Pattasalai Duraim Anaimalai Andapasaai Pillai Aravali, Registrar of Anaimalai, Salem District (on leave), to be Registrar of Anaimalai, North Arcot District.

With effect from date of joining.

M. S. Ry. Elipudi Narayana Sastri Mahadeva Sastri Aravali, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Salem District.

M. S. Ry. Rangaswami Copala Adhavi Aravali, to be Registrar of Anaimalai, Coimbatore District.

Mr. Clarence Joseph Strong to act as Registrar of Anaimalai, North Arcot District.

M. S. Ry. Dhanasekara Nageswara Rao Gura to act as Registrar of Anaimalai, Coimbatore District.

ERRATA.

Government, August 2, 1904.

In notification No. 746, dated the 29th October 1903, published on page 1220 to 1221 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 19th October 1903, Part I.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
			For		
28	81	Endaga	120	46	Gutierrez.
10	123	Jhokopota.	122	54	Pothalank.
150	118	Matajkoti.	124	195	Agayapond.
			And		
98	48	Engada.	126	48	Gudicarla.
74	123	Jhokopota.	127	54	Pothalank (Vishantakal).
108	118	Matajkoti.	128	195	Agayapond.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Calcutta, August 2, 1904.

No. 844.—Under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hands in the English language.—
Mr. Gilbert Hollingshead Mansfield Jackson, Sessions Judge at Vengalpet.

No. 845.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 362.—

M. B. Ry. Ramachandrar Ayya Chellam Ayya, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Undanamur, in the district of Chingleput.

Calcutta, August 3, 1904.

M. B. Ry. Balar Prameshwar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bantwal, in the district of South Canara.

Calcutta, August 3, 1904.

No. 846.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 845, dated the 21st October 1902, published in pages 1044 and 1065 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 18th June, as amended by notification No. 486, dated the 26th May 1903, published on page 586 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th June 1903.—

M. B. Ry. Devanagayam Josa Das Pillai Arangal—Tiruvallur, in the district of Chingleput.
M. B. Ry. K. Subbajit Tiruvengoda Madalliyar Arangal—Tiruvallur, in the district of Chingleput.
M. B. Ry. Palayam K. Subbajit Chingleput Arangal—Tiruvallur, in the district of Chingleput.
M. B. Ry. Tiruvallur K. Subbajit Chingleput Arangal—Tiruvallur, in the district of Chingleput.

Calcutta, August 4, 1904.

Uthman Lakshmi Narayanaiah Sherik Puri Narayanaiah Arangal—Nagapattinam, in the district of Tanjore.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

M. B. Ry. M. S. Narayanaiah Kumbakonam Madalliyar Arangal—Tanjore, in the district of Chingleput.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

No. 847.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.—

M. B. Ry. Velamuri K. Subbajit Chingleput Arangal, in the district of Kistna.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

M. B. Ry. K. Subbajit Chingleput Arangal, in the district of Bellary.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

No. 848.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. B. Ry. Anandaram Ayya Nagapattinam Arangal, Second-class Magistrate in the district of Tanjore, is empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 362.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

No. 849.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. B. Ry. P. S. Krishna Rao Pottur Chingleput Arangal, in the district of Chingleput, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Calcutta, August 5, 1904.

No. 850.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Porand, in the district of Chingleput, conferred on Mr. Eugene David Soler, who has resigned his appointment.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, July 9, 1914.

No. 568.—The following amended draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under section 22 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), are published for general information. Notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the 15th October 1914 will be duly considered.

Draft rules.

In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and in pursuance of rules 14, 15 and 16 of the "Madras Factories Rules, 1913," the Governor in Council makes the following rules:—

14. In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not) and all the passages and stair cases shall be lime-washed at least once a year, dating from the period when last lime-washed. All the beams, rafters, doors and other woodwork shall either be lime-washed at least once a year dating from the period when last lime-washed or shall be painted or varnished once in four years dating from the period when last painted or varnished and shall be kept in a clean state.

15. The Board of Revenue may, by special order and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, exempt any factory or class of factories or any parts thereof from any of the provisions of the preceding rules on the ground that the said provisions are not necessary to satisfy the requirements of clause (a) of section 2 of the Act as to cleanliness, or are, by reason of special circumstances, inapplicable.

16. The Manager of every factory not exempted under rule 15 shall keep a register showing the dates on which the parts of the factory are lime-washed, painted or varnished.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Colombo, August 6, 1914.

No. 569.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Amendment Act, 1909 (XII of 1909), the Governor in Council amends, with effect from the 15th August 1914, the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the said Act in the local area comprised within the limits of the Ammapettai town in the Papanasam taluk, Tanjore District.

Colombo, August 7, 1914.

No. 569.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1905 (I of 1905), the Governor in Council enforces all village headmen in the South Canara District to enforce the execution of labour contracts in the district.

Colombo, August 11, 1914.

No. 570.—The following collections of the Government of India are republished:—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Jerome.

Colo, 11th July 1914.

No. 1575.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Nagier, of his office of temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from the 11th July 1914.

No. 1576.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (I and 2 Sec. 3, Cap. 12), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Ganapay, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency, to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras until the 15th October 1914, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in the said Court.

Police.

Colo, 11th July 1914.

No. 735.—Mr. G. V. Manabery, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coimbatore, during the absence on sanctioned leave of Mr. C. A. Lohary.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Colombo, August 5, 1914.

Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894) the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following village and measuring 66 acres, be the more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a building for the use of

candidate, Bikaneri, at Varan Banashahapuram; and under section 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the said Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

GOVERNMENT.

Description of land, with its day, week or month, with -1914 to 1915 number.	Name of owner or tenant.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Detailed survey, Bhadrachalam taluk, Pannamamangalam, District of Madras, taluk.			
Extensive, day, week, No. 144.	From Kappadali, Yachala, Karambalingam, Nore, Indira, Pappadali, Bikaneri.	North portion of the of the said land, 1000 square feet, and, portion of the said land, 1000 square feet, and, portion of the said land, 1000 square feet.	1000.

A. RUTHERFORTH,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Obtained, August 11, 1914.

No. 11.—The Board and Madras Service Fund which is provisionally managed and assessed by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the widows and children of subalterns and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Madras Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay) and to local fund income deriving from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are (1) that widows' daughters incapable of re-marriage or children who are under such mental or bodily infirmities as to be incapable of earning their livelihood or provide for themselves in the widow's and daughters' households are admitted to the fund; and (2) that widows and daughters' households are entitled to a refund of 20 per cent. of the amount paid, should the widows' daughters' households be able to earn their own maintenance after five years of admission. The fund is now open for admission and has a balance of over three and half lakhs with Government on deposit, interest. For terms of application and rules of the fund apply to the Comptroller, Indian Revenue, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Obtained, August 11, 1914.

No. 12.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LOANS AND ASSURANCES.

Sole, the 28th July 1914.

No. 1014-F.—Mr. N. Subramanyam Ayyar, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in this office, with effect from the 15th July 1914 and until further orders.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Sole, the 1st August 1914.

No. 1014-F.—The following announcement is published for general information:—

The Government of India, in accordance with the approval of the Secretary of State, that they will support advances by all the means in their power:

(1) In pursuance of the policy they will sell existing bills on London, from this week onwards and until further notice, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week, at the rate of 10.50 per cent. the rupee.

Any applicant to whom an advance is made may, at his option, instead of bills, receive telegraphic transfers, at a rate which is fixed for the period of 12.50 per cent. the rupee, for the amount advanced to him or any portion thereof, provided that the applicant to receive such advance has been introduced in descriptive application.

The amount of Mls. issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single Ml. will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

Mls. will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

All applications should be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, and should reach him not later than 15 noon (standard time) on Thursday in each week, beginning from the next week. Applications may be made by telegram. Supplementary detailed instructions will be issued by the Controller of Currency.

(3) Secondly, in view of the necessity for conserving all available resources for the support of exchange, the Government of India direct that for the present no gold shall be issued, whether from the currency office or otherwise, in amounts of less than £10,000 for any individual applicant. This restriction will have effect from Tuesday, August 11th.

Stale, the 11th August 1914.

No. 1934-Y.—The following announcement is published for general information:—

In the announcement of the 1st August on the subject of the measures contemplated by the Government of India for the support of exchange, it was stated that in view of the necessity for conserving their available resources for that object the Government of India found it necessary to place restrictions upon the issue of gold in India, and it was accordingly directed that no gold should be issued, whether from currency office or otherwise, in amounts of less than £10,000 to any individual applicant.

The situation in which those orders were passed has now been changed by the declaration of war between England and Germany, and a more prolonged period of weakness of exchange, accompanied by the sale of sterling bills on London, must now be anticipated. It has thus become necessary to reverse the policy of the Government of India absolutely for their primary function of supporting exchange and contributing to the recovery of India's requirements.

For these reasons, the Government of India have now directed, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, that no further issue of gold, whether from currency office or from treasure, shall be made.

A BUTTERWORTH,
As. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, August 7, 1914.

No. 57.—The Governor in Council withdraws the regulations under the Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Barmah inasmuch as having been revised that the port has been free from plague.

A BUTTERWORTH,
As. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, August 7, 1914.

No. 21.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1914.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant

Ships at the outbreak of Hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th October 1907, and being desirous of knowing, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday, the seventh day of August, that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by articles 5 to 7 of this Order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the *Lancet* Gazette, and articles 5 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which

(i) at the date of the break of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies; or

(ii) cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war;

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich Mean Time), on Friday, the fourteenth day of August, for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port:

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be deemed necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargoes as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary, or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other of the ports specified in article 1 of this Order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognized by the said Convention to requisition at any time subject to payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by articles 5 and 6 are not to extend to cable ships, or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 15 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show

by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favorable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by articles 3 to 6 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war, enters a port to which this Order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that British merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the *London Gazette*, and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships, which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the *London Gazette*.

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention relative to certain Restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at The Hague on the 18th October 1867, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and all Governors, officers, and authorities whom it may occasion to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appoint.

ALBION FRUIT.

NOTE TO ALBION RAILWAY Standard time for all Ports in 1894 will be adopted, viz.—

18th—4-30 A.M. succeeding the midnight referred to in article 3 of the Order in Council.

19th—5-30 A.M. succeeding the midnight referred to in article 3 of the Order in Council.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 22.—The following Proclamation published in a *Gazette of India*, dated 5th August 1914, is republished for general information:—

I, Charles, Baron Hardings of Penshurst, Governor-General in India and ex-officio Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

(Republished by order of the Governor in Council.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary

Governor, August 13, 1914.

No. 23.—The following Gazette of India Extraordinary is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

India, 5th August 1914.

No. 4-U.—It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Governor, August 4, 1914.

No. 57.—In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations relating to the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the result of the following nomination, elected to be an Additional Member of that Council by the electorate, was varied opposite her name, as hereby published:—

Names of candidates.					Electors.
Mr. John Coleman Selman	..	..	..	..	Madras United Association
					W. FRANCIS, <i>Ag. Secretary to Government.</i>

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Governor, August 5, 1914.

No. 410.—The following appointment of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

Mr. Robert A. Saxe, *Bachelior, Solicitor General*, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS

Governor, August 5, 1914.

No. 411.—The following appointments and postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Kail Venkateswaraiah, *Patula Gura, District Surinidhar, Visagapatnam*, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.
M.R.Sy. Kail Venkateswaraiah, *Patula Gura*, to General duty, Bellary

Gatoomand, August 7, 1914.

M. H. By. Odayarjoni Nasa, Bannarwan Ayar Arangal, Manager, Court of Wards office, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.
M. H. By. Odayarjoni Nasa, Bannarwan Ayar Arangal, to General duty, Colliqualah.

POSTINGS.

No. 410.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

Mr. Herbert A. Stone, to General duty, Chinglapet.
M. R. By. Soudraa Tuvachai Ayar Arangal, from General duty, Chinglapet, to General duty, Tinnervelly, as Personal Assistant to the Collector.
M. H. By. Kichu Soudraa Tuvachai Ayar Arangal, from General duty, Tinnervelly, to Special duty, Bannar, for the disposal of suits under the Estates Land Act, 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gatoomand, July 8, 1914.

No. 412.—For the words "and land records deputy surveyors" under the head "class of survey officers empowered" in the schedule in rule 2 of the rules under clause (c) of section 32 of the Madras Survey and Settlement Act, 1907, published on page 312 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1914, as last amended by notification No. 43 published on page 179 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th February 1913, substitute the words "land records and surveyors".

Gatoomand, August 3, 1914.

No. 414.—In the rules for the management of the Wadach Downs reserved forest in the 24th part as a pasturage and recreation ground, published in notification No. 140 on page 478 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th March 1913, under the following modifications:—

(a) Rule 11.—Substitute the following for the existing rule:—

"The grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and sheep shall be permitted within the reserve, except in Government plantations, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed from time to time, it being with the Collector to close against grazing or the grazing of any particular class of animal any portion of the reserve that he may deem necessary from time to time."

(b) Rule 12.—Substitute the following for the existing rule:—

"Grazing within the reserve is strictly prohibited."

Gatoomand, August 11, 1914.

No. 415.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

Gatoomand, 26th August 1914.

No. 622.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1913 (VIII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of British India of:—

Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture;
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;
Ammunition;
Explosive plants;
Explosives, mines, sub-marine and aeroplanes, including parts thereof;
Fuses and detonators;
Helicopters, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus;

Extraneous tools;
 Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;
 Materials used in ship construction;
 Heavy cables;
 Naval and Military stores of every description, including tools, engines, boats, shoes, harness and other equipment;
 Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for laying and cutting the same;
 Dry-filling and cutting the same;
 Range-finders;
 Searchlight apparatus;
 Submarine mines and torpedoes;
 Torpedoes not defense and parts thereof.

No. 1878.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Sea Customs Act, 1875 (No. 1 of 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of Welsh coal by sea from British India except in quantities sufficient for local requirements.

No. 4128.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the 8th section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1875," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of such commodities and goods, articles, machinery and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of vessel which may be used as feed for war.

Now whereas We, by, and with, the advice of our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that We should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing.

Now We, by, and with, the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from, and after, the date hereof the following goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that it is enjoin:—

Ammunition;
 Artillery, ships, hulls, of all kinds, and their component parts;
 Artillery, guns, mortars and howitzers, suitable for use at sea;
 Arms, rifles, of all kinds, and their component parts;
 Barrels;
 Carriages required for artillery;
 Cartridges, charges or all kinds and their component parts;
 Clothing and form-dresses;
 Cloth, hosiery;
 Copper, ore or unwrought of all kinds;
 Cotton, waste;
 Cotton suitable for use in manufacture of explosives;
 Dynamite;
 Gunpowder;
 Engines and horses, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 tons and upwards, whole or in parts;
 Form-dresses and socks;
 Fulminate of mercury;
 Gunpowder;
 Hats, top hats;
 Oil, coal tar;
 Oil, mineral, kerosene;
 Oil, kerosene;
 Oil, fuel;
 Oil, kerosene;
 Petroleum, fuel oil;
 Petroleum, gas oil;
 Petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including shell spirit);
 Projectiles, of all kinds, and their component parts;
 Rubber, raw;
 Ropes;
 Silk;
 Silk thread suitable for cartridges;
 Silk cloth;
 Silk thread;
 Surgical bandages and dressings;
 Tobacco;

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this third day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and in the fifth year of Our King.

By Our Secretary of State.

No. 418.—The following resolution of the Government of India on the paper relating to Excise Administration in India during 1914 is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Bombay.

No. 3025-3022 (21).

Dated *Bombay*, the 28th July 1914.

REPLY.—Despatch to the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India No. 13, dated the 26th February 1914, and enclosure.

Quarterly letter to Local Governments and Administrations in India No. 1565-1785-21, dated the 28th March 1914.

Despatch from the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India No. 17-Rev., dated the 20th May 1914, and enclosure.

EXPLANATION.—In the despatch of the 26th February 1914 the Government of India addressed the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India regarding serious suggestions offered to His Lordship on the subject of Indian excise administration by the Temperance Committee which visited upon him in July 1912. In the quarter letter of the 28th March 1914 they addressed Local Governments and Administrations reaffirming, *inter alia*, the general principles on which their excise policy is based and requesting that these principles might agree to be brought to the notice of local officers with instructions that the latter should endeavour to bear them in mind in administering the excise departments under their charge. In the despatch of the 20th May 1914 the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to indicate his acceptance of the general resolutions arrived at by the Government of India on the subject and to approve the policy in accordance with which the consumption of intoxicating drugs and liquors in this country has hitherto been controlled. At the same time His Lordship has indicated the directions in which progress may continue to be made with a view to check existing tendencies in favour of excessive consumption.

2. The Government of India are fully in accord with the recommendations of the Secretary of State on these points and desire to stimulate the correspondence to Local Governments and Administrations in India with the request that it may be recommended to all local officers concerned with the administration of the excise revenues. They invite particular attention to the observations offered in paragraph 4 of the despatch and desire that the necessity of maintaining the present attitude of vigilance and suspicion and of safeguarding the interests of temperance may be enjoined on all officers. They are prepared to consider favourably any special measures which Local Governments and Administrations may deem advisable in this connection.

3. With reference to the suggestions conveyed in paragraphs 5 to 7 of the despatch the Government of India would also ask that such further action as Local Governments and Administrations may be prepared to take in the matter of—

- (a) the closure of shops,
- (b) the restriction of the hours of sale of amiable articles,
- (c) the extension of the system of subsidiary magistrates and the enlargement of their franchise and powers, and
- (d) the adoption of the land tax system in selected areas

may be clearly noticed in the Provincial Excise or General Administration Reports for the year 1914-15. In the case of Administrations by which no such reports are submitted a special report on these matters should be submitted to the Government of India in due course.

4. Finally, with reference to paragraph 8 of the despatch, the Government of India would desire to request, offering to their quarter letter to the Home Department No. 120-701, dated the 12th September 1913, and request that inspecting officers be urged to see that the houses therein suggested are included in the registers in use in schools and that they are not neglected.

No. 12 of 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Bombay.

To

The Most Honourable The Members of Council, &c.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Bombay, the 28th February 1914.

MY LORD, MARQUESS.

We have the honour to reply to despatches No. 25 Revenue, dated the 26th September 1913, and No. 2, Revenue, dated the 2nd January 1914, in which Your Lordship asked for our views on the questions raised by Sir Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P., and the other members of the Temperance Deputation which visited upon you on the 19th of July 1912. Your Lordship returned in despatch No. 28 of the 26th October 1904 from Lord Strath's Government on the subject of Sir Herbert Roberts' earlier Despatches of August 1907, and asked that the Government should be satisfied in the statement recently submitted by Sir Herbert Roberts should be examined, in the light of any new

facts which might have come to notice since the issue of that despatch. You desired that we should again give the subject our most careful consideration and that we should acquaint Your Lordship with our conclusions on the specific reforms suggested in the statement. As the Department have raised questions closely connected with the principles on which our whole revenue policy is based, we considered it desirable in the present instance to consult Lord Government before submitting our views. We now enclose copies of a circular letter which we addressed to them on the subject on the 10th January 1913 and of their replies, together with copies of statements A to F, containing statements of the circumstances, reasons, etc. (in such particulars for each of the years 1910-11 to 1912-13, which we have had compiled from figures furnished by the Local Government. We also enclose copies of an address recently presented at Colombo to His Excellency the Viceroy by representatives of representative organisations in India, and of the reply made to it. We desire to draw Your Lordship's attention to the singular coincidence underlying the replies to our letter of the 24th January 1913. Indeed, apart from the one question of the relative merits of the auction and fixed fee systems for the disposal of shop licenses, a question on which divergent opinions are expressed and which we admit to be still an open point, it is apparent that Local Governments are agreed, both as to the objects to be kept in view and the methods by which it is hoped to attain them.

2. That our revenue policy has developed slowly and after mature consideration of all the problems which confront us, Your Lordship is well aware. Confiding our examination of the question to the developments which have taken place since the year 1905, it will be remembered that in the Despatches from the first Secretary of State, Lord Curzon, No. 35-Bombay, dated the 19th April of that year and No. 31-Bombay, dated the 14th March 1909, the following were laid down as the current principles on which Indian revenue policy should be based:—

- (i) that any extension of the basis of drinking was to be discouraged;
- (ii) that taxation was to be as high as was possible without overburdening Indian manufacturers and traders;

(You may, except in those considerations, a distinction between was to be raised from a minimum covering that of maintaining liquor).

These principles were re-affirmed in Lord Curzon's despatch No. 32-Bombay, dated the 16th May 1909; and in paragraph 212 to 215 of that reply No. 39, dated the 10th February 1909, Lord Lansdowne's Government accepted them in full, and indicated by letter at which object would be given to them. The following were the practical measures suggested in the despatch:—

- (a) the abolition of the auction system where practicable;
- (b) the gradual introduction of the central distillery system;
- (c) the imposition of as high a rate of duty as possible on country liquor, but the duty not to exceed the tax on imported liquor;
- (d) the restriction of the number of shops.

The policy thus outlined was fully accepted by Lord Curzon in his despatch No. 35-Bombay, dated the 27th March 1910, and has been subsequently followed ever since. The general effect of the recommendations of the Revenue Commission of 1905-06 was to carry forward this policy on the same lines but in greater detail. The various Resolutions issued as a consideration of their Report are known to Your Lordship, and do not require recapitulation. They give full and clear expression to the policy which we still approve and to which Lord Government, under our instructions, continues to give effect.

3. We now turn to the specific recommendations made by the Department as recommended in the first paragraph of the statement prepared by Mr Herbert Roberts. The first was to:—

"End the license for the sale of intoxicants should be strictly related to whether and that the issue of such be further limited by later speaking and certain strong laws being laid for all licensed premises."

These questions were dealt with in paragraphs 226 to 230 and 241 of the Revenue Commission's Report, and are referred to there, as expressed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of Resolution No. 100-Bombay, dated the 10th August 1907. Reference is also made to paragraphs 12 and 29 of the despatch from Lord Curzon's Government No. 39, dated the 10th February 1909. It is the view expressed in that despatch on the desirability of strictly relating the number of shops to the actual demand. (iii) has been prepared from the replies submitted by Local Governments, and is appended to enclosure No. 18 to that despatch, indicating the extent to which reductions have been effected since 1905-06. It will be observed that country spirit shops have been reduced by 7,189; upon shops by 2,599; by 1911 but this decrease is largely illusory, and is due chiefly to improvements of systems whereby liquor is now bottled, on the left, carbon, etc., for which there was not previously required.

Total shops have thus been reduced to the extent of 13,138. The net number of shops authorised during the last seven years (that makes the existing total of 38,556). The various resolutions from Lord Government indicate that all possible measures are being taken to reduce the number of shops, and we are entitled to claim that these measures have been attended with considerable success.

4. The Local Governments are also paying full attention to the question of the limitation of hours of sale. In paragraph 12 of their letter of the 27th October 1910, the Bengal Government intimated that they propose to issue orders directing that no shop for the sale of intoxicants shall be open before 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. by another and 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. by the same shop. They will also provide for the closure of all and, in particular, shops are being taken still further to limit the hours during which such shops will remain open. On a careful examination of all the replies received, we do not consider that it would be advisable to press for further limitations at present.

5. The next recommendation runs as follows:—

"That the system of revenue advisory committees be extended to all municipalities and that these committees should be made more representative and given power to deal with all business for the sale of intoxicants of every kind."

The desirability of such committees, as long ago as in 1905, and the same principle has consistently been recommended to Local Governments.

been re-affirmed in subsequent recommendations. In paragraph 136 of their Report the Enquiry Committee drew attention to the danger to be anticipated from a system of local option and in paragraphs 140 to 161 they advocated the appointment of advisory committees. These recommendations were embodied in paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of Resolution No. 2080 Eas., dated the 13th August 1907. The results of the advisory committees appointed in each province and the action taken by the local authorities on their recommendations. Part of this information was brought up to date in the statement reproduced in the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th September 1907. The number of shops closed during 1913-14 in the various provinces as advisory committees was 225; during 1912-13, 68; and last year, 120. These figures do not, however, adequately represent the extent to which the system is developing. The Bengal Government, in particular, have recently made a decided step forward in constituting all Local Boards committees for the rural areas in which they are situated, in delegating to Committees of Residents power to appoint members for the municipal areas under their charge; and in appointing fresh committees with housing powers for the Calcutta and its suburbs. In Assam, the Municipal Boards act as advisory committees in all urban areas, and the Chief Commissioners propose that the Local Boards should be similarly constituted in future in all large towns, and the system will be still further extended in all urban areas. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, advisory committees are appointed, though they have not yet been found very helpful. In Bombay, the system is widely in force. In the United Provinces and in Bihar and Cochin, it has hitherto been in force in the principal towns, but will now be extended to all rural portions to increase the number of committees from 10 to 50. In Madras, the system is already in force in all municipalities, and the question of its extension to estates is under consideration.

4. We have already expressed our opinion that the danger to be anticipated from the grant of full housing powers to municipalities possessing a non-official majority is that a system of local option would thereby be created, the effects of which would not yet be antagonistic to genuine progress in the cause of temperance. The non-official local system was well set out in paragraph 3 of the despatch from Lord Lansdowne's Government No. 137, dated the 24th May 1907, and again in paragraph 10 of their despatch of the 4th February 1909; and we believe that conditions have not been altered so far as to justify a reconsideration of the arguments then advanced. It is only too likely that, if non-official municipalities received full housing powers, one of two tendencies would be inevitable. If the temperance element prevailed, shops would be abolished in the first instance, and as a measure of self defence they would be driven to close municipalities. On the other hand, in more backward areas, the spirit of the municipalities would afford openings to those interested in the trade, and houses would be unobtrusively granted. These tendencies are well illustrated by the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. D. P. Farquhar in his report on the proceedings of the Enquiry Committee, dated the 10th November 1913. In a letter of the 10th November he stated in paragraph 11 of his letter of the 10th November 1913, "Inasmuch as the non-official majority is not in the majority of the Local Boards, the Government of Madras in paragraph 11 of their letter of the 10th November 1913, has asked the Government of the United Provinces and in paragraph 2 of the United Provinces letter of the 10th November 1913, to the Government of Madras, to increase the number of drinking shops was considered by a municipal committee with the express object of stimulating competition and so reducing the retail price of liquor. In the United Provinces, the Collector of Ferozabad "had to intervene to prevent the opening of a new foreign liquor shop, the petition for which had been backed by a large number of respectable people." The possibility of alternatives between both tendencies is mentioned in paragraph 11 of the letter from the Government of the Punjab. On a considered view of all the circumstances we are of opinion that it would be unwise to allow the danger for Local Governments to consider housing functions to committees possessing non-official majorities. By granting that power in the hands of untried officers or of committees with official majorities they ensure the success by the one authority capable of housing an untried officer or the desirability of granting or withholding licenses. There is no doubt, however, that the advice of the committees is generally sound. The system, as already observed, is gaining ground steadily; the views of the committees command great and increasing respect; and we consider that it would be most imprudent to attempt to limit further a movement which has developed and is developing extremely in healthy lines of its own.

5. The third recommendation is—

"That the system of housing shall be superseded by a system of fixed license fees as recommended by the Government Enquiry Committee of Enquiry."

The question here raised is admittedly controversial. In paragraph 180 at top of their Report the Enquiry Committee of 1908-09 recommended the adoption of the fixed fee system when the duty had been raised "to the highest practicable limit for the time being" and when such municipalities had been driven to a minimum. Lord Ripon's Government, however, decided, for the reasons set forth in their Resolution No. 2081 Eas., dated the 16th May 1907, in favour of the system of license fees, with adequate measures to ensure the sale of houses falling to unobtainable persons as purely speculative bids. On the relative merits of both systems the opinion of the Local Governments, as expressed in the various reports appended to this despatch, are of considerable interest. It will be observed that the Government of Bombay have adopted the fixed fee system and, although they are not prepared to express a final opinion at present, they report that their local officers are almost unanimous in its favour. In Assam, however, shops are only put up to satisfy the demand as it is willing to raise the license fee as far as is consistent to bring in a fair profit during the coming year. The Chief Commissioners of the United Provinces and Bihar state that it is the obvious aim, but not the object of the system under present conditions. The Government of the United Provinces prefer the license system but is prepared to experiment with fixed fees if the Government of India desire. The Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan is willing to undertake, but does not recommend, a similar experiment. The Punjab Government has tried the fixed fee system and has deliberately rejected it as it was found "to lead to a great increase in restricted municipalities." The remaining Local Governments and Administrations prefer the license system.

We do not consider that it is possible to add materially to the opinions already expressed on this difficult question. On the one hand, the existing system prevents the growth of useful industries which have admittedly given rise to considerable difficulties in the United Kingdom. It also provides an artificial inhibition of the extent to which duty may with safety be advanced, retail prices increased, and a rise of consumption checked. On the other hand, there is the danger that under the existing system any man under suitable hands and positions may thus be encouraged which the local revenue itself will find difficulty in suppressing. Finally, when conditions become more settled, when the material prosperity of the lower classes becomes less exposed to the fluctuations contingent on good and bad harvests, and when all, when periodical crises notwithstanding have obtained a greater degree of economy, an alteration of system may be found desirable. For the present, therefore, while we desire to retain the existing system as they have developed to reach local needs, we do not regard the question as closed. The existing experiment is being watched with close interest, and we are considering the advisability of suggesting to other Local Governments the desirability of instituting similar experiments in suitable areas.

3. The fourth recommendation of the Deputation is—

“That the existing function be removed from the control of the Revenue Department and (with proper safeguards) placed in the hands of the local committees or some other independent authority.”

The proposal, together with the suggestions contained in paragraph 14 of Sir Herbert Roberts' statement for the improvement of the existing excise system, has already been partially dealt with in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of this despatch. We do not propose to repeat the arguments already advanced as to the retention of existing powers in the hands of the local officers, or of advisory committees constituted with an official majority. We are glad to observe that Your Lordship, whilst expressing the opinion that you would like to see the double function gradually disappear, does the contrary of the Deputation to the advantage of changing Government officers with greater consideration for the public revenue than for the good well-being of the people. The impression has been frequently made by critics of Indian revenue policy. It was fully met by Lord Minto's Government in paragraph 14 of their despatch of the 8th October 1906, and again in the reply given by Sir Montagu to the Viceroy to the Indian Legislative Deputation at Calcutta. We desire to repeat the substance made in that reply, that we are not at all anxious that officers should be concerned in a large revenue through an increased consumption of intoxicants in that they secure any encouragement to do so from their superiors. Such a proceeding would be contrary to the whole spirit of British administration in India, and we fully endorse the Punjab Government's recommendation of three changes “to break and reject in the class of officers who form the backbone of our rule in India.”

5. We have now dealt with the major recommendations contained in the Herbert Roberts' statement. Other suggestions have also been offered, and we notice them in the order in which they were made. In paragraph 15 of the statement it is suggested that, if possible, more complete and uniform statistics should be furnished in the official returns, particularly those representing the consumption of opium and imported liquors. We repeat that we are unable to furnish figures representing consumption in a general return as they could only be obtained by inquiries which would cause undue inconvenience to revenue and commerce. It is further very unlikely that, if obtained, they would be reliable, and their value would be still further depreciated by the fact that the outside are being gradually seized by the indirect duty system under which all excises are given. We have, however, in our report been endeavouring to make the work of the Deputation by the issue of instructions under which statistics of the local consumption of imported liquors are now given in the annual provincial Reports. In paragraph 14 of the statement the request contained in paragraph 15 is attributed to abolition of excise and to destruction. The subject was dealt with in paragraph 367 of the Indian Commissioner's Report sent in paragraph 12 of the Enclosure, dated the 15th August 1907. Unhappily has already been introduced in the preparation of these statistics, and we do not consider that further action is at present desirable to supplement that already reported to Your Lordship in our despatch No. 10, dated the 17th June 1902.

In dealing with the question of statistics we include reference to the suggestions contained in your Revenue Secretary's letter No. K. & B. 2458, dated the 23rd November last. We propose to examine carefully the methods by which the statistics attached to the provincial Board Reports are collected and, if necessary, we will issue instructions designed to secure greater uniformity in their preparation in future. Improvements of system are clearly due to the inclusion or exclusion of figures for liquors transferred to other provinces for consumption. These and other recommendations have been verified in the statements forwarded with this despatch. It is for the reason that the figures now furnished differ in many cases both from those contained in the annual Board Reports and from those supplied with the despatch from Lord Minto's Government No. 544, dated the 8th October 1905.

10. It is further suggested in paragraph 20 of the statement that definite instructions should be issued as to the attitude in relation to private parties. The first definite pronouncement of this kind was made in Circular No. 4793 of the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated the 10th August 1906, and its substance. Similar instructions have frequently issued since; we need only mention those contained in Circular No. 5102, dated the 2nd July 1908; No. 7054, dated the 10th August 1909; No. 1415-D, dated the 21st April 1904, with which a copy of a memorandum by Sir P. S. F. (then Mr. Lely) was brought to the notice of local authorities, the opportunity being taken to re-affirm the general principles on which our Indian revenue policy is based, and Resolution No. 3030-Lxx, dated the 25th September 1905, appointing the Revenue Committee of that year. We have no objection, however, to the proposal that Local Governments should again be addressed on the subject, and we propose to do so when the next of this despatch.

Finally, it is suggested in the last paragraph of the statement that “the facts submitted in regard to the growth of the opium habit in India justify a reconsideration of the attitude towards an independent suggestion.” We would urge upon Your Lordship that there are no adequate grounds for accepting the suggestion, and we consider that such an enquiry would not serve any useful purpose. The local market generally is considered to be not of such a nature as to supply fully the requirements of local Governments and of the Government of India; and any special inquiries which are considered

SCALES OF RATES.

1. Circular Letter to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 675-403-113, dated the 30th January 1915.
2. Letter from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, No. 571-E, dated the 13th March 1915.
3. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, No. 5411-C & L, dated the 24th March 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, No. 93, dated the 25th February 1915.
4. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 2417, dated the 12th July 1915.
5. Letter from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2452-E, dated the 27th August 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- Letter from the Commissioner of Kachar to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2417-E, dated the 12th September 1915.
6. Letter from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 230-XV-1-2, dated the 24th September 1915.
7. Letter from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1382-1078, dated the 24th September 1915.
8. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 2045 S. (C. & L.), dated the 25th September 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- (1) Letter from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Government of the Punjab, No. 226-4, dated the 2nd August 1915.
- (2) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, to the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, No. 242, dated the 21st June 1915.
9. Letter from the Government of the United Provinces No. 578, dated the 26th September 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- (1) Letter from the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, to the Government of the United Provinces, No. 2772 S. V. E. 331-E, dated the 26th September 1915.
- (2) Letter from the Commissioner of Feroze, United Provinces, to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, No. 254-C. 11-45, dated the 2nd September 1915.
- (3) Letter from the Collector of Aligarh to the Commissioner, Agra Division, No. 2321, dated the 2nd July 1915.
- (4) Letter from the Collector of Gonda to the Commissioner, Gonda Division, No. 2313-V-207 (J. E.), dated the 1th August 1915.
- (5) Letter from the Collector of Mandla to the Commissioner, Raichak Division, No. 2470, dated the 2nd September 1915.
- (6) Letter from the Collector of Chanderi to the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, No. 2423, dated the 25th September 1915.
- (7) Proceedings of a Sub-Committee of the Success Municipal Board held on the 26th August 1915.
10. Letter from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan No. 2488 E, dated the 2nd October 1915.
11. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3692, dated the 2nd October 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- Resolution by the Government of Bombay, No. 514, dated the 23rd January 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
22. Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 11233-F, dated the 6th October 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- (1) Letter from the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 21-26-14, dated the 25th September 1915.
- (2) Letter from the Commissioner of Feroze and Pelt, Bihar and Orissa, to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa, No. 55-E, dated the 6th August 1915.
- (3) Circular and order in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on the 25th August 1915 regarding the action taken in that province on the representation of native advisory committees.
- (4) Statement showing the number of native shops in each district of Bihar and Orissa, which were refused, or which had their status changed, on the representation of native advisory committees formed in 1911-12 and 1912-13.
23. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 5647 S. E., dated the 27th October 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- Letter from the Commissioner of Feroze, Bengal, to the Government of Bengal, No. 2743 E, dated the 26th July 1915, and enclosure.
24. Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 822-34 E-15, dated the 26th October 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- (1) Letter from the Financial Commissioner, Burma, to the Government of Burma, No. 242-2E-38, dated the 15th August 1915.
- (2) Letter from the Commissioner of Feroze, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, No. 124-2E-84, dated the 7th July 1915, and enclosure, including reports from Divisional and District officers.
25. Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2253-Revenue, dated the 15th November 1915, and enclosure, viz.—
- (1) Statement showing issues of locally made foreign liquor and imports of foreign liquor in the Madras Presidency during each of the years 1909-10 to 1915-16.
- (2) Statement showing the reductions made in the number of shops for the sale of excisable articles during the period from 1909-10 to 1915-16.
- (3) Interim report issued by the Board of Revenue, Madras, regarding the question of the situation of liquor shops.
26. Statement A to F furnishing statistics of excise revenue, consumption, shops, etc., for the different provinces during each of the years 1908-09 to 1915-16.

the Finance Department No. 805-Est., dated the 7th September 1933, and the passage is quoted here for convenience of reference—

"The Government of India have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who are habituated to opium, and it is regarded by them as outside the duty of the Government and it is necessary in their opinion to make due provision for the needs of such persons. Their settled policy, however, is to minimise temptation to those who are not such and to discourage those among them who do, and to the enforcement of this policy all considerations of revenue must be subordinated."

The general measures by which effect should be given to this policy may be briefly indicated as follows—

- (1) Heavy effort should be made to suppress illicit methods of all kinds;
- (2) In order to effect this the utmost care should be exercised in measures calculated to restrict the almost possible control and supervision over the import and export traffic and their work should be facilitated by the adoption, where feasible, of the most satisfactory in line of the control system;
- (3) as far as possible without unduly encouraging illicit methods, consumption should be discouraged—
- (4) by the levy of as high a rate of duty as is possible, taking into account the special conditions obtaining in the locality and neighbourhood;
- (5) by enforcing, as far as possible and with due regard to legitimate requirements, the number of retail shops for the sale of liquor and drugs;
- (6) by regulating and closely supervising the house of sale, the selection of sites, and the general practices adopted in manufacture and sale.

(4) Advisory Committee should be appointed where possible, and effort should be given to their recommendations in so far as they are consistent with the general principles now laid down.

I am to ask that these principles may be brought to the notice of local officers with the request that they may be borne in mind in the future administration of their districts.

"(a. In connection with the appointment and powers of Advisory Committees I am to invite special attention to the extent in which the Executive Director of the Viceroy referred, in his despatch No. 1112-58, dated 1-8-1933, November 1933. I am to request that a full report on the results of the experiment may be submitted to the Government of India when the Local Government consider that they are in a position to express a definite opinion on the subject.)"

"(b. Paragraph 7 of the despatch deals with the difficult question of the first system for the disposal of opium, a question on which there is a considerable divergence of opinion. The subject is also mentioned in the reply given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the representatives of the Indian Legislative Councils. I am to make reference to the correspondence noted in the margin indicating the measures adopted by the Bombay Government in substituting the first two for the system now in the Presidency. The Government of India are wanting the experiment with interest; but, as the results are known, they do not intend to make a final pronouncement on the subject. They merely desire to suggest, leaving the decision for the present to the Government of India, that should the conditions in any particular area within the limits of the Presidency indicate that the results of the system are very satisfactory and that a change of system is desirable, an experiment might be made in such area with the first two systems on the basis which have hitherto been successful in the Bombay Presidency or on such other basis as the Government may prefer. The Government of India would be glad to be kept informed of the introduction and progress of any experiment made on these lines.)"

"(c. It is to state that the Government of India are watching with interest the results of the experiment now being conducted in the Bombay Presidency in the adoption of the first two systems. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the progress of the experiment may continue to be noted in the annual Eastern Report of the Presidency; and that a full report on the subject, showing the chief developments of the system, any defects which may have been observed in its operation and measures suggested for their correction, may be submitted for the information of the Government of India when the Local Government consider that the system has developed sufficiently to justify conclusions on the experience obtained.)"

"(d. I am now to draw attention to the recommendations contained in paragraph 11 of the statement submitted by Sir Herbert Saksela to the Secretary of State which forms an enclosure to the despatch to the Government of India No. 1112-58, dated the 6th September 1933. That, if possible, more complete and uniform statistics should be furnished in the official returns to show the total consumption of opium in India. It will be observed that the statistics which are furnished in response to the letter in the despatch No. 477-86-20, dated the 11th January 1933, have undergone some modification in their heading in State Nos. 1 & 2 appended to the despatch to the Secretary of State No. 1112-58, dated the 20th February 1934. The reasons for which these modifications were made are indicated briefly in the sixth paragraph of the despatch. The Government of India are now examining the merits of the suggestion appended to the annual provincial Eastern Reports with a view to secure greater uniformity, if possible, in their compilation, and a further communication will shortly be addressed to you on the subject.)"

"(e. Finally, I am to refer to paragraph 17 of the statement submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the representatives of Indian Legislative Councils, accompanied by the application of proposed revenue to the proposed of counter-measures to Intemperance. In his reply, His Excellency stated that he would bring this suggestion to the notice of the Government of India.)"

"(f. In reply, His Excellency stated that he would bring this suggestion to the notice of the Government of India.)"

any well devised expedients is assigned, the premier activity of India and to counteract any tendencies that threaten to undermine it.

6. I join in the recommendation of the detailed points on which the systems of the Local Governments have been sketched. Your despatch records the considerable progress already realised in several directions.

In three points of extreme administration we need a uniformity of action as clearly noticeable, and any initiative would be to suggest the direction of Local Governments and their right to make well considered experiments for the control of the trade. I note that since 1904-05 or less than 25,000 shops, licensed for the sale of liquor or drugs, have been closed and that while in some areas initiatives have been carried on for as at present seems advisable, in others a further direction may still be looked for. I agree with your Excellency's Government not at present to press the Local Governments to make further limitation of the number of shops than they now express their willingness to effect. I suggest the changes for which some of the provinces are prepared. Such experiments as the later opening hours at 24 a.m. in Bihar and Orissa, or even of 2000 ft. in the exceptional circumstances of the South West Frontier Province, and as the closing hours of streets suggested for rural areas in Bengal or areas of 4 p.m. which the Government of Assam is ready to consider, will doubtless be carefully studied; and if successful, such examples may be followed in those other parts of India which are not at present prepared for any change.

6. Similarly, I am ready to accept your view as to the attention and powers of the Advisory Committees, subject to certain observations, which I should desire to make. In the first place, the widely-spread establishment of these Committees in municipalities and rural areas implies the practical acceptance of the principle that licensing is a business which, without interfering the reserved area and the responsibility of Government, should be assumed in concert with local advice and as far as possible in deference to local opinion. That principle may be worked out with considerable flexibility of detail according to the circumstances of each locality. It appears suitable to urban, for rural areas, Local Boards, as is proposed in Bengal and Assam, or District Boards, as in the Punjab, in place of existing non-administrative machinery. Where the Local Government, however, does not consider it expedient to give an Advisory Committee in rural areas, there might be less formal means of consulting local opinion. For instance, I observe that in Mysore the existing rule is that—

"Local opinion and, where necessary the opinion of persons who may be specially interested, such as railway authorities, forest officers, and large employers of labour, should be obtained, and representation from District or Taluk Boards or from village panchayats should secure attention."

In Mysore, it is stated that "the opinions of rural traders, and more especially of the inhabitants of the villages, in whom it is proposed to establish a new shop, should continue to be consulted as at present, and no new shop should be opened in the face of any strong opposition from them, unless it is conclusively shown that such opposition springs from malicious motives."

These rules of practice seem to me to be appropriate.

Secondly, I hope that it may be found possible not to limit the functions of the Advisory Committee merely to questions of the number or location of shops. They may well serve as a channel through which local opinion may be conveyed as to matters of law, for instance, as to the regulation of shops in which they have been examined in Mysore, or generally as to urban and trading areas. It might also be worthy their recognition, appeal to local opinion as to public health, in towns or country, in which it might seem desirable and likely to be in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants that the ward or council area should be kept altogether free from the sale of intoxicants. In the foregoing I may refer to the manner of the Khudwasta sub-divisions in Bihar and Orissa, where an aboriginal area, surrounded by heavy open drinking, purchased for, and abolished in 1910, the entire removal of country liquor shops from their area. It would be a matter for regret if illicit selling were to develop, the breakdown of the Government. But some can be done recognised and may induce more under the observation of an Advisory Committee. Such a Committee should have power to draw attention in any case of the kind coming to notice within their respective local areas. I entirely approve the principle stated by the Commissioners of Mysore in the foregoing paragraph—

"Whenever it appears that the people of any particular locality have or have been deprived of the benefits of temperance it is desirable or even to make as honest attempt of abstaining from alcohol, Government will only be too willing to close the shops as they have done in the Khudwasta."

Thirdly, your Excellency's Government take the view that without prejudice to the eventual development of local control, it is not desirable at present to grant extensive powers to the Advisory Committees. I accept the opinion that their influence is as yet too recent to warrant a further extension of their functions. In some cases their liability is stretched, though on the whole they appear to have justified their existence. It may be agreed to have a preliminary development, but their future working should be closely watched. I can see no reason why, while their powers are of a conservative nature, they should need necessarily have an official majority—a point which is not suggested in Bengal and elsewhere, though it is not recorded in Mysore. I am glad, however, to observe an experiment of restricting licensing Boards with full and final powers of determining the number and location of licensed shops for Calcutta and each of its suburban municipalities, and for each of the towns of Howrah and Roorkee. This proposal, under which the District Department and one leading temperance association aim to have such an representative on a board of 1000, will provide the opportunity for a final consideration can have a predominant voice in licensing decisions. I went with interest the report up on the subject asked for in your memorial letter of the 20th March 1914, and I am sure the hope expressed by your Excellency is your address in the despatch that would upon the part of Calcutta that if the experiment should prove successful, the way will be cleared for a similar experiment in other large towns.

7. I observe that your Excellency's Government meet the question of licensing as the one question among liquor problems, on which diversity of opinion is suggested by the Local Governments. In place of the definite decision in favour of a modified system or free sale, as by the Assam Government of 1910 May 1910, the subject is held in your despatch to be, admittedly controversial, as were questions that is proposed as being subject. At the same time the experiment of a final free system for country liquor shops was sanctioned by the Government of India on the application of the Bombay

Government for the year 1899-1900 as three selected districts, and from the commencement of the year 1912-13 the taxation system for the disposal of country liquor there was practically abolished everywhere in the Presidency, save for the discretionary power reserved to the Collector of licensing to authorize in turn and every third year.

I shall not attempt to cover the ground of a well-known controversy. The arguments are in favour of measures adopted in the despatch, and they were decisively duly weighed before the Government of India gave permission to the Bombay Government to try its experiment. Any and every licensing system is open to some objections, and often there is but a choice of evils. Whichever may be the practical difficulties which Indian conditions present, there is much to be said in favour of a fixed-fee system which would secure to the State full profits but not more than these profits accruing from the monopoly which the State itself creates. Such a system would leave to the liquor seller the strongest trading profits which he might expect to obtain from the sale of ordinary commodities with which the State does not interfere. In case of the failure of the system, the State is then to be tempted to escape itself by legislative provision. Under a properly conducted fee system, based on accurate information intelligently and honestly used, the activities of the licensees would be an exercise of responsibility, good sense, and fitness. While no colour would be left for the suggestion that persons were the predominant consideration, the revenue that would be derived passively from established duties, and in a secondary degree from fees replacing the monopoly profits of the individual shops, would be as great as high as under a properly worked auction system the State might be likely to exact.

Such a system of adequate fixed fees differs widely from a system in which the fee is tentatively fixed at a low rate as part of a plan for lowering the price of liquor. This appears to have been the one with the unsuccessful Punjab experiment. It is enough to say that the object as expressed in the case appears to be the spirit of your Government's policy, and that, as is now recognized, state revenue must be based on coping with elastic distribution. A proper fixed-fee system should, as above stated, secure all the monopoly profits to which the State has a fair claim. On the other hand, there are some indications that in Calcutta and in some in the United Provinces, where there is no free trade of class, the existing system does not in fact secure for the State all such profits.

I am that among the reasons which led the Government of India to reject the fixed-fee system, recommended by the Enquiry Committee of 1900-01 the experience of England seems to have been overlooked. In paragraphs 20 to 22 of the advice of the Government of India in chapter X of the Report of the Enquiry Committee, the fixed fee system, it is stated, "has proved the most serious obstacle to and impediment to reform in England." And they dwell on the considerable difficulties that the growth of vested interests in England has given rise to. I agree that the old English system, under which few conventional fixed fees were levied, always merely at the mercy of an arbitrary and limited amount of revenue. However, as I believe, it is a fact that the monopoly profits in private hands, needed for the creation of vested interests. But the law experience of England should not be overlooked. The new system introduced under the Licensing Act of 1904 for beer because of which it is true that only a comparatively small number are granted—does succeed in preventing the creation of vested interests in the case of license, and no compensation is paid when these license holders are not renewed. It is not suggested that in the details this reformed English system should be copied, or that its precise machinery could be reproduced in India. Under the existing distillery system there is for other possible in the future the state as that now existing in England.

The Bombay system, which began as a limited experiment six years ago and is now in its third year of successful operation through the Presidency, may not have been working long enough to make it possible to gauge accurately the full effects of the abolition of the auction system. But so far it appears to give satisfaction, though in the last British Report of the Bombay Government for 1912-13, the Commissioner of Customs remarks that "the scale which has been tentatively prescribed for working out the fees, and which is a very important feature of it, is, I am inclined to think, unworkable in its details which will improve it." In a matter of this kind I should hesitate to overrule the experience which our S.D. by some of the Local Governments to the fixed-fee system. You state that "the Bombay experiment is being closely watched, and that you are considering the advisability of suggesting to other Local Governments the advisability of instituting similar experiments in suitable areas." I trust that before long it may be found possible to try these experiments in different localities, and that taking full advantage of the details of the Bombay experiment, these same officials who have opposed their villages to undertake the experiment should have the opportunity of doing so.

I have only further to observe that since it is laid throughout the reports on the importance of education and of the independent efforts of temperance workers on the total success of temperance reform. On the first point your Lordship, in referring to the Calcutta legislation, referred to the question of temperance training is similar. I would venture to suggest that the articles of temperance in the papers, which received the support of the British Medical Association, and was issued by the House of Education in 1904, a copy of which is appended to this despatch, might be adapted for use in schools in India; and that at least two or three times a year in those schools should be based upon it. It would doubtless need some reworking to meet Indian conditions, even though Indian students may not personally read it, there is some evidence that it is among the educated classes that the tendency to drink is to be suppressed. The articles at leading scientific authorities of the West. I also refer to the India. A similar point is raised in the reports for the re-organization of temperance reformers in the Temperance Association as the Advisory Committee and on the new Licensing Boards in Calcutta. But there is most for a movement of reform from within, springing from the people themselves, without which, as you rightly point out, the legislative efforts of Government could be haphazard in the successful attainment of the objects that it has in view.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) Curzon

BILLS OF LADIES OF "TEMPERANCE" FOR SCHOLARS ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Previous Work

3. It is hoped that in some of time such instruction on the subject of "Impersonation," in its simulated sense, as is suitable to Public Elementary Schools will be given by the regular Staff as part of the teaching of the elementary rules of personal health which should be included in the curriculum of every school. Article 3 (2) of the Code for 1910 indicates that such instruction should be given whenever possible, and Hygiene (which, of course, comprehends instruction relating to alcoholism) is now included as one of the regular subjects by Two Year Students in Training Colleges (Article 15a) of the Regulations for the Governor of Teachers for Elementary Schools.

At present, however, some schools have in their staff no teachers who have the special knowledge required for giving teaching of the blind, and in order that the scholars may receive instruction in "Temperance," the services of special pedagogical teachers have been hired by various Federations and Organizations, and have in many cases been accepted by Local Education Authorities and Managers of Schools. Such instruction has been allowed to serve towards the goal of general instruction required by the Code. These specialized teachers, however competent they may be, have not always the particular qualifications required by the Code, nor the experience of the mode of teaching which is necessary in Public Elementary Schools, and are provided for by the regular staff of the schools as the "special" or "affiliated" or "voluntary" teachers to be given by voluntary teachers which have been submitted for the Board's approval have been very numerous, and in some cases have not been specially designed for the instruction of scholars in Public Elementary Schools, nor have they always been appropriate to that purpose. In these circumstances, the Board have come to the conclusion that the time has come for the issue of an official syllabus in which all instruction in "Temperance" whether given by voluntary teachers or by teachers in the ordinary staff should conform to general criteria, and to some extent, to detail. It is, however, felt that it would be desirable to include in it certain broadly stated teaching points, the difficulty matter should be considered in order to provide security that the teaching given by the different teachers should be both accurate and consistent of facts and suitable in its manner of presentation to scholars in Public Elementary Schools.

3. The Following Strikethrough has seemingly been framed as a "Model" Solution for use by teachers in Public Elementary Schools, whether there are or are not, members of the School Staff, and the Board of Education. The following circumstances are proposed to approve under Article 7 of the Board of Education of Inverness which departs substantially from the Model. It is suggested that at least three lessons be the subject should be given to the children each year. It is, however, desirable to arrange, so far as may be possible, that if any part of the instruction is given to children who are under 10 years of age, it should be only that which is of the broadest and most general character, and that lessons on the matter of the Fifth Commandment shall only be given to children who are over 12 years of age. Where those lessons cannot be given, the teacher may be able to cover the ground to which he has alluded in two lessons and where no lesson only be given, it is probable that the teacher will be able to cover the ground in one lesson. The matter of the Strikethrough of the syllabus should be very lightly touched, the main object being to concentrate on Sections 7 and 11. Where the lessons are given to children by a brief explication of those verses be the case, it is clearly desirable to help the children to see that the main object of the lessons which have been presented. There is an obvious necessity for ensuring that a series of three lessons be given to the children within a comparatively short period. Lessons on this subject must be necessarily be given to the children in a systematic head to the curriculum, but can, appropriately be included in the day's lesson, of which limited they form a part.

It will be observed that the principle of the Syllabus is as it proceeds, so far as is possible, by means of question and answer, from facts which are so simple that it does not matter if the child is brought to know them, but that it has already experienced, and is led on, by amplification and illustration, to what is new, and what is of value to him as a student of a healthy life. Technical science and language which a child would not understand have been avoided as far as possible, and it is of the highest importance that in regard to the Syllabus the Teacher should be careful to employ only the simplest language.

4. From Notes for the guidance of Inspectors have been appended which elaborate the previously condensed statements of the British and American orders and, besides the line which should be taken, state the material which can be easily read in summary or abridging the several points. It is to be observed, interested that these Notes should ever be read to the men it used in such a way as to avoid the trouble with detail. It may be added that the whole series of these notes both in the British and in the American have been recently revised, and that the instructions drawn from these are supported by the scientific opinion of high authority.

[illegible]

3. The teacher will study what a youngster has done wisely in good habits and the appreciation and practice of a few simple and distinct rules of health and conduct, and, in addition, largely a lesson of good training.

There are open to the teachers on the staff of the School frequent opportunities, upon local and regular lessons, of impressing upon the students the importance of habits of self-control. It should be the object of every special occasion to be "temperance," as a virtue dependent upon the habits of self-control.

Discipline, in every sense, is a special little gift from the broad realm of the subject and plain promise for a good habit which it should be the constant aim of the School life, as less than of the Home-life, to develop in the student.

3. "Temperance" teaching in Public Elementary Schools should therefore, aim usually at illustrating upon themselves the manifest advantages of abstinence and the absence of advantage in

and the positive risks and dangers of any departure from it. The advice or inspiration, given should be based upon the broad facts of common experience, such as children can readily understand, and upon the experiences of trained observers (e.g., as to the extent to which the power to do mental and physical work is affected by the assumption of alcohol is its ordinary source), rather than upon the results of laboratory experiments or psychological studies. The latter may be valuable as the basis of advanced studies of Alcohol, but can have little, if any, real meaning for children. The teacher should carefully avoid anything, whether in the details or in the methods of dealing with them, calculated to excite needless curiosity or fear. Instruction on the subject of "Intemperance" should itself be temperate and should make a subordinate to such necessary capacity as a child possesses and to the ideas of decency, self-respect and dignified living which every good teacher endeavours to present to and cultivate in the children under his charge.

June 24, 1926.

ROBERT L. MENZIES.

(This second edition is identical with the first, except that Note 1 on page 1252 has been reprinted in somewhat clearer terms.)

SYLLABUS.

Session I.

Eating and Drinking: Food and its uses.

1. What things do we eat?

2. The different kinds of food.

Meats, fish, chickens, eggs, milk. Water is food.

3. What is the use of our food? Why food is necessary.

(a) Food is necessary for the growth of the body.

(b) Food protects the body from becoming thin and wasting away. It repairs waste.

(c) It is from food that we get our strength and power to work.

(d) It is by our food that the body is kept warm.

(e) The working of the mind depends upon the condition of the body. If the body is not properly fed the mind will not work so well.

4. Understanding and understanding. The body food is bad for the body; too much food is bad also.

5. The special conditions of the different kinds of food. Why people eat various kinds of food, and why they are wise to do so.

6. Things which people eat and drink for pleasure. Sweets, cakes, tea, coffee and more. Some of these things are foods or partly food. The value of each. Why people drink tea and coffee.

7. Other beverages.

Beverages other than water, which are in part useful, people also take for pleasure other beverages, such as beer, wine and spirits. These are not useful to the body as which our ordinary food, and such things as meat and milk, are useful. People often do themselves great harm by taking too much beer, wine and spirits.

The chief cause for this is that these beverages contain alcohol and little or no real food-substances.

Children and young people ought never to take alcoholic beverages in any circumstances, unless by a doctor's express order.

STUDIES OF ALCOHOL ON "UNDERSTANDING."

Session II.

Alcohol.—Effects of alcoholic beverages on the body.

1. The presence of alcohol in beer, wine and spirits.

Not only the beer, wine and spirits are useful to us in the same way that our ordinary food is useful; they also contain varying proportions of alcohol, which in pure form is injurious to the human body.

2. Some characteristics and uses of pure alcohol.

3. The properties of alcohol in beer, wine and spirits.

It is impossible to drink alcohol undiluted, because of the direct injury and pain it would produce. The harmful effects of alcohol are weakened, though not destroyed, when it is mixed with water and other things, as in alcoholic beverages.

4. The drinking of alcoholic beverages may be regarded injurious to health and changes in our bodies, which may be considered under the following headings:—

The effect of Alcohol on:—

(a) Growth.

(i) The power of the body to resist disease.

(ii) The body's strength and power to work.

(iii) The proper digestion of food.

(iv) The heat of the body.

(v) The control of the body.

(vi) The condition of the body which is maintained by the brain.

5. The effects of excessive drinking of Alcohol:

(a) The man or woman who habitually drinks too much alcohol may become a mental or physical wreck.

(b) Persons who drink too much alcohol are not, as a rule, long or healthy lives. The evidence of this.

(c) *It is from food that we get our strength and power to work.*—When we do work with our bodies or minds we use up our strength, and sooner or later we get tired and have to move about as though to work. Then, besides rest, we require food to supply fresh strength and energy to make up for that which we have lost.

(d) *It is by our food that the body is kept warm.*—As our bodies are warmer than the air and most of the objects which surround us, they are constantly cooling down and losing heat. When food is taken into the body and absorbed into the blood, heat is produced, in somewhat the same way, as heat is formed when anything is burned. It is the heat derived from our food which replaces the heat lost from the surface of the body, and which prevents us from becoming too cold. This explains why people often feel particularly cold when they are hungry.

(e) *The working of the mind depends on the condition of the body.*—Our minds cannot work well unless our bodies are properly fed and warmed, because food serves to strengthen both as well as body. Just as the body becomes weak and unable to work if it is not fed, so the brain also becomes less active if it is not nourished. Thus, children who are not properly fed cannot learn their lessons as well as if they were well nourished. It is, moreover, particularly important that children should receive suitable and sufficient food, because under-nourishment in childhood may damage, not only the body, but also the brain, upon the health, vigour and power of which so much of their future life depends.

4. *Quantity and variety.*—While we should always eat enough food to keep us strong and well, we should never take more than is necessary for that purpose. Too much food is not only useless, it also does harm. Extra and unnecessary food, either passed out of the body and is wasted, or else it builds up in the body as fat, so that people who eat too much, may become very stout. Such people are on the whole less healthy and are more liable to illness than those who have more self-control and eat only enough for their actual needs. Overfeeding may be, and often is, more harmful than underfeeding. It is quite as bad for children to have too much to eat as for them to be green or pale.

5. *The special conditions of the different kinds of food.*—Why people eat various kinds of food and why they are just as well as they are.—The natural kinds of food referred to above are all required by the body, and each kind is of use in its own particular way. For instance, meat, fish and eggs help the body to grow, to become strong and able to work, they help to make muscles and supply energy and strength. Cheese (which contains the most substance of milk) and milk are useful in the same way. Foods containing sugar and starch also help to maintain the body strong and fit for work, but they move it more so. Fat in food makes the body warm and keeps it from getting thin. Besides these foods, we should also eat in due proportion green vegetables, because they too help to keep the body healthy.

It is easy to see why it is not good to try and live on one kind of food alone. If, for example, we eat only bread and butter, we have starch and fat in our food, but that is not enough to make the body grow and keep strong. If we live on meat or fish only, we have not enough fat or sugar to keep us warm. If we do not have fresh vegetables or fruit with our food, we become ill, because we do not then lack the necessary salts and acids. This is the reason why sailors, who make long voyages, in sailing ships used to get ill, because in those days it was not possible to store enough fresh vegetables in hull for the whole voyage. We must, therefore, eat a little of a good many different kinds of food if we are to keep well and strong, but we should always avoid eating and drinking anything that is either useless or likely to do the body harm, and is, therefore, not a real "food," like those of which we have been speaking.

6. *Things which people eat but which do not do them good.*—Besides the food that people eat to do them good, we make their strong. There are many things which they eat merely because they like them. Children, for instance, like sweets and cakes. Some and others contain sugar and other pleasant things that are good for us if we do not eat too much of them. If we eat too many sweets, especially between meals, we have no appetite for the other more nourishing food which the body needs, and besides this the sweets and cakes they actually make us ill and so do harm.

People also drink things because they like them. For instance, tea, coffee and cocoa. Neither tea nor coffee is a real food; the only health to us we drink it in the milk and sugar that we put into it. The difference between milk or any other food and tea lies in the fact that milk gives the body power and strength, whereas tea only helps the body to get fresh and use the strength it has gained from real food. If people drink these things when they are tired, they feel for a short time fresher, and more able to work—they feel "stimulated," in fact. This is due to a certain substance which tea and coffee contain, which temporarily increases our capacity for muscular and mental work, and if taken in moderate quantities, does so without causing any marked reaction. This substance is a somewhat easily absorbed and gets itself absorbed. People, therefore, drink tea and coffee partly because they have a pleasant taste and quench thirst, but also partly because of their stimulating effect. If we drink them in moderation they do us no harm, but if we take them too frequently, especially for the purpose of freshening us up when we are tired, they may be distinctly harmful. When people are tired they do not need stimulants so much as rest and real food, before they begin to work again.

Tea should always be freshly made and should not be strong. To make tea properly, a teaspoonful of tea should be put into a glass warm tea-pot, boiling water should be poured in, and the tea may be left in about three or four minutes. If well they are ready to drink. If tea is left in a long time after it has been made, it soon begins to taste bitter; this is because a substance, "tannin," is being dissolved out of the tea-leaves by the hot water. The longer the tea stands, the more tannin there will be in it. Besides making the tea taste bitter, the tannin is bad for our bodies; it prevents food being properly absorbed, gives us indigestion and does harm in other ways also. Tea should be drunk soon after it is made because there is then very little tannin in it. Neither tea nor coffee is good for children; they should have milk or some instead. Cocoa is better for children than tea or coffee because it is less stimulating and contains a little more real food substance.

7. *Other beverages, such as beer, wine, spirits.*—Besides these beverages, there are others which people like because they like them, such as beer, wine and spirits. These things are not at all as good as tea, because they never make us grow, but keep the body from getting away, and they cannot make us strong or warm. They contain little or no real substance, as starch and so on, and they are a little sugar, and, they are, therefore, not "foods" like the others of which we have spoken. They

should not be used as food-thresholds, partly because they are unable to help or nourish the body but also partly because they may do actual harm by preventing real food substances from being absorbed into the blood. Many people, however, suppose that beer is a real food, and they drink it partly because they think it enables them more easily to work. It is true that there is a certain amount of nutriment in beer. There is, for example, a little sugar and there is a small quantity of the food substances found in meat. It is also enough food from time to time to benefit the body. However, it would be necessary to take an extremely large quantity. For this reason the good that might be done by the nourishing of a large quantity of beer. There is one important reason for not taking beer as a food. Another is the very fact, for even if the beer were done by the amount of beer which it would be necessary to drink, the cost of such a meal would be far greater than the cost of an equal amount of something taken in the form of ordinary food. For these two reasons, therefore, beer cannot be considered to be one of the "foods" which the body requires.

Then alcoholic beverages do not, as a rule, quench thirst as water or tea can do, in fact they make people more thirsty and it seems them to be inclined to be drinking more beer or spirits. There may be, in fact, actually increased and increased amount of being satisfied. If this happens people may do themselves great harm, just as people who drink strong tea for often may do themselves harm, but the harm that is done by beer wine and spirits is much greater because they produce a stimulation, alcohol, which tea does not, and this stimulation may be very dangerous to the body. Such beverages are especially liable to cause harm when they are taken between meals or without anything to eat.

Children and young people should not drink beer or spirits of any kind. When they are growing up, there will be able to judge for themselves whether they may take beer in small quantities, or whether it is not worth their not better to reduce to take any beer and spirits, and to give the money which would otherwise have been spent in this way to brighten their own lives and that of others. Children should be given alcohol only when the doctor advises it because they are ill. Doctors do not often order alcoholic drinks for children, because they understand how dangerous such drinks may be unless they are properly able to get some other nutriment which will be equally useful. Children do not, as a rule, like the taste of alcohol, or beer, with appropriate provisos that "alcohol is a whole - very temperance to the young, but nevertheless, the habit may be acquired and become a temptation later."

It must be remembered that we cannot harm our bodies when in health by refusing to drink beer or spirits, because the body does not require them, whereas it is always possible that women can only after as a consequence of taking such beverages.

We must also bear in mind that if alcohol is used regularly drinking habits may not infrequently result, for a more knowledge of the dangers of alcohol is not always a sufficient safeguard.

SECTION II.

1. The presence of alcohol in beer, wine, and spirits.—Beer, wine and spirits are not useful to the body in any of the special ways in which our ordinary food is useful. They also contain the dangerous substances which are referred to in the last section. This substance is alcohol, which in pure form is harmful to the human body.

2. Some Characteristics and Uses of Pure Alcohol.—Pure alcohol is colourless and looks like water, but it has a peculiar smell which water has not, and it also has not the power to quench thirst like water.

It will burn readily and quickly, which means that great deal, will take for itself; multiplied spirit, which is nearly all alcohol, is used for spirit lamps, etc., because it burns so well.

If mixed or vegetable substances such as bark or ginseng, or vegetable, are added to alcohol, they become hard and tough and would be useless as food. Alcohol cannot dissolve food as water can, and, therefore, cannot help the body to absorb and make use of food. In this, however, to dissolve other substances which water cannot dissolve.

Alcohol has a great attraction for water, and if substances containing water are added to alcohol, they lose the water and become dry and hard. Alcohol is also able to extract water from the tissues of the body, and this explains why alcoholic drinks tend to make a man more rather than less thirsty. When the body loses water, whatever the cause of this loss may be, there is needed some water for a renewal of the supply of water. Alcoholic beverages, therefore, make a person thirsty in the same way as he becomes thirsty after perspiring freely.

These properties of alcohol make it extremely useful in certain arts and manufactures, and for some industrial purposes. As a fuel, for example, it may be used for spirit lamps or in some engines. The chemical use of it is to prepare and purify drugs and other compounds. It is employed to dry and preserve substances; many acids and organic substances are preserved in spirit and because it is almost impossible to freeze alcohol, it is used instead of mercury in thermometers when an exceedingly low temperature is to be registered.

3. Properties of Alcohol in beer, wine and spirits.—It is not possible to drink pure alcohol, because it causes a hot painful feeling in the mouth, throat, and elsewhere, and also produces direct injury. Therefore, it can only be taken when diluted and made palatable by mixing it with water or other liquids less harmful than alcohol.

Beer, wine and spirits all contain alcohol. There is more in beer, more in most wines, and a great deal in spirits. (It is for this reason that beer will not burn, though freely will.) The percentage of alcohol by volume in most of the commoner alcoholic beverages may be stated as follows:—

Lager beer	contains about	4 per cent
Stout beer	" "	7 "
Claret, Port, etc.	" "	10-12 "
Port	" "	17-22 "
Spirits	" "	27 "
Orn. Brandy	" "	40-50 "
Whisky	" "	" "
Brandy	" "	" "

When people drink alcohol mixed with water or other liquids it does not poison them as pure alcohol would do, but even when it is made very weak, it may still have a harmful effect, especially if taken frequently. (Some of the "medicated wines," sold by chemists and others, contain a large percentage of alcohol, and are purchased freely for use as "tonics" by many people. By the infinitesimal use of such wines harm is done and intemperate habits may be acquired.)

4. *The Abuse of Alcoholic Beverages may bring about Physical Effects and Changes in our Bodies*.—The following are some of the serious effects of the drinking beverages containing alcohol upon human and animal bodies.

(a) *The Effect on Growth*.—If much alcohol is given to children and young people the growth of the body will be retarded with and instead of becoming tall and big they will most likely remain short and stunted. Let us see what happens if alcohol is given to plants. Cress seeds were sown by Dr. J. J. Ridge in separate glass tubes, some were given pure water and others water containing alcohol in varying quantities. The seeds which had pure water grew up strong and healthy, but the more alcohol there was in the water the less vigorous was the shoot, and when the alcohol formed one hundredth part of the water the seeds were killed. It was also found that the green seedling grows of glass, which is necessary in their healthy existence, is not freely produced if they are watered with even a very weak solution of alcohol.*

Again, the Dr. W. Richardson, M.C., observed that heavy doses of water animals, such as jelly fish, were very quickly killed if a little alcohol is added to the water in which they live. Thus, too, if alcohol is given to young animals, such as puppies or kittens, they grow up less strong and vigorous.

Although it has not been proved that alcohol has precisely the same effect on the human body as it has on plants and animals, yet it is probably harmful in the same manner in our bodies inasmuch as the same very small is harmful to the living matter in plants and animals. Alcohol cannot help the body to grow, but rather tends to retard and check its growth.

(b) *The Effect on the Power of the Body to resist Disease*.—Alcohol taken in excess lowers the resistance of the body to disease; that is to say, a person who habitually takes much beer or spirits is more likely to contract illness than one who does not. Sometimes, such a person is more likely to recover from the attacks of disease. Consumption and inflammation of the lungs are among the diseases in which alcohol may render people especially liable. Thus, again, wounds, sores and cuts heal far less readily in a person who takes much beer and spirits than in one who does not, and such a person is much more likely to suffer from blood poisoning.

(c) *The Effect on the Body's Strength and Power to work*.—The drinking of much beer and spirits tends to weaken the muscles of the heart and of the body generally and to diminish the power and capacity to work. Experiments were made by Dr. Pridmore with a gang of soldiers doing equally hard manual work (mowing), and going alternately taking beer during the work and the other not. In every case it was shown that although men taking beer might for a short time give up the alcohol, yet they were dropped behind, and at the end of the day the total work accomplished by them was less than that done by those who had no alcohol. In the South African War it was noticed by Dr. Pridmore that those who were with the column which entered Ladysmith, that soldiers who drank much alcohol when the fort is still not a long month, and even less fitted to overcome hardships and fatigue than those who either did not drink alcohol, or took it in very moderate amounts. Soldiers, when training for many or other sports, usually avoid alcohol because they know the harmful effect it may have upon their bodily strength and endurance. Mr. Ramsey says: "Some of the most powerful among all services have been tested out. On the Great Northern Railway there was a detachment of gang of men who did more work in a day than any other gang on the line and always left off work as late as 10 or 11 and a half rather than any other man. Every evening in this powerful gang was included by Mr. Ramsey before following across station it is less readily recruited than if much alcohol is taken during the work or exertion and the recuperative power of those who regularly take too much to drink are greatly lowered. Recently, therefore, it may be said that common experience shows that men engaged in very hard manual labour do their work more easily, in all respects, without alcohol."

(d) *The Effect on the Proper Digestion of Food*.—Beer and spirits, if taken in considerable quantities, have serious effects on the digestion. When an intake into a body the digestive work of the stomach is retarded, and if this retardation is frequently repeated, a form of chronic disease is set up, known as the pain and diarrhoea, which the more the digestive function of the stomach are interfered with, food is not absorbed into the blood as freely as it usually is and the general nutrition, therefore, suffers. Alcohol, when taken in such quantities, also tends to destroy the natural appetite and the wholesome sensation of hunger which men as well as good digestion. In fact, in drinking, when left the body, and this, together with defective absorption, seems to bring about a condition of under-nourishment.

(e) *The Effect on the Heat of the Body*.—The action of alcohol upon the blood vessels of the skin to become very hot of blood. This makes the skin feel hot and look flushed while a temporary feeling of warmth is experienced by the body generally. This feeling, however, soon passes away and the heat lost and rapidly, especially if no warming food was eaten with the beer or spirits. This is because heat is quickly lost from the hot flushed area, and alcohol, therefore, brings about a waste and dissipation of the body heat, and so makes the body colder than it would otherwise have been, while it has no power to replace the heat lost as a real food would do. It should be the reason never be taken to make a person warm, as it really has the opposite effect in the end. Many friends especially have not perceived alcohol to be taken as a beverage by members of their expedition, partly because it causes the loss of heat, which is especially serious in cold climates, and partly because it so greatly diminishes the muscular strength and the capacity for endurance. A man drinking much alcohol is a very cold drinker is help in suffer severely, or even die, from the cold because the heat lost is lost from the body as much as the alcohol. Persons prone to catch a cold are in this

* Alcohol and Jelly Fish, by J. J. Ridge, M.C., 1902, p. 52.

† Ibid., p. 52.

‡ Ward and Wynn, Ramsey, 1901, p. 73.

§ For many reasons and partly to make this heading as a *Journal of Personal Hygiene*, by the late Edward A. Tuckwell, M.C., & a N. (persons dealing with Alcoholic Beverages).

no work will do better work. other things being equal, than one who does, and is, therefore, able to obtain and keep regular employment and to get better wages; moreover, such a man can be depended on while the drinker cannot, and he will, therefore, be treated by his employers and may have more every opportunity of getting on and improving his position than will come to the steady man.

Sobriety in those on a bid to efficient and productive labour, and as the rate of pay is influenced by the quality and value of the work done, sobriety will help to produce a sound and sensible good wage. Intemperance, on the other hand, tends to leave the opposite effect, and is indeed one of the chief causes of pauperism.

(a) *At Health, Steady, Industry.*—The heavy drinker is seldom really well in health, partly because he often has not much money to spend, and what he has he prefers to spend in drink rather than in nourishing food, partly, too, because of the diseases caused by the alcohol which he drinks. Because he is not well he will often feel depressed and miserable, and very often take beer because he is unhappy and because his home is uncomfortable. Though the beer may make him forget his troubles for a while while, the effect soon passes off, leaving him probably more miserable than he was before. Such people comparatively often get disease of the liver and become lame and have to be sent into hospital or to the workhouse.

(b) *Wages of Life, Moral Degradation, Crime.*—The general attitude for work, together with ill health, often leads to neglect of duty, which may have serious consequences to others. For instance, if a signal man in the sea coast and is consequently forgetful to give the signals, or poor to sleep, there may be a fatal accident. If a soldier steers his ship in the wrong direction after drinking, there may be a wreck. Motor-car accidents may also be caused by drivers taking too much alcohol. The worst degradation which always follows loss of self-respect often leads a man into temptations of another kind; his perceptions of right and wrong are dulled, and if he is a sailor, he soon may be very easily tempted to rob people to possess it, possibly the value of the article or the sums of money may be quite small at first, but they get really used to get larger, and as he gradually comes to lead a criminal life. A man will often lose alcohol to give himself the "average" for a time that he would probably never commit in his sober hours. Sometimes he may commit a crime and afterwards make the excuse that he did not realize what he was doing, because he was drunk at the time. Thus, however, is not regarded as a reasonable excuse, and a man is held responsible for his actions even though he has had too much to drink.

(c) *The ruin of Homes, Delinquency and Suffering.*—The home of a drunkard is always watched and mismanaged. Such a man spends on the most of the money which should buy food and clothes for his wife and children; often there is little or no money to spend, because he has lost his work, and except as will not get more. The home becomes more and more neglected, because if there is not enough money for food, there will be none for the small luxuries and comforts which so greatly add to the pleasures of life. Instead of these we find discomfort and often pain. The suffering unfortunately falls to a great extent on those who do not drink, the wife and children, and they not only have to endure a homeless, wretched life, but may also have the actual misery of a drunken husband or father added to their other misfortunes.

Though intense misery and suffering often result when the father has to drink, even more unhappy may befall when it is the mother who drinks. The consequent neglect of the children is then always greater, it is the little ones and the infants who suffer most. Many a respectable man has taken to drink his wife because his wife has neglected him and made his home wretched and miserable. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a good and careful wife can often possess her husband being too much to drink. If the home is clean and comfortable and happy, and if the food is well-cooked and appealing, he will have far less temptation to seek cheerfulness in the public house. The children of drunken parents start life with many disadvantages. With their physical health and energy below the average, they lack the easy, unobtrusive and position which all children require if they are to grow to well and strong; they are only too well accustomed to squallor, poverty and a low standard of comfort, and, therefore, show more or less of anything to achieve better things, and being thus badly equipped from the water mark in mind and body, their chance of leading happy and useful lives are greatly lessened.

"The use of these things" (beer, wine, or spirits) says Sir Michael Foster, "has brought us to the very edge of the world. If it could take away from the world all the ill-health, all the poverty, all the wretchedness, all the cruelty, all the crime which has been brought about by drinking too much wine, beer, or spirits and the like, how much happier, wealthier and brighter the world would be!"

4. *Selfish Drink which ruins men, degrades women.*—The evils of drinking too much are not limited to the man himself and his family, but he may also influence others to follow him bad example, and the harm done by one man may thus be widespread. "One degraded or ill-motivated worker" says the law, "the law itself of a single street spreads its evil influence over the entire quarter;" "the drunk quarrel . . . surely deteriorates the standard of health, morality and public spirit of the whole city."¹

We must, therefore, consider the effects of intemperance habits on the nation as well as on the individual. Money spent by the nation on drink must be reckoned as money which is largely, if not entirely, wasted, because there are no proper returns for it. The expenditure of £40,000,000, or more, every year, is a drain on the resources of the nation and the direct cause of not a man's national spirit to all the needs of all the letters, farms, ships, roads, etc., in the United Kingdom, so that the greatest effect on drink alone would be enough to enable everybody to live and live it. To put it another way, it is equal to the cost of all the battleships, coast, army, navy, police and game warden

¹ It may here be added that, subject to certain exceptions proper to children by law (Children Act, 1907), nothing is to be given to any child under the age of 16 any intoxicating liquor, and the education of children under 16 is to be free of charge.

² Simply because it is the only way to the effect of the law.

³ The law is in the County and British Statute Book, p. 11.

⁴ The Economic Aspects of the Drink Problem. Third Series and Report Statistical Society, p. 11.

every year in the United Kingdom; it is also equal to the cost of all the hotel, shop, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs. It is about equal to the national revenue raised by all the taxes and taxes."

Purpos, animals and berries have to be maintained and paid for by the public, and very large sums of money are spent annually in this way. If less alcohol were drunk, there would be less poverty, less crime and less insanity, and a good deal of this money might be set free to reduce the taxes, or to make pleasures and more comfortable the lives of those for whom the State is not compelled to provide.

Then, again, the prosperity of any nation depends on its workers, and if a large number of these workers damage their capacity for work by excess in alcoholic drinks, that nation sooner or later will degenerate and fall behind other nations because it cannot so readily compare with more sober and temperate ones. Competition in the commercial world is becoming sterner and more severe, and it is only by cultivating to the utmost our skill, knowledge, energy and ability that we can hope even to retain our present position among other nations. The country has to suffer not only the loss of the productive labour of those who are totally incapacitated through drink, there is also the loss in efficiency of those who are only partially incapacitated, there is the loss to employers and work people generally from accidents of all kinds, from waste of material and otherwise caused directly or indirectly by drinking, and there is also the loss due to the shortening of the productive period of men's lives by the earlier death which is so often consequent upon drinking habits.

It is the duty of every good citizen to help and set an example by his own conduct, and to endeavour to do something, however little, to remove the medicine under which people live.

Gottumund, August 8, 1914.

No. 417.—Under section 17 of Act II of 1894, as amended by Act III of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the submandarinate of village service areas and the payment of money salaries to the village submandarinate within the limits of the proprietary estates specified in the schedule hereto approved shall take effect from 1st October 1914:—

SEMPANG.

Service Estates

District.	Taluk.	Names of estates.
		Yemasagaran.
		Memakham
		Sitau.
		Sirongar.
		Kohler.
		Kuchind.
		Petjayaikhada.
		Marulan.
		Kalimukham.
		Kotterukham.
		Suramukham.
		Tumelo.
		Onsopaki.
		Nipen.
		Kalutarakham.
		Kirakulter.
		Vilangusan.
		Vetter.
		Sakijar.
		Sirongusan.
Chingapet	Madrasatam	Tetichichapjan.
		Tathapatta.
		Kudatlar.
		Kutalembur.
		Peturek.
		Nagambel.
		Pengpilikada.
		Pasayan.
		Anakidra.
		Paser.
		Akikampatta.
		Jenunan.
		Nekkonypette Ak-bek.
		Isau.
		Malat.
		Pedupatta.
		Siamatla.
		Pengayar.
		Chuanampet.
		Veghajar.
		Maraderi.
		Kumili.

District.	Taluk.	Names of villages.
Chingleput	Nadamtalukam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melpatta. Tannampatta. Kurukkaluvala. Madavilagam.
Wishakam Taluqa		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oddeviluppai. Belamangampattu. Palayamball. Kadappan. Etthathia. Kandaram. Nannabham. Kuruvola. Kannabaram. Athiyar Melkall. Pulipattai. Talapada. Arava. Velankulam. Tell.
Chingleput	Nadamtalukam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karumbakkam. Mohar. Anadur. Elakall. Palayam. Kolambakkam. Pennambakkam. Arava. Vellu. Vellu. Elakambakkam. Kelam. Karumbakkam. Madam. Sivamambakkam.

No. 436.—Under section 17 of Act II of 1894, as amended by Act III of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of village services and the payment of money salaries to the village establishments within the limits of the proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall take effect from 1st October 1914:—

District.	Taluk.	SCHOOLS.	Names of villages.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talagiri. Kannampaligam. Chadampaligam. Etthallipaligam. Alagapur. Krikampaligam. Tellu. Tekkalipatti. Palastrampaligam. Kannampaligam. Kallur. Mannampaligam. Vadampaligam. Vandampaligam. Adikampaligam. Arakampaligam or Pannampaligam. Kichipatti. Nallampaligam. Channampaligam. Oreppu. Kannampaligam. Pannampaligam. Gundampaligam. Uthup. Kannampaligam. Pannampaligam.
Salem	Hosur		

Ottoman, July 17, 1914.

No. 418.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Cochin district published in notification No. 303 at pages 929-930 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th September 1909:—

Rule (1).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (3).—For "owner of the land on which the timber was felled" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (4).—(1) For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from or moved within such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the certificate for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 420.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Rules in regulate the transit of timber along the rivers of the Godavari and Sabari published in notification No. 360 at pages 1129-1172 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1913, and to form II of the old rules published in notification No. 114 pages 278-286 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th March 1907.

Rule (3).—After "from private lands" insert "markets or depots."

Rule (6).—(1) For "owner" read "person disposing of timber."

(2) After "private lands" insert "markets or depots."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the certificate for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 421.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Cochin district published in notification No. 32, at pages 228-240 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st February 1911:—

Rule (1).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (3).—For "owner of the land on which the timber was felled" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (4).—(1) For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from or moved within such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the certificate for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 422.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the revised Timber Transit Rules for the Cochin district published in notification No. 561, at pages 1483-1490 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 30th September 1913.

Rule III.—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Form II.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the certificate for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 421.—Under the powers vested in him by section 84 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Kanakal district published in notification No. 18, dated 10th December 1905 at pages 64-65 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th January 1907 as amended by G.O. No. 80, dated 20th March 1907:—

Rule (4).—*After* "from private lands" *and before* "expressly notified" insert "sanctus or depota".

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory".

Rule (5), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber".

Rule (6).—(1) For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent".

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber".

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whence obtained".

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterfoil for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit".

Schedule A.—In the schedule for the words "the Southern Mahratta Railway" substitute "the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line."

No. 424.—Under the powers vested in him by section 84 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Rules to regulate the transport of sandalwood in the North Arcot district published in notification No. 513 at pages 1200 to 1210 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 3rd December 1912:—

Rule (4).—*After* "from private lands" *and before* "expressly notified" insert "sanctus or depota".

(2) For "sandalwood from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other sandalwood including sandalwood from foreign territory".

Rule (5).—For "owner" read "person disposing of the sandalwood".

Rule (6).—For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of sandalwood within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent".

(2) For "to cover the sandalwood grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such sandalwood".

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whence obtained".

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterfoil for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit".

No. 425.—Under the powers vested in him by section 84 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Rules to regulate the transport of red Sanders and sandalwood in the Chittoor district published in notification No. 512 at pages 1201 and 1208 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 3rd December 1912:—

Rule (4).—(1) *After* "from private lands" *and before* "expressly notified" insert "sanctus or depota".

(2) For "red Sanders and sandalwood from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other red Sanders and sandalwood including those from foreign territory".

Rule (5), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the red Sanders or sandalwood".

Rule (6).—(1) For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any red Sanders or sandalwood within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent".

(2) For "to cover the red Sanders or sandalwood grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such red Sanders or sandalwood".

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whence obtained".

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterfoil for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit".

No. 426.—Under the powers vested in him by section 84 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Rules to regulate the transport of sandalwood in the Salem district published in

notification No. 41, dated 19th January 1907, at pages 109-117 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th January 1907:—

Rule (4).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "sandwood from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other sandwood including sandwood from foreign territory."

Rule (5), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the sandwood."

Rule (10).—(1) For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent,"

(2) For "to cover sandwood grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such sandwood."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5, substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the schedule for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 412.—Under the powers vested in him by section 64 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Rules to regulate the transport of sandwood in the Madras district published in notification No. 406 at pages 1245-1251 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th November 1912.

Rule (3).—(1) After "private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "sandwood from all other private lands and foreign territory" read "all other sandwood including sandwood from foreign territory."

Rule (4).—For "owner" read "person disposing of the sandwood."

Rule (9).—For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule A" read "when disposing of any sandwood within any area described in schedule A either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover sandwood grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such sandwood."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the schedule for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 423.—Under the powers vested in him by section 64 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Tanjore and Ramnad districts published in notification No. 422 at pages 1043-1047 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st November 1913, as amended in notification No. 462, page 1025 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st October 1914:—

Rule (3).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (4), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (5).—For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the schedule for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 424.—Under the powers vested in him by section 64 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Malabar district published in notification No. 322 at pages 751-757 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd August 1910:—

Rule (2).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (3), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (7).—(1) For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule A" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule A either as principal or agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterpart for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 412.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Malayan Forest Act (V of 1949), His Excellency the Governor in Council, is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the North Malacca district published in notification No. 257, at pages 339—351 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th May 1950:—

Rule (4).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (5).—For "owner of the land on which the timber was felled" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (2).—(1) For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule B" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from or moved within such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterpart for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 411.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Malayan Forest Act (V of 1949), His Excellency the Governor in Council, is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the Central Malacca division published in notification No. 25, at pages 59—74 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 5th January 1952:—

Rule (7).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (4), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (5).—(1) For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule A" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule A either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterpart for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 412.—Under the powers vested in him by section 54 of the Malayan Forest Act (V of 1949), His Excellency the Governor in Council, is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Timber Transit Rules for the South Malacca division published in notification No. 125 at pages 337—352 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th April 1957:—

Rule (4).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "markets or depots."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (4), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (5).—(1) For "being a holder of land within any area described in schedule A" read "when disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule A either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 5 substitute "whence obtained."

(2) In the sentence in the heading of the counterpart for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 433.—Under the powers vested in him by section 96 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the Forest Transit Rules for the Madras division published in notification No. 264 of page 544-545 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th May 1911:—

Rule (4).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "marketable deposits."

(2) For "timber from all other private lands and foreign territory" read "all other timber including timber from foreign territory."

Rule (5).—For "owner of the land on which the timber was felled" read "person disposing of the timber."

Rule (6).—(1) For "being a holder of land within the area described in schedule B" read "where disposing of any timber within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover timber grown on his land" and "exported from or moved within such area" read "to cover the removal of such timber."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

(2) In the entries in the heading of the schedule for "owner or his authorized agent" read "person having the permit."

No. 434.—Under the powers vested in him by section 96 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amendments to the rules for the transport of sandalwood in the Coimbatore district published in notification No. 123 of page 315-316 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th March 1897:—

Rule (1).—(1) After "from private lands" and before "expressly notified" insert "sandalwood or *Santalum*."

(2) For "sandalwood from all other private lands and from foreign territory" read "all other sandalwood including sandalwood from foreign territory."

Rule (2), second paragraph.—For "owner" read "person disposing of the sandalwood."

Rule (10).—(1) For "being a holder of land within an area described in schedule B" read "where disposing of any sandalwood within any area described in schedule B either as principal or as agent."

(2) For "to cover sandalwood grown on his land and exported from such area" read "to cover the removal of such sandalwood."

Form II appended to the rules.—(1) For the heading of column 3 substitute "whereas obtained."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Government, August 4, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95 acres, to be more or less, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for field enclosed in Dargaz and under sections 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Mamachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A Map of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Mamachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, and its day, time or particularity, with survey or plan or number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Front area of the land required to be taken up.	Total to be taken up.
Taluk of district, Mamachandrapur, Dargaz taluqa.			
Enclosed, 95 acres, wit. No. 147-3	Barbar, Ghis Begum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, No. 147, wit. No. 281; south, No. 281 and 341, wit. No. 105.	401
Do. No. 147-3	do.	Barbar, Nos. 341 and 341; wit. No. 281; south and west, No. 141.	40
Do. No. 147-3	Barbar, Chagum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, No. 141; wit. No. 281; south, No. 341, wit. No. 141.	81
Enclosed, wit. No. 147-3	Barbar, Chagum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, No. 141; wit. No. 341; south and west, No. 141.	81
Do. No. 147-3	Epand, Chagum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, wit. No. 141; south, No. 141; wit. No. 141.	41
Do. No. 147-3	Epand, Chagum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, No. 141; wit. No. 141; south and west, No. 141.	41
Enclosed, 95 acres, wit. No. 147-3	Chagum, Chagum, wife of Taluqa	Barbar, wit. No. 141; south and west, No. 141.	40

PLANTATIONS

Delivered August 8, 1936

The following promotions are ongoing:

File 450, from the 11th June 1914, viz Mr. Hugh Edward Clark, C.I.E., Chief Engineer,
Port of Spain, Trinidad.

(1) Mr. Archibald Thomas Mackenzie, from Chief Engineer, First Class, temporary, expires money, to Chief Engineer, First Class, permanent.

(1) Colonel William Montague Kim, U. S., from Superintending Engineer, First Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, First Class, temporary, to Chief Engineer, Second Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, First Class, on a pro tem.

(8) **Mr. Alfred Cecil Longman**, from Superintending Engineer, Second Class, to Superintending Engineer, First Class, permanent.

(4) Mr. Charles Hildred, from Superintending Engineer, Third Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, First Class, and one man, to Superintending Engineer, Second Class, permanent and Superintending Engineer, First Class, and one man.

(2) Mr. Archibald Henry Mann, Civil Engineer, permanent, and Supervising Engineer, Second Class, sub. per. tem.

Delivered, August 8, 1956.

With effect from the 1st January 1984. If AN as existing at merger.

M.R. By Menachendram Narayana Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Anand, Sub-Station Officer, Diadigal sub Division (Head-quarters Diadigal), to be Sub Engineer, Sixth Grade, permanent.

无氧代谢能力下降

Delivered on August 3, 2014.

Mr. Hari Raj Dogra, Assistant Engineer, is declared to have passed on the 24th July 1914, the professional examination presented in O.O. No. 270 W., dated 13th July 1913.

S. D. MURRAY

Ap. Servicing in Government, P.F.S.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the lower water wall at Palabala, Mamasgarh canal, Golepur, Western delta, will be available for towing and mooring cargo from the 15th August 1954 and the wharves and berths from all the rates provided in the conditions published under G.O. No. 486 F, dated 25th June 1950, will be closed and that six weeks' business and certificate of registration will be issued at the above wharf from the aforesaid date.

W. J. J. BOWLEY

1979, Joint Secy. to Ont., P. & L. Commission Document)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Disseminated, July 22, 1948.

Under section 2, Act I of 1964, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 92 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a parkland at Tuguegarao, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Collector of Aqueducts is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

2. A plat of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Arizpago, and may be inspected any time during office hours.

David Williamson

Description of land, whether dry, boggy or marshy, or otherwise	Name of party or parties	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Average district, Zangeneh district, Zangeneh village.			
Gardens, 5 to 10-8.	Gardens, 5 to 10-8; vineyards, 10-10; Pashanah and Karan.	North, 8 to 10-8 and portion of 5, 10-8; west, 8 to 10-8 and portion of 5, 10-8; 10-12; south, 8 to 10-8.	area 40

IN MARSHALLS

Deputy Secretary is Colonel. R. H. D.

Glasgow, August 4, 1904

Under section 5, Act I. of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 acres, in the name a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police lanes at Thabiz; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Officer, Chayras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Chayras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any ponds, with survey or parcel number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
<i>First Schedule, Warhead Adak, Thabiz village</i>			
Rep. No. 100 E-3 ..	Kabandah Manti ..	North, No. 100 E-3; east, No. 170-3 A-3 and 174-3 A-3; south, No. 180-3 A-3; west, No. 120 E-3	acres. 1
Do. No. 100 E-4 ..	Thangal Amantah, Mahal, Kumbhara, Thabiz, and male South, Eighth Katal and Pongara, Thabiz, and Eighth Katal ..	North, No. 100 E-4; east, No. 170-3 A-3; south, No. 100 E-3; west, No. 120 E-3	1
Do. No. 100 E-1 ..	.. ..	North, No. 100 E-1; east, No. 170-3 A-3; south, No. 120 E-3; west, No. 100 E-3	1
Do. No. 100 E-2 ..	Pongara Thabiz ..	North, No. 100 E-2 & C-1; east, No. 170-3 A-3; south, No. 100 E-1; west, No. 100 E-3	1
Do. No. 100 E-3 ..	Kumbhara ..	North, No. 100 E-3 & C-1; east, No. 170-3 A-3; south, No. 100 E-1; west, No. 100 E-3	1
		Total ..	54

W. G. HOLDSWORTH,

Under Secretary to Government, F. S. D.

Under section 5, Act I. of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a surplus channel in case of calamity. No. 4 of Pongara (a public channel); and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Chayras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Chayras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any ponds, with survey or parcel number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Second Schedule, Chayras Adak, Kumbhara village</i>			
Byemal, east, No. 100 E-3 ..	Kumbhara ..	North, No. 100 E-3; east, No. 100 E-3; south, No. 100 E-3; west, No. 100 E-3	acres. 10
Do. No. 100 E-3 ..	Pongara Thabiz ..	North, east, west, No. 100 E-3; south, No. 100 E-3	10
Byemal, west, No. 100 E-3 ..	Kumbhara ..	North, east, west, No. 100 E-3; south, No. 100 E-3	10
		Total ..	30

F. J. HOBBS,

Under Secy. to Govt., F. S. D. (Navigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press, between 20th and 11th August 1914, is published for general information.

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Public.	1914. No. 734, July 6.	Billiards—Accepting subject to notice and decision, the proposal of the members appointed by Government to G.O. No. 63, Table, dated 1913 January 12, to examine and advise, if necessary, the right of—now called Billiards in the Magistrate's Court under Act, and regarding the Board of Examiners to submit in connection with the Collection of Licenses and second, a revised list of special level holidays to be submitted for the period on page 4th of the Quarterly Court List. (1 a.)
2	Do.	No. 801, July 18.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
3	Public.	No. 1274, July 19.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
4	Do.	No. 1318, July 20.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
5	Revenue.	No. 1076, July 21.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
6	Do.	No. 1098, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
7	Do.	No. 1041, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
8	Do.	No. 1053, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
9	Local and Municipal.	No. 411, 2, April 3.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
10	Do.	No. 1211, 1, July 6.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
11	Do.	No. 1258, 1, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
12	Do.	No. 1238, 2, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
13	Education.	No. 701, June 10.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
14	Do.	No. 701, July 1.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
15	Do.	No. 701, July 3.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
16	Do.	No. 701, July 4.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
17	Do.	No. 701, July 5.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
18	Do.	No. 701, July 6.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
19	Do.	No. 701, July 7.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
20	Do.	No. 701, July 8.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
21	Do.	No. 701, July 9.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
22	Do.	No. 701, July 10.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
23	Do.	No. 701, July 11.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
24	Do.	No. 701, July 12.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
25	Do.	No. 701, July 13.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
26	Do.	No. 701, July 14.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
27	Do.	No. 701, July 15.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
28	Do.	No. 701, July 16.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
29	Do.	No. 701, July 17.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
30	Do.	No. 701, July 18.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
31	Do.	No. 701, July 19.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
32	Do.	No. 701, July 20.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
33	Do.	No. 701, July 21.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)
34	Do.	No. 701, July 22.	Travelling Expenses—Reviewing the report on the working of the Travelling Expenses Bill and the nature of any proposed amendments to the Bill. (1 a.)

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers may be obtained by the payment of the price stated against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
of Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

29

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914.

[PRICE, 5 CENTS.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Gazetted, August 11, 1914.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

Simp, the 21st July 1914

No 418.—The following further correspondence regarding the restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service and the employment of medical practitioners, is published for general information, in continuation of the paper published with the Home Department Resolution No. 651, dated the 21st May 1909:—

No. 71 of 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EASTERN—MEDICAL.

To

The Right Honourable THE EARL OF CREVE, P.C.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

Calcutta, the 27th November 1910.

My Lord,

Lord George Hamilton, in his despatch No. 41, dated the 4th May 1909, referred to the great increase in the Indian Medical Service which had taken place between the years 1894 and 1906 and asked whether means could not be found to reduce the establishment and save you to restrict the increase. Later, in his despatch No. 7, dated the 13th January 1910, written in reply to the despatch from Lord Curzon's Government, No. 195, dated the 18th October 1909, he remarked that the question of reducing the establishment of the Indian Medical Service as of increasing its growth was one which deserved attention, both on the ground of economy and also with reference to the recruitment question; and that the two questions were closely connected, because any failure in the supply of candidates might well for sometime involving considerable pecuniary increase of expenditure. He observed that it was clear that if the increase of the number of medical officers in the pay of Government, or the multiplication of their functions, were to keep pace with the growth of an increasing population, the extension of the service might prove inadvisable. He suggested that he would have the concurrence of the Government of India in thinking that an attempt to organise medical relief on a system which would be much larger than that which was required for administrative duties was either expected and practicable, and added that it was of material importance that no impediments should be placed in the way of the gradual spread through the various of India of an independent medical profession, which alone could adequately supply the needs of the people.

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3. Lord George Hamilton referred to the question in his despatches No. 29, dated the 11th March 1904, and No. 117, dated the 15th December 1904, in connection with a scheme for improving the administration of hospitals in India by the appointment of officers of the Indian Medical Service as administrative superintendents. In the former he raised the question whether, if persons possessing substantial knowledge and experience of medical diseases were engaged, it would not be better to obtain, at the beginning, one or more experts from England for the purpose. In the latter he said that the object of the scheme was whether Government were bound to provide for the Indian Medical Service posts for the various departments of medical duties, of the country in respect of medical for the existing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief, and suggested that this time might have come for determining whether the Indian Medical Service should continue to be treated as the sole means of supply for demands that were due to military profession, or whether it should be treated as an open profession. He pointed out that the then want as to the necessity of giving some of the appointments which were wanted for the Indian Medical Service to persons selected from the medical profession generally. He observed that such persons would be present in India by medical officers only, but that that was partly the result of their being excluded from official recognition in connection with public offices. He said that it would be of great benefit to India generally if medical men were to establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they did in other parts of the Empire, without increasing the medical services connected with the army. In his despatch No. 43, dated the 10th April 1904, he repeated several of these arguments, and explained the fact that the Indian Medical Service was not a military service, and that as such it was not a necessary duty of the medical officers of the Indian Medical Service. Lord Curzon's Government, in paragraph 14 of their despatch No. 88, dated the 26th June 1904, expressed their full confidence in Lord George Hamilton's opinion that it was most undesirable to attempt to provide from the Indian Medical Service for the growing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief. They observed that the growth of an independent medical profession in India was a development which they would welcome, and that they would be disposed to recommend any measures which might retard it. On the other hand, they expressed the opinion that the development of such a profession was necessarily a slow and gradual process.

4. Throughout the whole of this correspondence the point on which most stress was laid was the impossibility of providing by members of the Indian Medical Service for the growing medical needs of the people of the country, as distinguished from the ordinary requirements of the administration. No suggestion was made that medical officers of Indian nationality should be substituted for European medical officers, and in fact Lord George Hamilton appears to have thought that European medical men, if encouraged by the prospect of obtaining Government appointments, would be inclined to establish themselves in private practice in India, as they have done in other parts of the Empire. We think it necessary to emphasize this point, because in fact that for previous correspondence was not sufficiently referred to or accorded in our despatch of the 26th August 1904, as in the latter which we submitted to Lord Curzon's administration we received your Lordship's despatch of 11th December 1904, but, we find, gives rise to much misunderstanding. Several of the Lord Government, in particular the Council, have believed that the main object aimed at was the transfer of a considerable number of appointments now held by a service mostly European, to medical officers of Indian nationality, even if it meant loss of efficiency. We repeat that this course (if it should be adopted) would have occurred, as it has elsewhere in the world, which we do not see how it is possible for Government to guarantee the growth of an independent medical profession; (2) whether, and if so, how far, the attachment to the Indian Medical Service of the medical posts, which they now hold, operates to discourage the growth of such a profession; and (3) how far the withdrawal of such appointments, as far as practicable and expedient, from that service, would serve to encourage it. The question how far it is possible or expedient to substitute for officers of the Indian Medical Service medical men of Indian nationality or medical men recruited in India, through one which would serve our most useful service, cannot be discussed as when these one of the subsidiary points be considered.

5. In 1902 we pointed out that about one third of the medical appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service do not form any part of the war service, and that consequently there would be no objection, from a military point of view, to their transfer to medical men not belonging to that service. Having from that position, we concluded that, subject to certain specified conditions, a considerable number of the appointments not included in the war service might gradually be transferred to medical men not belonging to the Indian Medical Service. We had not at that time had the advantage of the opinions of Lord Government, and we regretted that we greatly underestimated the difficulties, in other respects than in connection with the requirements of the Indian Army in that way, to the transfer of appointments which we contemplated. We have now given the whole question our most careful consideration in the light of the opinions of Lord Government. We recognize very fully the importance of encouraging the growth of a private medical profession and the responsibility of the Indian Medical Service being extended, as far as possible, to the medical needs of India. But we feel bound to advise from the position which we previously took up, because we further consideration of the question we are convinced that the more transfer of a certain number of Government appointments from the Indian Medical Service to private practitioners would be generally tending to discourage the growth of an independent profession; that most of the medical appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service could not sensibly be given to men not in regular Government service, with whom their private practice would be the *financière* decision, and that the retention of a considerable number of superior medical appointments for the Indian Medical Service is essential, not only in the interests of administrative efficiency, but also for the purpose of ensuring the service itself to be able to provide from the Indian Medical Service for the growing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief. We hold strongly that the appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service are required chiefly for ordinary administrative duties, which cannot sensibly be performed by men otherwise recruited.

6. As indicated above, the most important question which we have to consider is what can be done by Government to encourage the development of an independent medical profession. It has been assumed in previous correspondence that the chief, if not the sole, cause operating against the development of such a profession is the fact that most medical appointments have hitherto been retained

for the Indian Medical Service. The letters received from the local Governments prove conclusively that this is not the case. In the first place, it is manifest that before a large supply of medical practitioners qualified according to Western methods can be called into existence, there must be a wide spread demand for them. The fact that there is not, at the present time, such a demand is almost entirely due to the circumstances that the mass of the people are still content with the native, Ayur, and the like, who are trained according to indigenous methods, and who exist in very large numbers everywhere. When the mass of the people become dissatisfied with men of this class and require the services of the local, now qualified according to Western methods, the supply will readily be forthcoming. The demand already exists in some of the cities and large towns, and will no doubt increase in such places as time goes on, and it will, doubtless, gradually extend in due course to the country districts. The letters of the local Governments show very clearly that what is wanted for the encouragement of the school of allopathic medicine is the gradual conversion of the people to this system, and that the mere transfer of a certain number of appointments from the Indian Medical Service to private practitioners would have as effect as that direction. On the contrary, as the Hon'ble Government have pointed out, such a measure might have a positively detrimental effect, as it might lead young men to try by various methods to secure Government appointments, instead of settling down to private practice. The withdrawal of Indian Medical Service officers, except with due compensation, would also operate in another way against the development of an independent medical profession. We would instance the City of Allahabad as the Hon'ble President. There, originally, the civil surgeons had all the allopathic practice, and there was no private practitioners other than the Ayur and the like, trained according to indigenous methods. At the present time this civil surgeon has scarcely any private practice, almost the whole of his time being devoted to his administrative duties. On the other hand, there are a large number of private allopathic practitioners, and this large result has been due entirely to the confidence in the popular system engendered by successful Indian Medical Service officers. This confidence has been going on everywhere in India, and it would be, in our opinion, a fatal mistake to shake it by withdrawing the very men who are making allopathic medicine popular.

4. Government can, however, assist the development of an independent profession, and thus of the school work in which they can do so are:—

(1) By providing, as they do at present and as they should do in an increasing measure in the future, as far as may be necessary, Government colleges and schools for the instruction of qualified practitioners.

(2) By throwing open, as has already been agreed to by the Government of Bengal, the appointments of house physician and house surgeon in the large Provincial Government hospitals to the best qualified of each year, whether or not they require to take Government service.

(3) By assisting the establishment of medical colleges and schools affiliated to the Universities or Government medical schools, but conducted by independent medical practitioners. We are already taking steps in this effort in Calcutta and Bombay. It is well known that the Government colleges and schools cannot provide for more than a fraction of those who apply for admission. There is, therefore, ample room for well-equipped and adequately staffed unofficial colleges and schools. The practitioners of such colleges and schools, if established, would afford the experience which are so desired from practice in hospitals, which was important, and which we wish to see extended.

(4) By demonstrating, as they do at present, and as they should do in an ever increasing measure in the future, both through the agency of their own clinics and through that of the various local societies, the advantages of Western methods in hospital and dispensary.

(5) By assisting selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals, as necessary medicines and apparatus, and by allowing these facilities for consultation at Government hospitals and the use of the spending of funds, as has already been done in some instances in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. We regard this as a most important measure. It will not suffice us to make any reduction in the number of the Indian Medical Service officers at present at the hospitals, but we hope that it may operate to prevent a further increase of such officers.

We have also under our consideration another important question, referred to by the Hon'ble Government and the Central Provinces Administration, namely, whether anything can be done to stop, or at any rate to lessen, the abuse of charitable hospitals and dispensaries and the unfair competition caused by private practitioners by allowing free attendance and free admission to well-to-do persons. We have consulted the local Governments on this subject, and propose to examine it carefully when we receive their replies.

7. A further most far-reaching step which Government can take towards assisting the development of an independent medical profession is by making provision for the registration of medical practitioners qualified to practice according to Western methods. This question has attracted attention in this country for many years, but hitherto nothing effectual has been done, because too much has been attempted or proposed. The difficulties connected with the subject have undoubtedly been great, owing to the fact that the mass of the people still prefer to patronize the native and other practitioners trained according to indigenous methods. Any measure which proposed to confer benefits on medical practitioners, qualified according to Western methods, and consequently the result of the native and the like, was bound to provoke opposition. It was, therefore, necessary to work until the former class had become considerable both in point of numbers and influence before action could profitably be taken. The Government of Bombay have now proposed to enact a local Registration Act and to provide for the creation of a medical council. They propose to secure this object as far as possible in the first place by the grant of privileges to qualified practitioners, rather than by the inclusion of practitioners upon unselected persons. When a registered qualified practitioner has been framed, the list of being a registered practitioner will in itself be a qualification, unregistered practitioners will be sufficiently marked out by the fact that they are not registered, and registered practitioners will have cause to make the most of the fact. The registered practitioners, having the medical council, will, in course of time, become a powerful body capable of making their influence felt; and that it will be may, if it is thought desirable to do so, to make the provisions of the law more stringent. The Government of Bengal, which also desire to legislate on this subject have been advised to frame their Bill on similar lines.

5. Having explained what appears to us to be the chief practical means of developing an independent medical profession, we will now deal with two of the further questions referred to in paragraph 3 of the report, viz.:-

(c) how far the withdrawal of such appointments, as far as practicable and expeditious, from such members, should occur in accordance with

11. We fully agree with the land Government, whose reasons we have quoted above, that the giving of a few appointments here and there to an new field by the Indian Medical Service is not belonging to that service would not have any appreciable effect on the growth of an independent medical profession. It is necessary, we think, to lay particular stress on this point because once it is admitted, it follows that, throughout the remainder of the discussion of the proposed growth of an independent profession from the Indian Medical Service, the question is not one of increasing the growth or not independent of the Indian Medical Service, but of the effect of paragraph 3 of the despatch, viz., the question of abolishing, so far as is expedient and practicable, all officers of the Indian Medical Service medical use of Indian nationality as medical men recruited in India. The question before us, then, is two quite separate questions were not, we consider, sufficiently brought out by the Government. We will now proceed to consider how far it is expedient and practicable to give effect to each of these.

that is existing appointments is not only to fill from the Indian Medical Service, and if we succeed in securing Your Lordship that that is the case, no reference to an Indian Medical Service appointments should be made when these appointments are created. We would apply the same rule to temporary appointments and deputations, but we would ask that we may be allowed to maintain temporary appointments and deputations of Indian Medical Service officers without corresponding reductions in the main, without reference to Your Lordship or, at least, without your personal sanction.

21. We would also ask Your Lordship to reconsider, in the light of the above remarks, and of those contained in paragraph 18 of the despatch, the decision given in Lord Maitley's despatch No. 104 (Barrack), dated 15th November 1910, regarding our proposed plan, when considered appointments in the Bacteriological department are held by Indian Medical Service officers. They should be treated for the time being as casual appointments of that service. We have no desire to create these special appointments for the Indian Medical Service, and we would welcome the opportunity of allowing them to retire if there were any who were fully qualified for them. The Government of the department, however, and the branch which its work can confer on the country, depend entirely on the class of men whom we can recruit. The men appointed to discharge the duties of doctors must not only have had a very complete general scientific training, but must possess proven of observation, initiative, industry and enthusiasm. Further we have no means to find, among the Indian students employed in the department or among candidates in this country for Government posts, the special aptitude in a degree sufficient to warrant their employment on an independent or semi-independent investigation. We could no doubt secure men in England for the department as special terms. But to do so would, as we have already indicated, almost certainly be more expensive and would undoubtedly be less successful. While bacteriological appointments are actually held by Indian Medical Service officers, we think that it is only reasonable that they should be treated, for the time being, as casual appointments for the purpose of calculating the total force needed by the Indian Medical Service. We Department despatch No. 513 of the 13th July 1910.

22. We desire to assure Your Lordship that we have made the proposals contained in this despatch only after the most careful and prolonged consideration. We are convinced that if the action is Lord Maitley's despatch of the 15th December 1910, involving the Indian Medical Service and under its control, progress, strength, and the still more of any reduction of this order is issued on, the administration of the service will be greatly diminished, the efficiency of the medical and military administration of the country will be greatly impaired, the establishment of Indian for science and will result, instead of accelerating, the spread of Western medicine in India, and a great amount of discontent, which could not be all at once removed, will be provoked among all the Indian services which are recruited in England. We would also submit what we stated in paragraph 4 of this despatch, that the appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service are required entirely for the ordinary administrative duties of the country in respect of medical relief, which cannot suitably be performed by men otherwise occupied.

23. Before we conclude this despatch we must invite Your Lordship's attention to the statement from the Bhambhanda Krishna, herewith forwarded, which we held over until we could include our observations on it in a discussion of the whole question. We fully agree with the view expressed by the Bombay Government that acceptance of the proposals contained in the memorial would result in the creation of a Government Medical Service wholly absorbed in India, and that this would in no way further the growth of an independent medical profession. The memorial, which, we may observe, articulates the fact that India is an isolated in the Indian Medical Service, is based, we would say, on a misconception. It is in no way unreasonable that Government medical colleges and schools should, in the main, be situated by whatever Government arrangements, especially when, as in the case of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, military and medical students (European and European) are involved in the college for service with the army. As we have already explained, we are willing that, subject to certain specified conditions, fully qualified Indians should be appointed to a certain proportion of the professorships in Government institutions. What, however, the independent medical profession might do, and at which it is not to secure special facilities in Government institutions, but, as is indicated by the Bombay Government, and as we have already suggested in the Government of Bengal, to establish their own medical colleges and schools affiliated to the University or to Government medical schools and hospitals in healthy rivalry with the Government institutions. In such institutions there would be ample scope for local talent.

24. The complaint made in the memorial regarding the combination of professorships at the Grant Medical College is adequately answered in the letter of the Bombay Government and in the answers forwarded with that letter. Apart from the regular combination of major and minor subjects, which is an essential arrangement, such combinations, based only for a comparatively brief period in each case, and the arrangements were made as a matter of administrative convenience. The complaint made in the memorial that the military head of the service does a share in the control of the Grant Medical College and the General Hospital, Hospital seems to us particularly unreasonable. The control, exercised by the Director of Public Instruction is an anomaly arising from a class when that office was supposed to control every kind of education. In our opinion the Director of Public Instruction should have nothing to do with medical institutions, and the military head of the service, namely, the Surgeon-General, should have sole control. We are unable to support the proposal made in the memorial with the exception of the last, which relates to civil assistant surgeons. The position of three officers and the possibility of assigning to them a larger share of superior appointments have been discussed elsewhere in this despatch.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

R. H. H.

G. H. H. H. H.

G. H. H. H. H.

S. P. H. H.

R. H. H. H.

J. L. H. H.

S. W. H. H.

No. 213, Public.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
21st December 1914.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General or India in Council.

My Lord,

Question of Honorary or Retiring the civil orders of the Indian Medical Service.

I have muchly gratified in Council your predecessor's dispatch to the Home Department, No. 21, dated 15th December 1914, regarding the national medical profession in India, and the civil orders of the Indian Medical Service.

2. I may say at once that after a full examination of the dispatch and the enclosure I accept the view of your Government that the position of the ways in which to promote the growth of the national medical profession must be treated as distinct from the question of honours or retiring the civil orders of the Indian Medical Service, and that I am in general agreement with your Government on both questions. For this reason, instead of following in detail your predecessor's examination of the same question in which three or four questions have been considered in relation to one another, I propose to place, without direct reference to the previous correspondence, the conclusions in which I have been led by my own examination of the question.

3. In the first place, I am much impressed with the military considerations involved. The efficiency of the Army in the service of mobilisation requires that a War Reserve something in at least two-thirds of the size and cadre of the Indian Medical Service should be available at short notice, and to have successful method of providing this War Reserve when the existing one has yet been recruited. There is also a large proportion of civil posts, including the highest administrative appointments, amounting to hardly less than one-third of the whole cadre, which it would be most serious in case of stress to entrust to others than assistants of a trained and developed service. It is also, I believe, generally admitted that the effectiveness of the Indian Medical Service to young doctors is largely dependent on the number and character of the civil posts, and to diminish this number materially or to diminish even a comparatively small proportion of the higher posts either included in the cadre could not fail to have an unfortunate effect upon recruitment, and consequently upon the efficiency of the whole service, both on the civil and on the military side. Furthermore, in the interests of the medical system of medicine generally including those of the national medical practitioners themselves, it is desirable, at least, for the present, to maintain a system by which in every part of the country demonstration of its practical value will be continuously afforded by medical officers of undoubted good qualifications. Moreover, it is important to disregard the special needs of European officers and their families. I am thus unable, under existing conditions, to contemplate any substantial reduction of the service.

4. I have read with interest and satisfaction that portion of Lord Minto's dispatch (paragraphs 5-8) in which he indicated a variety of methods by which Government can assist, and in some cases already assisting, the development of the national medical profession. Perhaps the least of these is the making provision for the recruitment of national practitioners qualified to practice according to the national methods. The Government of Bombay have taken the first step in this direction by passing a Bill for the purpose, and I trust that, before long, experience of the working may justify the introduction of similar legislation for other provinces. I may have chosen that in my opinion the value of such legislation will be a great extent depend on the maintenance of some fixed minimum standard of attendance for all national cases.

5. I observe, however, that while your Government have come to the conclusion in which I agree, that the existence of the Indian Medical Service must remain for the present at least substantially unchanged, yet, at the same time, indicate certain directions in which it may be possible and desirable to continue the policy of increasing, so far as it is permitted by considerations of efficiency, and the reasonable claims of European servants of Government working in the interior of the country, the number of superior medical appointments open to men recruited in India. I welcome, as did my predecessor, every opportunity of taking a step, however small, in furtherance of this policy. Your dispatch mentions that some more permanent appointments might be filled by local candidates provided they are fully qualified, and that it is possible that a few more civil-superior appointments, without objection, from time to time, be handed over to Civil Assistant Surgeons. In this connection it is to be remembered that a Royal Commission on the Public Service has been appointed, and that it would be undesirable to make any large change of the kind until the Commission has reported; in the meantime, proposals offering individual appointments out of course be considered on their merits.

6. I also accept the view of Lord Minto's Government that there is seriously an advantage in recruiting a medical case from the United Kingdom, otherwise than through the Indian Medical Service. But I am not prepared to say that this course should never be adopted. Circumstances have arisen in the past in which there was immediate need for men of special experience who were not available in India either from the Indian Medical Service or otherwise, and I know of an occasion to suppose that a case of the kind will arise once again. Such a case must be dealt with on its merits, and it may now be recruited specially from the United Kingdom for a particular post a special contract should be made with him, the terms of which in such case will require the closest scrutiny.

7. The present appears to me to be a suitable opportunity for considering the case of the Military Assistant Surgeon employed as Civil Surgeon. It is necessary to have a reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons; and, as with the Indian Medical Service, it is convenient and economical to employ this reserve in civil duties. These professional efficiency is also increased by this means. These men, however, are not recruited with reference to any qualifications for the important duties of a Civil Surgeon, and they are, as a rule, unsuitable for the work. It may therefore be desirable that so far as possible civil appointments are reserved for the Indian Medical Service should be given to Civil Assistant Surgeons. I leave it to your Government to consider whether effect can usefully be given to this suggestion.

8. I put now to the request of Lord Morley's Government that the existing orders under which there are to be no further increases in the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service may be withdrawn, that in future the rate of such new appointments may be considered on its merits, and that if I am satisfied, that in existing circumstances it can only be filled from the Indian Medical Service on reduction of another Indian Medical Service appointment may be made when the new appointment is created. The orders in question were issued on the belief that the development of the medical medical profession would be aided by having as many Government appointments as possible in private practice either in India or in England. As I have already said I am persuaded that this view is not supported by the most investigations. But I will consider that the Indian Medical Service should be restricted to the military needs of the country, and thus for two reasons. First, the necessity for economy, and secondly, the desirability of increasing, as far as may be, the civilian of the Indian Medical Service. Whether any important step can be taken towards achieving this latter object is a question with which it will be easier to deal effectively after the Public Service Commission has issued its report. In the meantime it does not appear to me necessary to make an order which has several its purposes in raising a something correspondence to be made into the in part subjects dealt with in this despatch, and which at the same time has, as you point out, raised some serious administrative inconveniences. I am therefore prepared to consider the case of such new appointments on its merits in accordance with your views, but it must be understood that any proposal for an increase in the civil posts included in the cadre of the Indian Medical Service will, in 1915, be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

9. I have also decided, on consideration of paragraph 55 of your despatch, to accept the proposal that when medical appointments to the Psychological Department are held by Indian Medical Service officers they should be treated for the time being as cadre appointments of that Service.

10. Your Lordship's Government will understand that the resolutions now stated must be regarded as provisional, and that it is possible that the enquiry to be conducted by the new Public Service Commission may necessitate a re-examination of the whole question.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

Queen.

No. 2 of 1915

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL
HONOR DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

To

The Most Honourable the Madras Legislative Council, &c.,

On Madras's Secretary of State for India.

Madras, the 11th March 1915.

MY LORD MADRAS,

We have the honour to refer to your Lordship's Public despatch No. 215, dated the 12th November 1914, regarding the medical medical profession in India and the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service. We are glad to learn that your Lordship has accepted for the use of Lord Morley's Government that the question of the steps to be taken to increase the growth of the medical medical profession must be treated as distinct from that of finding an adequate civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service. Our predecessors' despatch of the 17th November 1910 suggested a variety of methods by which Government could assist in, or secure, an already existing, the development of the medical medical profession in India, and we acknowledge the subsequent developments of some of the questions thus raised:—

(1) The question of the registration of medical practitioners of the growth of medical medical institutions and of providing better medical degrees have been considered further, and we forward for your Lordship's information a copy of our Home Secretary's letter of the 23rd May 1915, which has been addressed to Lord Government and Administration on the subject. We feel as that that reference on the issue indicated will concern themselves in all those who have the interests of medical education in India at heart, and we trust that before long something effectual will be done in the direction indicated.

(2) In February 1915 we consulted selected local Governments with regard to the suggestion to employ passed students of medical colleges, whether they enter Government service or not, as house physicians and house surgeons in Government hospitals, a plan which had recommended itself to the Government of Bengal, but in view of the generally unfavourable opinion expressed we decided not to proceed further with the specific proposal.

(3) The suggestion to nominate selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals has been received favourably by the majority of local Governments.

(4) The question referred to in the end of paragraph 6 of the despatch of the 12th November 1914, has been disposed of by the issue of the resolution on the subject of government medical assistance in charitable hospitals and dispensaries, which your Lordship had approved in your Public despatch No. 215, dated the 11th November 1914.

2. Your Lordship has left it to my Government to decide whether effect can usefully be given to the suggestion that, as far as possible, civil surgeons can be recruited for the Indian Medical Service should be given to civil assistant surgeons instead of to military assistant surgeons. This matter has received our careful consideration, but we are strongly averse from any reduction in the number of civil surgeons held by military assistant surgeons or of any reduction of the proportion of posts held by them of others. There are altogether 712 military assistant surgeons, in the cadre, of whom 354 are serving under local Governments, but the total number of civil surgeons recruited for them is only 51. The question of reducing the proportion of independent or independent posts

held by military assistant surgeons by the substitution of civil assistant surgeons. In the independent appointments, was considered in 1905, when it was decided that a change was necessary, so it was feared that such a proposal might tend to discourage military assistant surgeons of the best type from leaving their posts for civil employment, and of seriously affecting recruitment for the Service. To be sure, we still hold all military assistant surgeons in civil employ are liable to recall for active service, and they constitute an important part of the war reserves. Still they already fall short of the number required for complete mobilization, say, in case of their number would, in our opinion, be a grave mistake. Some of them possess exceptional qualifications, and the majority make up in administrative capacity what they may lack in professional ability, and give equal medical assistance, the military assistant surgeon frequently makes a better civil surgeon than a civil assistant surgeon. We have under consideration proposals made by our Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to provide facilities for the better medical education of military assistant surgeons, and when effect is given to these recommendations the professional qualifications of these officers should be greatly improved.

3. There are several proposals pending before us as inmates of the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service, which we shall introduce at a later opportunity for your Lordship's orders. In all these cases we hope that we will be able to show that, looking to the work to be done, the services of Indian Medical Service officers are indispensable. In view of the growing medical needs of the country which necessitate the employment of a larger staff of medical officers, some expansion of the Indian Medical Service is inevitable, and such expansion should not, in our opinion, be regarded from a different standpoint from the enlargement of any other cadre in response to the development of the work to be performed.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquess,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

Marquess of Pendergast

Dr. M. S. Chatterjee

B. W. Chatterjee

Hardev Kumar

N. A. Khan

R. H. Chatterjee

W. H. Chatterjee

W. S. Chatterjee

No. 545-513, dated Bikan, the 21st May 1913.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Vansittart, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Madras).

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to invite the attention of the Government in Council to the question of legislating in order to provide the law of honours medical degrees. The Government in Council is satisfied that there is a growing opinion in this country in favour of the award of honours to persons who pursue Western methods of medicine. Evidence of this opinion is to be found in the general acceptance accorded in Madras to the Medical Registration Act which became law in that Presidency last year, and in the introduction of legislation on similar lines by the Government of Bengal. Both these practical measures proceed on the principle of conferring privileges upon qualified persons rather than of inflicting penalties on the unqualified. They create representative Medical Councils which will nominate a register of all medical practitioners and of their qualifications; and they restrict the entrance of certain definite facilities to those practitioners whose the Medical Council has registered. The Government, Council in Council, however, considers that it is now possible to take a step further, and to proceed by means of a general Act to prohibit all institutions not affiliated to any University not recognised by Government from granting any medical degrees and titles which bear a resemblance to those of the registered practitioners and further to prohibit individual practitioners from advertising that they hold such degrees.

3. It is as much in the interest of the independent private practitioners as it is that of officers of the Indian Medical Service and of the subordinate medical departments that the field of private practice should not be encroached upon by unqualified persons, whose titles may convey to the public the impression that they hold degrees or qualifications to which their actual attainments are far from adequate. The medical frauds by the assumption of titles of medical degrees by persons who had no right to them was observed as long ago as 1862, but it did not become serious dimensions for another twenty-five years. The same signs of the general question was again brought to notice by the Government of Bengal in 1908, but the fact that the evil was of comparatively recent development and practically confined to a single city, disposed the Government of India to a policy of restraint. They approved the principle of a provincial Medical Registration Act, but while recognising the evil of bogus degrees they suggested to the local Government that an appropriate return should be first offered to those medical institutions whose privileges would be threatened by the legislative legislation which the Government of Bengal had in view; and of abolishing their doors into the improved colleges which might receive Government recognition. Unfortunately the experience of the past few years has shown that no such spontaneous reform can be expected, and the Government of India feel no longer any hesitation in proposing to legislate general legislation.

4. In putting these suggestions for legislation before local Governments, the Government of India think it well to reserve certain possible considerations. In the first place, they have no desire to discourage the growth of independent medical institutions. They would rather wish to see such institutions extended; for, in Calcutta and probably elsewhere, the existing Government

Medical Colleges are unable to meet the demands for instruction. Private institutions should provide suitable opportunities for professional and clinical work in private practitioners, which would tend to raise the standard and promote the development of an independent medical profession; and provided that a suitable standard of efficiency in equivalent and training is insisted upon, the Government of India desire that every possible encouragement may be given to them.

4. In the second place the Government of India have no intention of legislating to govern "Apariksha" Colleges and similar institutions from conferring degrees, not to mention *University Degrees*. Facts and such institutions in the exercise of their powers. On the other hand, they consider that the policy is clearly stated to be protected against a practitioner who professes to meet the patients according to the European system of medicine under some of European qualifications, whether conferred by one of the corresponding colleges of America, or by proprietary institutions such as exist in Calcutta or Dacca.

5. The Government of India have considered carefully whether the will of bogus medical degrees should not be checked rather by provincial than by Imperial legislation. They find, however, that private medical institutions in Calcutta are attended by pupils from almost every part of India, and particularly by students whose general educational attainments are inferior to those required for admission to the Government medical colleges of their own provinces, and that students from these institutions return to their homes and there compete with the better equipped candidates who have gone through a recognized course under qualified teachers. In these circumstances the Government of India think that if the will is to be effectively checked, legislation in the Imperial Council is preferable.

6. The legislation which the Government of India have in view would penalize the conferral of any medical degree or degree by any unauthorized institution and would prevent persons who are such degrees or diplomas or notify that they possess them, to be practised. If legislation were directed only against institutions which confer degrees without proper authority, the mischief caused by the use of bogus degrees issued by institutions outside India would remain unremedied; and inasmuch as the object of penalizing individuals who assume degrees to which they have no claim or which have been conferred by unrecognized institutions is not to penalize professional medicine, but to prevent fraud the Government of India think that the further remedy is justified.

7. Accordingly the Government of India propose that legislation be undertaken—

(1) to prohibit—

(a) unauthorized persons or bodies from granting any degrees or diplomas or licenses, or admissible institutions thereof, to practice the Western methods of medicine, which are recognized by the Indian Universities and the United Council of Medical Education and Regulation in Great Britain, and

(b) the issue by any person of any such degrees, diplomas or licenses or admissible institutions of such documents; and

(2) to penalize—

(a) the granting or issue of such degrees, diplomas or licenses; and

(b) the use of such degrees, diplomas or licenses by medical practitioners.

8. If the principle of this legislation is agreed to the Government of India would ask the Government of Madras to consider whether a bill to effect the registration of medical practitioners should not also be introduced in Madras, with the object of providing that the control of the registration of degrees in such provinces may be placed in the hands of a Medical Council (such as has already come into existence in Bombay) which will declare what degrees, licenses, and diplomas are respectable and will take disciplinary action against medical practitioners convicted of crimes or of misconduct.

9. The Government of India anticipate that before long it may be desirable that the work of these provincial Medical Councils should be co-ordinated by one separate body, more particularly if the Councils, in addition to performing these ordinary functions under the Registration Act of the province, are given power to confer recognition upon these medical schools and colleges whose training, staff, syllabus and equipment match & are to establish, subject to their general supervision, a College of Physicians and Surgeons, as at Bombay, on the lines of those in the United Kingdom, to appoint examiners and grant degrees such as the M.B.C.S. or the L.R.C.P. for persons whose names do not permit them to proceed to the University degree in medicine.

10. The Government of India have now indicated the steps of the legislation which they contemplate, and the directions to which, as at present advised, they are disposed to look for a further development of medical policy. They feel little doubt that reform on such lines will command themselves to all those who have the least of medical education in India at least, but they would be glad to be favoured with any criticisms which the Governor-in-Council may wish to offer, after consulting associations or persons whose opinions are of value with particular regard to the scope or area of the proposed bill. I am to request that if possible a reply may be sent to this letter by the 15th October next.

A. BUTTERFORTH,
As. Chief Secretary

No. 1818.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1884 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Union office at Valparaiso; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Valparaiso, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, open or permanent, with survey or permanent boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
District of Valparaiso, Valparaiso sub-division, No. 115, Valparaiso village.			
Valparaiso, S. No. 115 A.	Revenue Officer, Valparaiso Government and Valparaiso Government.	Sub-division, S. No. 115 B and 115 C Valparaiso Government's house, with, Valparaiso Government's house, with, S. No. 115 B & C.	1884, 904.
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
		Total	100

No. 1819.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a school building at Valparaiso; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Valparaiso, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Valparaiso, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, open or permanent, with survey or permanent boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
District of Valparaiso, Valparaiso sub-division, No. 115, Valparaiso village.			
Valparaiso, S. No. 115 B.	Revenue Officer, Valparaiso Government and Valparaiso Government.	Sub-division, S. No. 115 B and 115 C Valparaiso Government's house, with, Valparaiso Government's house, with, S. No. 115 B & C.	50, 100.
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
		Total	100

No. 1820.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Valparaiso; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Valparaiso, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, Valparaiso, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, open or permanent, with survey or permanent boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
District of Valparaiso, Valparaiso sub-division, No. 115, Valparaiso village.			
Valparaiso, S. No. 115 B.	Revenue Officer, Valparaiso Government and Valparaiso Government.	Sub-division, S. No. 115 B and 115 C Valparaiso Government's house, with, Valparaiso Government's house, with, S. No. 115 B & C.	10, 100.
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
Do.	Do.	Do.	100
		Total	100

No. 1274.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 747 of an acre, to be taken as a lake more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Amantoko-Tumamapala road, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Oyo, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Oyo, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or planned number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Owner absent, Oyo District, Popoloyapala village.</i>			
Land, dry, S. No. 11-1.	Popoloyapala Kereya.	North and west, S. No. 11-1, north, S. No. 11 and 11-2; west, S. No. 11 and 11-2.	4000 sq.

No. 1275.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 acres, 11 gannas, 1,000 square feet, to be taken as a lake more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of metal dwellings in the Madras city, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or planned number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Water district, Madras District, Dligumma village.			
Dry, reclaimed, R.R. No. 101, part.	Left Ditch: 1. Corporation, Greater Madras and District Dugan Dugan.	North, S. No. 117; west, S. No. 117-1, 117-2, 117-3, 117-4, 117-5, 117-6, 117-7, 117-8, 117-9, 117-10, 117-11, 117-12, 117-13, 117-14, 117-15, 117-16, 117-17, 117-18, 117-19, 117-20, 117-21, 117-22, 117-23, 117-24, 117-25, 117-26, 117-27, 117-28, 117-29, 117-30, 117-31, 117-32, 117-33, 117-34, 117-35, 117-36, 117-37, 117-38, 117-39, 117-40, 117-41, 117-42, 117-43, 117-44, 117-45, 117-46, 117-47, 117-48, 117-49, 117-50, 117-51, 117-52, 117-53, 117-54, 117-55, 117-56, 117-57, 117-58, 117-59, 117-60, 117-61, 117-62, 117-63, 117-64, 117-65, 117-66, 117-67, 117-68, 117-69, 117-70, 117-71, 117-72, 117-73, 117-74, 117-75, 117-76, 117-77, 117-78, 117-79, 117-80, 117-81, 117-82, 117-83, 117-84, 117-85, 117-86, 117-87, 117-88, 117-89, 117-90, 117-91, 117-92, 117-93, 117-94, 117-95, 117-96, 117-97, 117-98, 117-99, 118-000.	1 2 3 124
Do. No. 117, part.	C. C. Alagabai Chetty, receiver of the property of the general body of the said Madras District.	North, S. No. 117; west, S. No. 117-1, 117-2, 117-3, 117-4, 117-5, 117-6, 117-7, 117-8, 117-9, 117-10, 117-11, 117-12, 117-13, 117-14, 117-15, 117-16, 117-17, 117-18, 117-19, 117-20, 117-21, 117-22, 117-23, 117-24, 117-25, 117-26, 117-27, 117-28, 117-29, 117-30, 117-31, 117-32, 117-33, 117-34, 117-35, 117-36, 117-37, 117-38, 117-39, 117-40, 117-41, 117-42, 117-43, 117-44, 117-45, 117-46, 117-47, 117-48, 117-49, 117-50, 117-51, 117-52, 117-53, 117-54, 117-55, 117-56, 117-57, 117-58, 117-59, 117-60, 117-61, 117-62, 117-63, 117-64, 117-65, 117-66, 117-67, 117-68, 117-69, 117-70, 117-71, 117-72, 117-73, 117-74, 117-75, 117-76, 117-77, 117-78, 117-79, 117-80, 117-81, 117-82, 117-83, 117-84, 117-85, 117-86, 117-87, 117-88, 117-89, 117-90, 117-91, 117-92, 117-93, 117-94, 117-95, 117-96, 117-97, 117-98, 117-99, 118-000.	1 2 3 124
Total			6 11 1,324

No. 1276.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 130 acres, to be taken as a lake more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Hindu temple and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

4. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or planned number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Land: district, Gooty taluk, Elendubail village.</i>			
Excluded from revenue survey, dry, S. No. 104 B.	Pethan Vathappa	North and east, S. No. 104 B.; north, north boundary; S. No. 104 B.; south, south boundary.	130 000

No. 1277.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4,014 square feet, to be taken as a lake more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a

¹ Hekimözü elementary school at Wilajet; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Moscow Divisional Officer, Buzget, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the occupation of the said house.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Fuzdar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

PERMITS.				
Description of land, with or without its present use, survey or plat number.	Place of issue or sample.	Boundaries of the land required to be shown up.	Notes to be taken up	
Key-Stream, Valley, Ridge of Key.				
Thompson's permit- No. 1000, 1001, T.S. No. 741-2	Hammerhead Bay	North, T.S. No. 741-2; east, T.S. Nos. 741 and 742; west, T.S. Nos. 742 and 743; south, T.S. No. 741-2	240	
Do T.S. No. 740	Cape Bay	North, T.S. No. 740; east, T.S. No. 741; south, T.S. No. 740; west, T.S. No. 741	240	
Do T.S. No. 743	Revere Bay and Vineyard Bay	N. E. No. 743; west, T.S. No. 743-1	1,250	
Do T.S. No. 744	Revere Bay and Vineyard Bay	North, T.S. No. 744; east, T.S. No. 744-1; west, T.S. No. 744	240	
Do T.S. No. 745	Revere Bay and Vineyard Bay	North, T.S. No. 745; east, T.S. No. 745-1; west, T.S. No. 745	240	
Do T.S. No. 747	Vineyard Bay	North, T.S. No. 747; east, T.S. No. 747-1; west, T.S. No. 747	240	
Total			2,410	

No. 1228.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following Schedule and measuring 15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for erecting a building to house the Turkish Consulate, and the subject of the Government's consent; and, under sections 2 and 3, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and to issue orders for the acquisition of the land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

[illegible][illegible]

2. A glass of the liquid kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SPECIES.			
Description of land, water, etc., upon which found, or its general character.	Time of season in season.	Frequency of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Salix alba</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Salix viminalis</i> .			
<i>Des. Franchetii</i> , E.S. No. 2722, part.	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> by its leaves.	<i>Frax.</i> E.S. No. 2197, 2001, north and west, E.S. No. 2722, other part.	100
<i>Des. Franchetii</i> , E.S. No. 2707, part.	<i>Alnus latifolia</i> by its leaves.	<i>Alnus latifolia</i> , E.S. No. 2707, other part, south, N.S. No. 2197, 2001, other part.	124
		Total ..	224

No. 1232.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 of an acre, to the more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well, and, under sections 3 and 5, the Revenue District Officer, Cuddapah, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Cuddapah, and any person interested in any way therein may object.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in dry, then as possible, with survey or plan of land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah District, Cuddapah taluk, Eastern village.			
Circle, Div. S. No. 485-4.	Thiru Thirukudam, son of Thirukudam, Gounder, Cuddapah.	Plot, S. No. 485-4, Div. S. No. 485-4 B, and, S. No. 485-4, Div. S. No. 485-4.	47

W. FRANKIE,
Sd/- Secretary to Government.

Flags.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, August 4, 1914.

No. 145-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Serenchedram in the Kelagol taluk of the Combatur District, if persons from the infected persons of the Nizam Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit their place on the occasion of the ensuing large festival called Serenchedram (Serendeham festival).

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 24th to the 30th August 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be treated as offenders.

Government, August 11, 1914.

No. 146-P.—In modification of notification No. 145-P, published on page 487-488 of Part I-A of the Gazette of Madras, dated 4th August 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—Plague-infected Areas.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

Dist.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore .. Pollachi ..	Sengur, .. Elattalakkara.	Taluk ..	Hoar ..	Hoar, .. Mairigal, .. Tali, .. Mangalore.
Madras.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore .. Wellingford .. Cuddalore ..	South .. Canara.	Mangalore ..	

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Fronting on Province	Infected localities.		Fronting on Province	Infected localities.	
	Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluqs, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore ..	<p>The whole province.</p> <p>1. Northern Division—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p> Bijapur.</p> <p> Channarayana.</p> <p>(b) Towns and parts—</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p>		II. Bombay	<p>1. Northern Division—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p> Bijapur.</p> <p> Channarayana.</p> <p>(b) Towns and parts—</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p> <p> Baddam.</p>	
II. P. & M.					

II.—Outline the Modern Presidency—next

[illegible]

B.—Sedimentary Successes

	<i>South Indian Railway.</i>	
Caimbatore.	Madurai.	September
Dindur.	Kangalore.	Star.
Kalamangalam.	Pudum.	
	<i>The Nizam's Railway.</i>	
	Ongar.	Wakkanam.

Cellulose, August 8, 2014.

36. 147. *P.*—The Governor in Council is pleased to accord notification No. 93 published on page 146 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th March 1914, appointing the railway station of Remington as a forest inspection station.

W. FRANCIS,
As. Secretary to Government

NOTES-CATINGS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

* Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1889, M.S.Ry. Palamallu was then known as Palamallu and has been only altered as a municipal council of the municipality of Bellary.

Railway Collector's Office,
19th July 1914.

Under rule 21 (a) of the Election rules M. K. R. Lakshmana Reddi Gurn of Kanakol is elected
... member of the Taluk Board, Narasing, in the district of Bellary.

Bellamy Collector's Office,
14th August 1914.

A. F. G. INGRAM,
As. Collector.

Under section 29 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. Ky. Gajanan M. Kananaravani, Madhavji Awaraj, has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chingleput in the district of Chingleput.

Chingdeput Collector's Office,
11th July 1914.

S. P. RICE,
Editor

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.N. Sengumetti Sanyasa Nandanra has been duly elected as a member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

Gallapah Collector's Office,
21st July 2014

H. A. DAVIS,
As. Editor

Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1926, as amended by Act III of 1937, M.B. No. 16888, Asafoona Gaur has been duly elected Municipal Councillor for the Municipality of Coimbatore.

Modern Collector's Office,
18th July 1884.

H. D. ILWIN,
Collector

Under rule 21 (2) of the Election rules - M.H. Gargoti, Kalyan Gera and M.H. Ali Farooq Gera are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Haryana Sahitya Akademi Board for the Hindi and Urdu languages respectively.

Kilina, Collector's Office,
14 August 2018.

Under rule 22 (3) of the election rules N.R. 83, Vassapanti Baranappa Gara of Addide is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Gujraha Taluk Board for Purnapur circle.

Klein's Collector's Office,
Feb. August 1914

J. M. TURING,

The President, District Court, Oklahoma, in exercise of the power conferred to him by the Governor in Chapter under section 180 of the Budget Local Statute Act, 1933, hereby accepts the resignation tendered by M. R. Ry. E. Kinsman Lee Carr, a member of the Juntas de los Indios, Tulsa, Okla.

Cyldagah District Executive Office,
Jan. August 1934

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 323 L., dated 17th May 1934, by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1924, the President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the following Taluk Board :—

Name of member	
Substation	M.R. Dy. W. Sanyal, Secy, Tahsildar of Rajmangal.
Calcutta District Board's Office, 4th August 1914.	E. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Under section (6) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, Lieut. G. F. Davies, i.e. & s., L.S.M.D., M.K.Ry., Appellate Magistrate, Pudukottai, and M.R.Iy. Dandabara Ganesaperumal were appointed, by statute, as members of the District Board, Urajan, by the Chattragur Taluk Board.

Under section 22 of the Medical Local Boards Act, 1948, M.M.Vy. Appalaraju Swamyrao Poojary Nam has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Chintagudi Taluk Board in the District of Guntur.

Casey's District Board's Office,
1st August 1914.

E. VENKATACHINNAIA,
Firm President

Under section 11 of the Indian Local Boards Act 1886, H.E.Hy. Gaud Sahasranya Gaud, a.n. has been appointed, by election, a member of the Western District Board by the Council, Taluk Board.

General District Record's Office,
19th July 1814.

E. B. ELWIN,
President

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, Mohammed Haidar Ali Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election as a member of the Kottam District Board by the Madras Taluk Board.

Kottam District Board's Office,
21st July 1914.

J. M. YUNUS,
President.

The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, hereby appoints M.R. Ky. Zeyala, Sarappa Nayadatham as a member of the Kanchipur Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
25th August 1914.

Under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby appoints M.R. Ky. Malayala Rama Nayada as a member of the Annamalai Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
25th August 1914.

B. KANACHANDRA RAO,
President.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, hereby appoints M.R. Ky. Kanni Reddi Vajrathambal Reddi Gura to be a member of the Ramanath Taluk Board in the North Arcot district.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, hereby appoints M. R. Ky. Jeyaraj Narayanan. Rao Aravali and Swami A. Jeyaraj Sahib Bahadur to be members of the Ramanath Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
2nd August 1914.

P. C. DUTT,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, hereby re-appoints the Tehsildar of Cuddalore to be a member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
1st August 1914.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, hereby re-appoints M.R. Ky. Q. S. Srinivasasami Pillai Aravali to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
7th August 1914.

M. AZHAR-UD-DIN,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act VI of 1903, the President, Taluk Board, Subiquet, is pleased to re-appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be members of the panchayats of the following taluqs:—

Emmankur Taluk.

1. M. R. Ky. Manjunath Perumayya Mudaliyar, Chairman.
2. " Nylai Narayana Mudaliyar.
3. " Mananjari Danalevarani Mudaliyar.

Subiquet Taluk Board's Office,
28th July 1914.

President.



Published by Authority.

No. 32.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1964.

ΓΡΑΦΗ: 1. α. 8. α.

Part B-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS

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APPENDIX A

Delaware, April 8, 1914.

No. 100.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir John Edward Power Wallis, Bt., Barrister-at-Law, to be President of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, *in place of* Sir John Adkins, K.C.S.I., resigned.

acknowledgments.

Ordinances, August 4, 1814.

No. 101.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

References

Revised, 1982-2013 July 2014

No. 1116.—The following amendments to paragraph 7 (B) of the consolidated regulations of the several societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn is published for general information:—

7. (3) If neither the Applicant nor his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom, one of such affidavits shall be from a responsible person who has known him personally for one year or upwards and has had opportunity of judging of his character, and such Applicant shall also produce —

(e) if he has received, or is still receiving, his general education in the United Kingdom, a certificate from the Head of his School or College, or from his Tutor.

(4) in all other cases—
if he is a Native of India a certificate from the Secretary for Indian Students appointed by the Government of India.

0.1

The Secretary for Indian Students will cause all reasonable enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of each applicant (causing himself so far as he thinks fit of the assistance of the Advisory Committee) and will then have a personal interview with him, and if satisfied will give him a certificate to that effect—in this form:

"I, have caused enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of..... and, from the reports and other information which I have obtained and as the result of a personal interview which I have had with him I am satisfied that he is a gentleman of respectability and a proper person to be admitted as a student of the Honorable Society of..... with a view to being called to the Bar."

Dated, 8th August, 1914.

No. 103.—In pursuance of the notification No. 65, dated 2nd April 1914, published on page 319 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th May 1914, the following shall be substituted for the existing rule 116 of the Madras Educational rules:—

RULE 116 OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

The ordinary rate of provincial stipend per mensem in the several departments shall be as follows:—

							Rs.	As.	P.
Collegiate department	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	0	0
Secondary	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	0	0
Elementary	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	0	0

Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned by the sanctioning authority:—

Collegiate department.

							Rs.	As.
Teachers of Arts	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	0
European and Anglo-Indians:—								
Masters	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	0
Mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	0
Mohammedans	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	0
Hindu mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	0
Porters	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	0

Secondary department.

European and Anglo-Indians:—								
Masters	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	0
Mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	0
Hindu and Mohammedan mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	0

Elementary department.

Stipendiaries who have studied up to the seventh standard	"							
European and Anglo-Indians:—								
Masters	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	0
Mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0
Mohammedans	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0
Hindu mistresses	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0
Porters	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	0
Teachers in the Agency tracts	"							

A gratuity allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem. /
Mohammedan women who do not personally teach in it are being trained, is attached.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

M.S. By T. Rameswara Ayya, Supervisor of Elementary schools, Araku; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kachalar range (temporary), will be considered for leave on full salary for one month and fifteen days from 3rd June 1914.

Order of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public I.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Sy. M. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district, in the Director's notification, dated 2nd June 1914, published in Part I.B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 26th June 1914, is extended by eight days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

CANCELLATION OF LEAVE.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Miss M. Edday, Sub. pro tem. Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot Salem Girls' range, in the Director's notification, dated 28th July 1914, published in Part I.B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 14th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 1st August 1914:—

(1) M.R.Sy. P. C. Kalukusa Ayyar, B.A., I.C.S., Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Trichopoly, and Sub. pro tem. Headmaster, Model section of the Higher Elementary Training School, Serdapat, to be Second Assistant, Training section of the latter school, sub. pro tem., in the probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, vide M.R.Sy. C. V. Venkataswami Ayyar on depletion to each higher school.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Sy. M. Sanyasamparamari, Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pudducherry range, to be First Assistant, Training section of the Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry, sub. pro tem., in the probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, vide M.R.Sy. Bai Kannamma Rao, transferred. To join expeditiously after handing over charge immediately to the local Supervisor of Elementary schools.

(2) M.R.Sy. A. Achanna Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary schools, Rajahmundry, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pudducherry range (Temporary), in the probationary class, vide No. (1). To join expeditiously as relief.

(3) M.R.Sy. V. Krishnakrishnam, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Amalapur range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range, vide M.R.Sy. V. Rajakrishnaswami, deceased. To join after handing over charge immediately to the local Supervisor of Elementary schools.

(4) M.R.Sy. E. Namachchi Rao, Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary school, Rajahmundry, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Amalapur range, sub. pro tem., in the probationary class, vide No. (3). To join expeditiously as relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

M.R.Sy. P. Jankinayya, Temporary Assistant, Government Training School, Nellore, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector, Pudducherry range, sub. pro tem., in the probationary class, vide M.R.Sy. A. Venkataswami who has been permitted to leave with effect from 15th August 1914. To join on the expiration of the 15th instant or as soon as possible thereafter.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

BOARD FOR THE AWARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

It is hereby notified that Government have appointed the Rev. J. H. Madson, Correspondent and Manager, United Free Church Mission High School, Coimbatore, to be a member of the Board for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificates vide the Rev. G. Pollard resigned.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th August 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ap. Director of Public Instruction.

Glass and Pottery.				
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	..	..	Intermediate	..
Glass-making	..	..	Do	..
Tailoring and Dress-making				
Tailoring	..	..	Intermediate	..
Ready-made and Dress-making	..	..	Do	..
Embroidery	..	..	Do	..
Cookery.				
Cookery	..	..	Intermediate	..
Bread-making	..	..	Do	..

1. The following are ordinarily the centers at which the Written examination will be held. The examination, however, for all grades in (1) Modeling, (2) Wood-engraving and (3) Copper-plate Engraving, and for the *Advanced grade only* in (4) Free-hand Outline Drawing, (5) Design and (6) Painting will be held *only* at *Madras*:-

[illegible]

3. *W.*—Should the names of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of thirty, the candidates that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

4. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a reason which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to meet another one there. No candidate will, any person be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, which must necessarily be the place where he is employed or voluntarily serves, or should it not be a meeting, the place nearest to where the examination is held. A candidate appearing for examination is under other than the one indicated by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination cancelled.

4. In addition to the above centers, the Comenianists will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the Writers' symposium in any of the subjects mentioned, at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than three candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a center. Applications for the holding of such place or places in the list of centers should be made to the Comenianists through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 20th August. Ordinarily, however, only one place will be constituted a center for each subject.

5. The oral and practical examinations in each subject as require them will be held at those places only where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—In regard to any discrepancy in the sum of each of the *Qual and Proficient* examinations as may be held before the written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the Part 26, George Gannett, from here to time.

4. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place west of their own expense, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of institutions are requested to see, before the certificate at the foot of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognized by competent authority, as listed in impart instruction in the Teaching subjects and for the grades in them brought on by their work.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized for General Education only should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their people coming up for any of the Technical Examinations.

8. All papers coming up from the same institution must select the most viable, and the applications of all of these should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) to the head of that institution, no applications of any private candidates being allowed with these institutions.

8. Each candidate must, wherever the syllabus requires it, submit, before the 1st August, the necessary drawings, plans, sketches, field books, estimates, or other "worked notes." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own, finished work by the head of the institution or other to which he belongs, by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Superintendent, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

* The examination in Writing (Literature and Information Studies) will be conducted according to the syllabus written up in the 1st February 2011.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the evidence of authorship is quite satisfactory, and specifies clearly the period of time overlaid in the execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and qualifications of execution of such work. Further, if any candidate attaches to any certified work the personal guarantee of the Commissioner, the Commissioner will be compelled to recommend to the authorities concerned the withdrawal of the departmental privileges enjoyed by the schools. Private authorities, whose certified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examinations cancelled and also to be declared from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for each term of year as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (i.e., the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. Also, in the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in ink:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) Name of candidate, | (c) Grade, and |
| (2) Place of examination, | (d) Total number of drawings in each roll. |
| (3) Subject, | |

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a separate cover and not rolled up with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

16. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms as they may reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 1st August, after which date no applications will be received. Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

17. Candidates in the school should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the school in which they are resident or of the district in which they belong. Candidates in the Madras States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin should obtain them from the Registrar in the Resident's Office. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, St. George's Station, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the school requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

18. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:—

For each subject	Examiner's Intermediate. Advanced.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2	5	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

19. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application, which must be every way such the Commissioner's office on or before the 1st August. On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order. No application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office, by the date prescribed.

Notes.—At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the schoolmaster and sent in a letter case to the Bank of Madras together with the date of the paper, one of which will be returned by the Bank and the other must be retained by the schoolmaster. The letter must be forwarded to this office along with the application of the candidate. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office in duplicate to applicants.

20. Each application should be sent direct in the enclosed, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows: the receipt for the fee paid being inclosed, folded in it.

21. Candidates are warned that the application itself should not be enclosed with any drawings, plans, survey, field books, references, or other "printed works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a separate cover.

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner

for Government Examinations,

Marumbanham, Madras, S. W.

N.B.—Candidates wishing to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post card* in their respective application. The post card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them by the sender with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Indefinitely stamped covers will be refused.

Days.		Hours.	Subjects.	
Tuesday, December 16.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	..	Designing (General)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Light and Shade (Models in Relief)	.. .. .. .. ..
	P.M. to 12 noon	..	Painting (General from Life)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Full Life Painting	.. .. .. .. ..
Wednesday, December 17.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	..	Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
	P.M. to 12 noon	..	Light and Shade (Models in Relief)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Painting (General from Life)	.. .. .. .. ..
Thursday, December 18.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	..	Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
	P.M. to 12 noon	..	Light and Shade (Models in Relief)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Painting (General from Life)	.. .. .. .. ..
Friday, December 19.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	..	Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
	P.M. to 12 noon	..	Light and Shade (Models in Relief)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Painting (General from Life)	.. .. .. .. ..
Saturday, December 20.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	..	Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Flower in Vase (from Nature)	.. .. .. .. ..
	P.M. to 12 noon	..	Light and Shade (Models in Relief)	.. .. .. .. ..
			Painting (General from Life)	.. .. .. .. ..

X = Elementary.

Y = Intermediate.

A = Advanced.

(2) Two days including the intermediate day.

X, Y, A.—The tests and tests in the examination in the morning subjects will be notified later.

18. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government publications regarding the examinations, and to the syllabus for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Book Store, Market Road, Madras.

19. Any candidate suspected of having had access to information of any kind in relation to his examination is prohibited and may be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever, as to the trustworthiness of his person, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner, and any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appears, his scores or papers being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th August 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

MINE SURVEY ENGINEERING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

It is hereby notified that, under the orders of Government, the examinations in Mine Survey Engineering (Intermediate grade) will hereafter be held in January instead of in June. Interested applicants for the examinations are accordingly informed that the next examination—Written and Practical and Field work—will be held in January 1915 and that they will be held only at Madras. Applications for admission to the examination will be received up to the 31st November 1914.

For further information regarding the examinations, they are referred to the notice inviting applications that will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* in November next.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 31st July 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

3. Applications for admission to these examinations should be made to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Serampore, Madras, S.W., in forms which can be obtained from him on or after the 15th August 1914. Applications should reach him on or before the 15th September 1914.

4. No fees are charged for admission to the Primary Scholarship Examination. The fee for admission to the High and Middle School Examinations are as follows:—

	Rs.
High School and Scholarship Examination	15
Middle School and Scholarship Examination	10

5. The regulations relating to the award of scholarships and information regarding the manner to be awarded will be found in Chapter I of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Madras Presidency and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, respectively.

6. The examination of candidates from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will be in the same in accordance with the subjects prescribed in articles 54 and 55, respectively, of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The conditions of service will be those prescribed in articles 54 and 55, respectively, of the same Code. The syllabus will be those in the throughout the Madras Presidency for schools following the 'A' and 'B' types of schools. The subjects of composition and essays will be omitted. Trigonometry, Algebra, and a second language are compulsory for boys. For girls there are limited languages may be taken. Trigonometry is compulsory for girls. English and Arithmetic are compulsory for all candidates. No Essay paper will be set in the Middle School Examination. The paper in Drawing for the Middle School will not contain questions on Geometrical Drawing. In the High School Examination, Model and Freehand Drawing will be taken together and Perspective and Geometrical Drawing will go together. Trigonometry and Physiology will also be retained as optional subjects, but no paper will be set in Logic or Political Science for the High School Examination. Physiology is not a subject for the Middle School Examination.

7. A list of schools, the examination time-table, and such other information as may be necessary will be published later.

PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The examination will be the same for candidates from Bangalore as for those from the Madras Presidency.

1. There will be a written examination in the following subjects:—

- (1) English.
- (2) Spoken and Written work.
- (3) Any one of the following subjects:—
 Geography.
 History.
 Elementary Science.
- (4) Second Language (Latin or a Vernacular or Modern European Language).
- (5) Freehand Drawing (Boys) or Needlework (Girls).

Note.—The scope of the question papers is indicated in "Curricula, Subjects of examination, and Syllabus for European schools" published by the Educational Department.

2. All candidates must be not less twelve years of age on the 31st December 1914.

3. The names of candidates who obtain scholarships will be communicated to the heads of the schools concerned. No pass list will be published.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

The examination will be in the following subjects in the case of candidates from the Madras Presidency:—

- (1) English—
 (a) Composition.
 (b) Freehand Test-books.
- (2) Mathematics—
 (a) Arithmetic.
 (b) Any two of the following according to the curriculum followed:—
 (i) Algebra.
 (ii) Experimental Geometry.
 (iii) Geometrical Drawing.
 (iv) Mensuration.

Girls take either Needlework or Domestic Economy instead of Mensuration or Geometrical Drawing.

- (3) and (4) Any two of the following subjects:—
 Geography.
 History.
 Elementary Science.
 Domestic Economy.
 Hygiene.
 Bookwork.
 Typewriting.
 Needle-making.

- (3) Second Language (Latin or a Vernacular or Modern European Language).
(4) Freehand Drawing or Modelling.

NOTE.—(1) The scope of the question papers indicated in "Curricula, Subjects of examination, and Syllabuses for European schools," published by the Educational Department. Alternate questions will where necessary be set and separate papers in the case of Mathematics. Arrangements will be made that the aggregate of marks obtainable at the examination shall be the same for all candidates irrespective of the course of study taken up.

2. The names of candidates who pass the Middle School Examination will be commemorated in the books of the schools concerned. Certificates showing the subjects in which the candidates passed will be issued later.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The examination will be in the following subjects in the case of candidates from the Madras Presidency:—

- (1) English—

- (a) Composition.
(b) Prescribed text-books.

- (2) Mathematics.

Papers in each the different sciences will be set.

- (3) Physics (Heat), Physics or Botany or Zoology or Geology.

- (4), (5), (6) and (7). Any none of the following subjects, of which one at least must, in the case of boys, be taken from the group marked A:—
Second Language (Latin or a vernacular or Modern European Language).

Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology.
History.

} A

Geography.
Book-keeping.
Type-writing.
Freehand Telegraphy.

Machine Construction.
Domestic Economy.
Gymnastics.

NOTE.—The scope of the question papers will be that indicated in "Curricula, Subjects of examination, and Syllabuses for European Schools" published by the Educational Department.

2. No candidate may appear for the High School Examination and he has received two years' instruction in the High School Standards.

3. The names of candidates who pass the High School Examination will be published in the Port St. George Gazette. A Rollers list will also be published showing the names of failures. Certificates will be issued to successful candidates, in which will be mentioned the subjects in which the candidates passed and the subjects, if any, in which they gained distinction.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training
Schools, Madras, 10th July 1914.

J. H. KELTILL, *Inspector of European and Training Schools
and President of the European Schools and
Scholarship Examination Board.*

MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Public Service Notification for admission to the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, for the term 1915-17 commencing from 1st August 1914.

For detailed rules applicants are referred to the notification published on page 548-549 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th June 1914.

No application will be received before 1st September or after the 30th September 1914.

No fee will be taken at post-mort applications.

All applicants must strictly comply with conditions specified in rule 13 of the College Prospectus. Preference will be given to candidates known or not recommended by Senior Forest Officers and a strong preference to non-dependant students.

All applications should be addressed to the Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

Madras Forest College, Coimbatore,
10th July 1914.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Principal.

VACANCIES.

Wanted for the Board High School, Coimbatore, two B.A., LL.B.s—see whose optional subject is Mathematics or Science and another, History—for the post of third and fifth Assistant on a salary of Rs. 12-0-15 and Rs. 10-0-10, respectively, with prospect of his promotion.

Applications with detailed particulars of their qualifications should reach the Inspector of Schools, High Courts, Bangalore, on or before the 31st August 1914.

Coimbatore Public Board's Office, Coimbatore,
10th July 1914.

G. W. WELLS,
Principal.

Applications are invited from trained teachers, male or female, of the Secondary Grade for the post of Head Teacher, Government Boys' Girls' School, Maravatu, at Rs. 50 per annum for a period of one year. Copies of certificates of character and qualifications should accompany the applications.

The applications should reach the undersigned by the 15th August 1914.

(Camp) Timoruaipooi,
25th July 1914.

T. C. SRINIVASA CHARIAP,
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools,
South Arcot-Tanjore Field Range.

Applications are invited from trained women graduates for the post of High School Mistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, at Rs. 100—5—15.

Applications showing age, qualifications and experience with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 25th of August 1914.

Office of the Inspector of Girls' Schools,
Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, 25th July 1914.

A. SAROJASIO,
Ap. Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Applications are invited from trained Lady graduates for the post of First Assistant, Secondary School for Girls attached to the Presidency Training school for Mistresses Madras, at Rs. 100—20—250. Ability to teach Malay desirable.

Applications together with testimonials and copies of testimonials should be sent to this office immediately.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Egmore, 25th July 1914.

E. DIXON,
Superintendent.

Applications are invited from qualified Kuluwomaden mistresses for the undermentioned posts in the Board Kuluwomaden Girls' school, Rajahmundry, Ondrapak districts:—

(1) Head mistress on ..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
(2) First assistant on ..	..	..	..	..	15 per annum
(3) Second assistant on ..	..	..	..	..	22 ..
	..	..	..	..	30 ..

Applicants should state their age, general and professional qualifications in the application.

Bahar, 25th July 1914.

M. PEDDIE,
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Girls' Schools,
Coast District Girls' Range.

WANTED a Clerk for the office of the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Alimnagar Range. The appointment is of permanent temporary and it is likely to be made permanent. Candidates who intend to apply for the vacancy should submit their applications in their own hand. They should also submit information as to their age, general educational qualifications and previous experience if any. If holding completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate, the marks obtained in the Public examination under Groups A and U and those under B with the Training certificate and mark, etc., should be submitted. Applications should reach this office not later than 31st August 1914.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, II Circle,
Guntur, Camp Eserada,
25th August 1914.

V. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Ap. Inspector of Schools, II Circle.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914.

[PART I. cont.]

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS'
CERTIFICATES, MARCH 1914.**

The following is the list of candidates of the Secondary grade, who have been declared by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to have passed the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in March 1914.

2. They would apply after the 30th of September next for Preliminary Certificates to the Heads of the Training Institutions in which they were trained.

Serial number of candidate.	Register number.	Candidate's name.	Place of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Class.	Institution in which trained.	Period of teaching.	General Educational grade attained.	Percentage obtained.
English.										
1	50888	Thammaselvan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1890 ..	Fourth ..	Government Training School, English medium.	Feb. 1912 to Feb. 1913.	Madras 5th.	61
2	50889	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1897 ..	Top ..	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Feb. 1911.	Do.	61
3	50894	Thammaselvan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1901 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1910.	Do.	61
4	50895	Arumugam Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1903 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1911.	Do.	61
5	50896	Thammaselvan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1903 ..	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1910 to Dec. 1911.	Do.	61
6	50897	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1910 ..	Do.	Do.	Feb. 1910 to Dec. 1911.	Do.	61
7	50898	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1912 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
8	50899	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1914 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
9	50900	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1916 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
10	50901	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1916 ..	Do.	Do.	Nov. 1916 to Mar. 1917.	Do.	61
11	50902	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1918 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
12	50903	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1918 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
13	50904	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1919 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
14	50905	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1919 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
15	50906	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1919 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
16	50907	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
17	50908	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
18	50909	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
19	50910	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
20	50911	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
21	50912	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
22	50913	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
23	50914	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
24	50915	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
25	50916	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
26	50917	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
27	50918	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1920 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
28	50919	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
29	50920	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
30	50921	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
31	50922	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
32	50923	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
33	50924	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
34	50925	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
35	50926	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
36	50927	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
37	50928	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
38	50929	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
39	50930	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1921 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
40	50931	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
41	50932	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
42	50933	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
43	50934	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
44	50935	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
45	50936	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
46	50937	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
47	50938	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
48	50939	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
49	50940	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
50	50941	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
51	50942	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1922 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
52	50943	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
53	50944	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
54	50945	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
55	50946	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
56	50947	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
57	50948	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
58	50949	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
59	50950	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
60	50951	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
61	50952	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
62	50953	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
63	50954	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1923 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
64	50955	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
65	50956	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
66	50957	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
67	50958	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
68	50959	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
69	50960	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
70	50961	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
71	50962	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
72	50963	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
73	50964	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
74	50965	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
75	50966	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1924 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
76	50967	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
77	50968	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
78	50969	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
79	50970	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
80	50971	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
81	50972	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
82	50973	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
83	50974	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
84	50975	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
85	50976	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
86	50977	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
87	50978	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1925 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
88	50979	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
89	50980	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	February 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
90	50981	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	March 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
91	50982	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	April 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
92	50983	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	May 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
93	50984	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	June 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
94	50985	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	July 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
95	50986	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	August 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
96	50987	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	September 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
97	50988	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	October 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
98	50989	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	November 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
99	50990	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	December 1926 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
100	50991	Srinivasan Sathya- sathya.	Madras.	M.	January 1927 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61

Roll No.	Age at Admission	Christianity	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General Educational Qualifications.	Particular subjects obtained.
KING LEE—cont.										
21	24	1888	Vernandine Ann, daughter of Agnes Robinson.	F.	October 1888.	Malay.	Garrison Training School, Baltimore.	April 1913 to March 1914.	Matriculation.	67
22	21	1884	William, Balakrishna Rajasingham.	M.	July 1884.	Do.	Do.	March 1915 to March 1916.	Do.	61
23	22	1883	Samson, Ponnamm.	M.	September 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.	65
24	24	1880	Emilia, Kallikattu.	F.	June 1880.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	65
25	18	1885	Suryaprasanna, Tiruvolu.	M.	November 1885.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
26	18	1888	Elipendula, Tiruvolu.	M.	June 1888.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
27	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
28	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
29	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
30	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
31	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
32	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
33	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
34	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
35	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
36	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
37	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
38	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
39	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
40	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
41	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
42	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
43	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
44	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
45	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
46	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
47	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
48	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
49	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
50	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
51	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
52	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
53	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
54	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
55	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
56	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
57	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
58	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
59	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
60	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
61	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
62	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
63	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
64	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
65	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
66	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
67	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
68	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
69	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
70	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
71	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
72	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
73	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
74	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
75	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
76	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
77	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
78	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
79	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
80	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
81	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
82	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
83	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
84	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
85	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
86	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
87	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
88	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
89	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
90	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
91	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
92	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
93	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
94	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
95	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
96	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
97	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
98	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
99	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
100	21	1883	Thiruvolu, Tiruvolu.	M.	May 1883.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68

No.	Date of birth.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Comp.	Institution which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Special educational qualifications.
* EVOLVER—cont.									
61	7/19/20	Shashanka Patel	F.	February 1896	Indian Christian	U.P.O.M. Training School, Mysore	July 1919 to March 1921	Secondary School leaving Certificate	13
62	7/18/20	L. Shastri	F.	April 1891	Do.	Do.	July 1918 to February 1921	Do.	14
63	3/1/20	Anandam Choudhary	F.	January 1896	Do.	Do.	July 1918 to December 1921	Do.	15
64	8/1/20	Maya Choudhary	F.	June 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	16
65	8/1/20	Hanumanth Choudhary	F.	June 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	17
66	8/1/20	Arjun Choudhary	F.	November 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	18
67	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	19
68	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20
69	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	21
70	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	22
71	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	23
72	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24
73	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25
74	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	26
75	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	27
76	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28
77	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	29
78	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
79	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	31
80	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	32
81	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	33
82	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
83	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
84	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
85	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
86	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38
87	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	39
88	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
89	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	41
90	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
91	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	43
92	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	44
93	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	45
94	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46
95	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	47
96	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48
97	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	49
98	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50
99	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	51
100	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	52
101	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	53
102	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	54
103	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	55
104	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56
105	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	57
106	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	58
107	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	59
108	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60
109	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	61
110	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	62
111	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	63
112	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	64
113	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	65
114	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	66
115	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	67
116	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68
117	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	69
118	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	70
119	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	71
120	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	72
121	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	73
122	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	74
123	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	75
124	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	76
125	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	77
126	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	78
127	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	79
128	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80
129	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	81
130	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	82
131	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	83
132	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	84
133	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	85
134	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	86
135	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	87
136	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88
137	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	89
138	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	90
139	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	91
140	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	92
141	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	93
142	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	94
143	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	95
144	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	96
145	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	97
146	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	98
147	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	99
148	8/1/20	Chand Choudhary	F.	August 1921	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	100

Serial number.	Regulation number.	Candidate's name.	Year of Graduation.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Grade.	Institution in which tested.	Period of training.	General Educational Qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	
RESERVE—cont.											
11	112	16125	George E. Venable	M.	July 1892	..	High ..	Trinity's College, Bridgeport.	March 1912 to February 1913	First Lieutenant in Auto Mechanics.	46
12	113	16126	Stephen, Jr.	M.	September 1894.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	42
13	114	16127	W. Richardson	M.	September 1895.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	40
14	115	16128	Arthur (Theodore) Arthur	M.	December 1895.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	First Lieutenant in Auto Mechanics.	40
15	116	16129	Arthur (Theodore) Arthur	M.	June 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	First Lieutenant in Auto Mechanics.	38
16	117	16130	Richard, Jr.	M.	November 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	First Lieutenant in Auto Mechanics.	38
17	118	16131	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	First Lieutenant in Auto Mechanics.	38
18	119	16132	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	March 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	37
19	120	16133	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	June 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	36
20	121	16134	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	35
21	122	16135	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	34
22	123	16136	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	A. M. Training Institution, Fairmont.	March 1912 to March 1913.	Do.	34
23	124	16137	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	May 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	33
24	125	16138	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	June 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	32
25	126	16139	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	31
26	127	16140	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
27	128	16141	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	October 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	29
28	129	16142	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	28
29	130	16143	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	27
30	131	16144	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	26
31	132	16145	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	25
32	133	16146	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	24
33	134	16147	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	23
34	135	16148	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	22
35	136	16149	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	21
36	137	16150	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	20
37	138	16151	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	19
38	139	16152	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	18
39	140	16153	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	17
40	141	16154	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	16
41	142	16155	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	15
42	143	16156	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	14
43	144	16157	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	13
44	145	16158	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	12
45	146	16159	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	11
46	147	16160	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	10
47	148	16161	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	9
48	149	16162	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	8
49	150	16163	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	7
50	151	16164	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	6
51	152	16165	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	5
52	153	16166	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	April 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	4
53	154	16167	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	September 1897.	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3
54	155	16168	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	November 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	2
55	156	16169	Frederick (John) Taylor	M.	July 1897	..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1

Serial No.	Age	Birth Date	Place of birth	Sex	Date of birth	Caste	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational attainments	Present position held
KSHATRIYAS—cont.										
106	88	1849	Thalassery, Allee Zamorin	F.	July 1901	Indian Christian	Providence Training school for Eunuchs, Egnore, and Secondary Training School, Thalassery	March 1918 to February 1919	Secondary School Leaving Certificate	32
101	86	1902	Parasuram	F.	May 1902	Do	Do	Do	Do	33
120	86	1907	Changanassery, Allee Zamorin	F.	Aug. 1906	Do	Do	Do	Do	34
101	87	1907	Idukki	F.	Aug. 1906	Do	Do	Do	Do	35
102	87	1907	K. V. Rangaswamy	M.	February 1907	Malay	Government Training School for Eunuchs, Changanassery	July 1912 to February 1913	Malayalam, Sanskrit, Malay, English	36
121	87	1907	S. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	October 1907	Do	Do	March 1912 to March 1914	Do	37
114	86	1909	K. R. Sankaranarayanan	M.	March 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	38
115	86	1909	P. Sankaranarayanan	M.	March 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	39
116	86	1909	C. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	March 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	40
117	86	1909	A. Sankaranarayanan	M.	September 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	41
121	88	1909	Changanassery, K. Sankaranarayanan	M.	August 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	42
119	88	1909	Changanassery, K. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Government Training School, Thalassery	Do	First Bachelors	43
108	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	44
103	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	45
104	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	46
105	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	47
106	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	48
107	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	49
108	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	50
109	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	51
110	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	52
111	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	53
112	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	54
113	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	55
114	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	56
115	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	57
116	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	58
117	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	59
118	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	60
119	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	61
120	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	62
121	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	63
122	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	64
123	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	65
124	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	66
125	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	67
126	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	68
127	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	69
128	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	70
129	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	71
130	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	72
131	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	73
132	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	74
133	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	75
134	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	76
135	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	77
136	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	78
137	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	79
138	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	80
139	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	81
140	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	82
141	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	83
142	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	84
143	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	85
144	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	86
145	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	87
146	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	88
147	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	89
148	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	90
149	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	91
150	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	92
151	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	93
152	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	94
153	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	95
154	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	96
155	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	97
156	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	98
157	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	99
158	88	1909	K. S. Sankaranarayanan	M.	July 1909	Do	Do	Do	Do	100

Roll number	Roll number	Roll number	Name of candidate	Sex	Date of birth	Code	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General Educational qualifications	Percentage marks in the exam.
SCHOOL LEAVE										
119	120	121	H. Johnson	M	December 1888	Indian	C.M.C. Training Institution, Palamou	March 1910 to March 1911	Secondary School Leaving Certificate	40
122	123	124	J. S. Sanyal	M	March 1891	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
125	126	127	T. M. Sanyal	M	February 1895	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
128	129	130	S. Sanyal	M	January 1895	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
131	132	133	S. Sanyal	M	October 1895	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
134	135	136	S. Sanyal	M	July 1897	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
137	138	139	S. Sanyal	M	August 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
140	141	142	S. Sanyal	M	November 1898	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
143	144	145	S. Sanyal	M	March 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
146	147	148	S. Sanyal	M	December 1899	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
149	150	151	S. Sanyal	M	June 1900	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
152	153	154	S. Sanyal	M	January 1901	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
155	156	157	S. Sanyal	M	March 1902	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
158	159	160	S. Sanyal	M	August 1903	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
161	162	163	S. Sanyal	M	May 1904	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
164	165	166	S. Sanyal	M	April 1905	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
167	168	169	S. Sanyal	M	December 1905	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
170	171	172	S. Sanyal	M	January 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
173	174	175	S. Sanyal	M	February 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
176	177	178	S. Sanyal	M	March 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
179	180	181	S. Sanyal	M	April 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
182	183	184	S. Sanyal	M	May 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
185	186	187	S. Sanyal	M	June 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
188	189	190	S. Sanyal	M	July 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
191	192	193	S. Sanyal	M	August 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
194	195	196	S. Sanyal	M	September 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
197	198	199	S. Sanyal	M	October 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
200	201	202	S. Sanyal	M	November 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
203	204	205	S. Sanyal	M	December 1906	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
206	207	208	S. Sanyal	M	January 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
209	210	211	S. Sanyal	M	February 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
212	213	214	S. Sanyal	M	March 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
215	216	217	S. Sanyal	M	April 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
218	219	220	S. Sanyal	M	May 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
221	222	223	S. Sanyal	M	June 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
224	225	226	S. Sanyal	M	July 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
227	228	229	S. Sanyal	M	August 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
230	231	232	S. Sanyal	M	September 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
233	234	235	S. Sanyal	M	October 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
236	237	238	S. Sanyal	M	November 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
239	240	241	S. Sanyal	M	December 1907	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
242	243	244	S. Sanyal	M	January 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
245	246	247	S. Sanyal	M	February 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
248	249	250	S. Sanyal	M	March 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
251	252	253	S. Sanyal	M	April 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
254	255	256	S. Sanyal	M	May 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
257	258	259	S. Sanyal	M	June 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
260	261	262	S. Sanyal	M	July 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
263	264	265	S. Sanyal	M	August 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
266	267	268	S. Sanyal	M	September 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
269	270	271	S. Sanyal	M	October 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
272	273	274	S. Sanyal	M	November 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
275	276	277	S. Sanyal	M	December 1908	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
278	279	280	S. Sanyal	M	January 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
281	282	283	S. Sanyal	M	February 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
284	285	286	S. Sanyal	M	March 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
287	288	289	S. Sanyal	M	April 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
290	291	292	S. Sanyal	M	May 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
293	294	295	S. Sanyal	M	June 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
296	297	298	S. Sanyal	M	July 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
299	300	301	S. Sanyal	M	August 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
302	303	304	S. Sanyal	M	September 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
305	306	307	S. Sanyal	M	October 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
308	309	310	S. Sanyal	M	November 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
311	312	313	S. Sanyal	M	December 1909	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
314	315	316	S. Sanyal	M	January 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
317	318	319	S. Sanyal	M	February 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
320	321	322	S. Sanyal	M	March 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
323	324	325	S. Sanyal	M	April 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
326	327	328	S. Sanyal	M	May 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
329	330	331	S. Sanyal	M	June 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
332	333	334	S. Sanyal	M	July 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
335	336	337	S. Sanyal	M	August 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
338	339	340	S. Sanyal	M	September 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
341	342	343	S. Sanyal	M	October 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
344	345	346	S. Sanyal	M	November 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
347	348	349	S. Sanyal	M	December 1910	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
350	351	352	S. Sanyal	M	January 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
353	354	355	S. Sanyal	M	February 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
356	357	358	S. Sanyal	M	March 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
359	360	361	S. Sanyal	M	April 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
362	363	364	S. Sanyal	M	May 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
365	366	367	S. Sanyal	M	June 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
368	369	370	S. Sanyal	M	July 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
371	372	373	S. Sanyal	M	August 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
374	375	376	S. Sanyal	M	September 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
377	378	379	S. Sanyal	M	October 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
380	381	382	S. Sanyal	M	November 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
383	384	385	S. Sanyal	M	December 1911	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
386	387	388	S. Sanyal	M	January 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
389	390	391	S. Sanyal	M	February 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
392	393	394	S. Sanyal	M	March 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
395	396	397	S. Sanyal	M	April 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
398	399	400	S. Sanyal	M	May 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
401	402	403	S. Sanyal	M	June 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
404	405	406	S. Sanyal	M	July 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
407	408	409	S. Sanyal	M	August 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
410	411	412	S. Sanyal	M	September 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
413	414	415	S. Sanyal	M	October 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
416	417	418	S. Sanyal	M	November 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
419	420	421	S. Sanyal	M	December 1912	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
422	423	424	S. Sanyal	M	January 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
425	426	427	S. Sanyal	M	February 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
428	429	430	S. Sanyal	M	March 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
431	432	433	S. Sanyal	M	April 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
434	435	436	S. Sanyal	M	May 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
437	438	439	S. Sanyal	M	June 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
440	441	442	S. Sanyal	M	July 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
443	444	445	S. Sanyal	M	August 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
446	447	448	S. Sanyal	M	September 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
449	450	451	S. Sanyal	M	October 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
452	453	454	S. Sanyal	M	November 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
455	456	457	S. Sanyal	M	December 1913	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
458	459	460	S. Sanyal	M	January 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
461	462	463	S. Sanyal	M	February 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
464	465	466	S. Sanyal	M	March 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
467	468	469	S. Sanyal	M	April 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
470	471	472	S. Sanyal	M	May 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
473	474	475	S. Sanyal	M	June 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
476	477	478	S. Sanyal	M	July 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
479	480	481	S. Sanyal	M	August 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
482	483	484	S. Sanyal	M	September 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
485	486	487	S. Sanyal	M	October 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
488	489	490	S. Sanyal	M	November 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
491	492	493	S. Sanyal	M	December 1914	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
494	495	496	S. Sanyal	M	January 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
497	498	499	S. Sanyal	M	February 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
500	501	502	S. Sanyal	M	March 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
503	504	505	S. Sanyal	M	April 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
506	507	508	S. Sanyal	M	May 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
509	510	511	S. Sanyal	M	June 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
512	513	514	S. Sanyal	M	July 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
515	516	517	S. Sanyal	M	August 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
518	519	520	S. Sanyal	M	September 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
521	522	523	S. Sanyal	M	October 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
524	525	526	S. Sanyal	M	November 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
527	528	529	S. Sanyal	M	December 1915	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
530	531	532	S. Sanyal	M	January 1916	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
533	534	535	S. Sanyal	M	February 1916	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30
536	537	538	S. Sanyal	M	March 1916	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30

The candidates bearing the following numbers were absent for the **PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TRAINERS' COURSEWORK (SECONDARY GRADE)** held in March 1914:—

Serial number.	English number.	Serial number.	English number.	Serial number.	English number.	Serial number.	English number.	Serial number.	English number.
1	6	4	40	7	180	9	110	21	470
2	7	5	44	8	181	10	111	22	471
3	81	6	52						

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools,
Melbourne, 26th July 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European & Training Schools.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914.

[Price, 4 pice.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A notice is now appearing in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—Applicants from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
BOOK-KEEPING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
First Class.			
1	4713	Lohakrishnaiahayyanar P. Krishna Ayyar ..	Calicut.
2	5315	Vengay Lakshminarayana ..	Velam.
3	4859	N. V. Thiruvanantham ..	Pambalur.
4	4451	R. Rajakrishna ..	Madurai.
5	5081	G. Subramanyam ..	Chidambaram.
6	4122	S. Anantakrishnan Sarma ..	Chidambaram.
7	5485	C. N. Subramanyam ..	Chidambaram.
8	5694	K. A. Subramanyam ..	Palghat.
9	3523	T. Thiruvanantham ..	Tanjore.
10	3524	M. K. Rajagopal ..	Do.
11	4762	Vellamrao S. Jananayagam ..	Madurai.
12	5120	D. Subramanyam ..	Tanjore.
13	4608	K. Arjunaiah Ayyar ..	Tirunelveli.
14	5159	S. S. Subramanyam ..	Chidambaram.
15	4769	O. R. Subramanyam ..	Chidambaram.
Second Class.			
16	141	Mandayya Narayana Ayyar ..	Tanjore.
17	121	Ponnappa N. Rama Rao ..	Do.
18	103	Ponnappa Narayana ..	Chidambaram.
19	104	Ponnappa N. Rama Rao ..	Do.
20	105	D. Narayana Ayyar ..	Do.
21	107	Ponnappa Narayana ..	Chidambaram.
22	109	Kallan Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
23	110	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
24	111	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
25	112	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
26	113	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
27	114	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
28	115	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
29	116	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
30	117	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
31	118	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
32	119	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
33	120	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
34	121	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
35	122	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
36	123	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
37	124	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
38	125	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
39	126	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
40	127	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
41	128	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
42	129	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
43	130	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
44	131	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
45	132	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
46	133	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
47	134	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
48	135	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
49	136	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
50	137	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
51	138	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
52	139	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
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55	142	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
56	143	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
57	144	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
58	145	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
59	146	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
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79	166	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
80	167	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
81	168	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
82	169	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
83	170	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
84	171	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
85	172	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
86	173	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
87	174	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
88	175	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
89	176	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
90	177	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
91	178	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
92	179	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
93	180	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
94	181	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
95	182	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
96	183	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
97	184	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
98	185	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
99	186	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.
100	187	Chidambaram Narayana Ayyar ..	Chidambaram.

Rank in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
BOOK-KEEPING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.			
Second Class—cont.			
2354	Kota John	Do.	Tirupah.
2355	Carumathi Venkata Subbaya	Do.	Do.
2356	Durai S. Sagarasami Appay	Do.	Coimbatore.
2357	K. S. Subrahmanyam	Do.	Madras.
2358	K. Naraya	Do.	Do.
2359	A. Manickam Navakar	Do.	Do.
2360	J. Kandaswami Arayagur	Do.	Kanabakur.
2361	M. S. Kuppusami Appay	Do.	Do.
2362	K. Ramaya	Do.	Tanjore.
2363	H. Sivasubramaniam Appay	Do.	Do.
2364	S. Vaidyanathan	Do.	Do.
2365	T. S. Srinivasan	Do.	Do.
2366	Thakkathipathi K. Sagarasami	Do.	Do.
2367	G. Dhanasekar	Do.	Do.
2368	A. Subram	Do.	Do.
2369	R. Naraya Rama Suresh	Do.	Tiruchengode.
2370	James A. Doe	Do.	Do.
2371	V. Subrahmanyam	Do.	Do.
2372	K. S. Subrahmanya	Do.	Do.
2373	K. Subrahmanyam	Do.	Do.
2374	V. Subram	Do.	Do.
2375	M. Subrahmanyam	Do.	Madras.
2376	L. Subram Appay	Do.	Do.
2377	Emmanuel Sivasubramaniam	Do.	Do.
2378	H. A. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2379	V. S. Rama	Do.	Do.
2380	K. S. Sagarasami	Do.	Do.
2381	S. Sivasubrahmanyam	Do.	Do.
2382	K. Suresh	Do.	Tamilnadu.
2383	V. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2384	P. V. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2385	M. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2386	L. Krishnamoorthy	Do.	Do.
2387	Subbarayappa	Do.	Tamilnadu.
2388	K. K. Kandasami	Do.	Do.
2389	P. K. Kandasami	Do.	Do.
2390	E. M. Arjun	Do.	Do.
2391	K. Joseph Chacko	Do.	Do.
2392	K. Joseph Chacko	Do.	Do.
2393	T. N. Sagarasami	Do.	Do.
2394	T. S. Sagarasami	Do.	Do.
2395	M. Suresh	Do.	Tirunelveli.
2396	K. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2397	T. V. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2398	S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2399	S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2400	A. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2401	V. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2402	P. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2403	M. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2404	N. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2405	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2406	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2407	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2408	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2409	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2410	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2411	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2412	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
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2492	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2493	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2494	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2495	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2496	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2497	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2498	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2499	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.
2500	T. S. Suresh	Do.	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	When examined.
BOOK-KEEPING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.			
Second Class—cont.			
3185	R. Varada Raj	.. ..	Colaba.
3186	C. S. Krishnamurti Appaygar	.. ..	Do.
3187	D. Jagdishan	.. ..	Do.
3188	S. Venkatesh Appay	.. ..	Do.
3189	G. V. Subrahmanyam	.. ..	Do.
3190	S. N. Ramaswami	.. ..	Do.
3191	Kulot V. Variprasanna Appay	.. ..	Do.
3192	K. S. Venkatesham Appay	.. ..	Do.
3193	S. Ramakrishna Appay	.. ..	Do.
3194	Tanulal S. Subrahmanyam	.. ..	Do.
3195	R. Narayana Appay	.. ..	Do.
3196	T. Desaiyadaya	.. ..	Do.
3197	E. Arjuna Menon	.. ..	Do.
3198	Feier S. Paul	.. ..	Do.
3199	Madhukshi Asaram Acharya	.. ..	Do.
3200	P. S. Srinivasan	.. ..	Do.
3201	P. K. Vasudevan Appay	.. ..	Do.
3202	Calicut V. Ananthasayan Appay	.. ..	Do.
3203	K. V. Rama Appay	.. ..	Do.
3204	Madhur S. Sanku Appay	.. ..	Do.
3205	P. V. Srinivasan Appay	.. ..	Do.
3206	Tanulal S. Vasudevan	.. ..	Do.
3207	S. Sankara Appay alias Sankar Rao	.. ..	Do.
3208	T. Anantan Nayar	.. ..	Do.
3209	Madhukshi Sankarappa Nayar	.. ..	Do.
3210	Kanniah Manojaya Menon	.. ..	Do.
3211	Madhur P. Cochrane	.. ..	Do.
3212	K. R. Vasudevan	.. ..	Do.
3213	P. S. Subrahmanyam Appay	.. ..	Do.
3214	N. Srinivasan	.. ..	Do.
3215	Madhukshi S. Madhavan	.. ..	Do.
3216	Kanniah Govinda Menon	.. ..	Do.
3217	Subraman A. Krishna Appay	.. ..	Do.
3218	Tanujay Sankarappa Vasudevan	.. ..	Do.
3219	E. S. Subrahmanyam	.. ..	Do.
3220	T. Ananda Rao	.. ..	Do.
3221	R. A. Vasudevan Appay	.. ..	Do.
3222	C. W. Sankarappa Appay	.. ..	Do.
3223	M. K. Narayana Appay	.. ..	Do.
3224	Dumble Sankarappa Rao	.. ..	Mangalore

TRIANGULAR SURVEYING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

TRIAL. TRIANG AND MALAYALAM—No candidate has passed.

The following candidate is also declared to have passed the Government Technical Examination held in April 1914 in the subject under which his name appears:

[A notice is now appearing in Part I B of the Port St. George Gazette calling upon all to whom application should be made for certificates.]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	When examined.
ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).			
First Class.			
23	1108	Anantha Venkata Rao	Examinatory

*The figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

In the list of successful candidates relative to the Government Technical Examination, published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th July 1914, under Surveying and Levelling (Intermediate Grade), Second Class:—

For—	4100	S. Jambulingam Anai	.. ..	Do.
Rank—	4100-A	K. Mahapayan Appay	.. ..	Do.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th August 1914.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1904.

(Price, 5 ms. 4 p.)

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APPOINTMENTS LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c

REGISTRATION.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

Promotions.—I. With effect from 1st July 1904 consequent on the promotion of Registrar, sixth grade, of M.R. By. Gopalakrishna Srinivasan Rao, Sub-Registrar, first grade:—

M.R. By. Tanjore Subramanyam Subbapathi, Taluk, from fourth to third grade.

M.R. By. Tirumalairam Adaranyan, Madhavaram Taluk, from fifth to fourth grade.

M.R. By. V. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from sixth to fifth grade.

M.R. By. V. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from seventh to sixth grade.

M.R. By. V. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from eighth to seventh grade.

II. With effect from the 1st July 1904 consequent on the death of M.R. By. Mysore Narayana Rao, Sub-Registrar, third grade:—

M.R. By. Arumugam Nallathambi Natarajan Natarajan, from fourth to third grade.

M.R. By. Akkiah Gopala Rao, from fifth to fourth grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Srinivasan Rao, from sixth to fifth grade.

M.R. By. Narayanaiah Arumugam Natarajan, from seventh to sixth grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from eighth to seventh grade.

III. With effect from 15th July 1904 consequent on the death of M.R. By. Arumugam Natarajan, Sub-Registrar, third grade:—

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from fourth to third grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from fifth to fourth grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from sixth to fifth grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from seventh to sixth grade.

M.R. By. Subramanyam Subbapathi, from eighth to seventh grade.

Appointments.—The following Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade:—

- (i) Chelvan Kandasamy Sathi
(ii) Sordis Lakshmana Singh.
(iii) Guntur Venkateswulu Rao.

* **Note.**—The posting of the Probationary Sub-Registrar (Lower) is complete within two years of appointment as Sub-Registrar. If he fails to pass the examination within the prescribed period he will be liable to give his further promotion (stoppage) as he does or not in due season.

Postings.—I. M. R. S. K. Lakshminarasappa, Sub-Registrar of Narasimhapet, to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Guntur (Guntur-Saltore district).

M. R. S. Karanada Reddy, from Kales (Vedlappah-Korundi district) to Narasimhapet (Guntur-Saltore district).

M. R. S. Dammara Rajasevura Rao, as office duty, from Vengalpetam (Golarani-Vengalpetam district) to Kales (Vedlappah-Korundi district).

M. R. S. Jallapudi Ramu Sagi, from Pallanda to Vengalpetam (Golarani-Vengalpetam district).

M. R. S. Chilikuri Kumbhaya Sathi, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Pallanda (Golarani-Vengalpetam district).

II. * M. R. S. Tanjore Subrahmanya Venkateswulu Ayyar, from Vithalichan (Tanjore district) to Nagamachan (Tanjore district).

J. N. R. S. Venkatasubrahmanya Lakshminarasappa Ayyar, from Ambur (North Arcot district) to Vithalichan (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Padmanabha Madhava, from Vallurampan (Tanjore district) to Ambur (North Arcot district).

M. R. S. Nallala Bhairava Sarma, as leave, from Attara (Madras district) to Vallurampan (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Sundari Lakshmana Singh, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Attara (Madras district).

III. M. R. S. Guntur Venkateswulu Rao, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Sarada (Guntur district).

IV. M. R. S. Nallamala Appaswamiachari, from Bahli (Golarani-Vengalpetam district) to Pudukottai (Guntur district).

M. R. S. Ramaswami Sastri Krishnaswami Sastri, as leave, from Pudukottai (Guntur district) to Bahli (Golarani-Vengalpetam district).

V. M. R. S. Ambalchann Venkateswulu Rao, as leave, from Gooty to Kalyandurg (Ballary district).

M. R. S. Anji Vengalpetam Sathi, from Kalpandurg to Gooty (Saltore district).

VI. M. R. S. Kavan Chinnai, Joint Sub-Registrar, Comanda, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Comanda (Golarani-Vengalpetam district).

M. R. S. Pradipati Narayana Rao, Sub-Registrar of Ramachandrapur, to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Comanda (Golarani-Vengalpetam district).

VII. M. R. S. Venkateswulu Ayyar Ananthaswamy Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Gungal, Kales, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Ramachandran Sathi, from Sivagiri to Gungal (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Vengalpetam Kandaswami Pillai, from Maragat (Tanjore district) to Sivagiri (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Tanjore Subrahmanya Subrahmanya Pillai, from Pallapattu (Tanjore district) to Maragat (Tanjore district).

M. R. S. Sankar Sankar Pillai, from Sivagiri (Madras district) to Pallapattu (Tanjore district).

* M. R. S. Mattamam Chinnai, to Sivagiri (Madras district).

VIII. M. R. S. P. S. Narayana Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar II, Golarani (North Arcot district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

M. R. S. Kandaswami Chinnai Ayyar Sathi Sathi, Sub-Registrar of Sivagiri (Madras district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar II, Golarani (North Arcot district).

M. R. S. Tanjore Ayyar Pillai Venkateswulu Pillai, from Vengalpetam to Sivagiri (Madras district).

M. R. S. Dammara Ayyar Sathi Rao, from Madras (North Arcot district) to Vengalpetam (Madras district).

M. R. S. Sathi Venkateswulu Sathi, from Sivagiri (Tanjore district) to Madras (North Arcot district).

* M. R. S. Ayyar Ramaswami Sathi to Sivagiri (Tanjore district).

IX. M. R. S. Kandaswami Chinnai, Sub-Registrar of Sivagiri, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

X. M. R. S. Ananthaswami Venkateswulu Ayyar Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

* M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

* M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

* M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

* M. R. S. Venkateswulu Venkateswulu Sathi, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Madras (Madras district).

Madras, 7th August 1904.

G. M. S. SATHYANARAYANA
Registrar-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments.—The Honorable the Officiating Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following appointments to the India Committee under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, viz.—

- (1) The Honorable the Officiating Chief Justice to be a member of the Committee during the absence of the Honorable the Chief Justice on leave.
- (2) The Honorable Mr. Justice Aiyar to be a member of the Committee, vice the Honorable Mr. Justice Miller, deceased.
- (3) Mr. David Channer, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, to be a member of the Committee so long as the Honorable Mr. Justice Aiyar officiates as a Judge of the High Court.
- (4) Mr. Henry Wright, Barrister-at-Law, to be a member of the Committee during the absence of Mr. W. O. David on leave.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th August 1914.

No. 47.—*Appointment and posting.*—M.E.Ry. Rangaswamy Srinivasan Acharyar Arangal, B.A., B.L., Translator, High Court, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Udumalpet. (To join on 11th August 1914.)

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
7th August 1914.

No. 48.—*Leave.*—Furlough leave on half salary has been granted under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations to M.E.Ry. Haryad Subrahmanyan Ananta Palmar Arangal, District Munsif of Udumalpet, for one month and twenty days with effect from the 11th August 1914.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th August 1914.

No. 49.—*Appointment and posting.*—M.E.Ry. Venkatesan Krishnasami Achari Rangaswamy Arangal, B.A., B.L., Bench Clerk, High Court, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Chidambaram. (To join on 1st Sept.)

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th August 1914.

Promotions and Transfers.—The following promotions and transfers have been ordered by the High Court:—

With effect from 1st January 1914.

- (1) M.E.Ry. Ramaswami Appayya Krishnaswami Appayya Arangal, to be District Munsif, First Grade.
- (2) M.E.Ry. Subrahmanyan Srinivasan Ramaswami Appayya Ananthaswamy Appayya Arangal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.
- (3) Mr. N. G. Subramanyam Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
- (4) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Krishnaswami Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

With effect from 2nd February 1914.

- (1) M.E.Ry. A. Narayana Parthasarathy, to be District Munsif, First Grade (adh. pro tem.).
- (2) M.E.Ry. Subrahmanyan Venkatesan Srinivasan Arangal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade (adh. pro tem.).
- (3) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Third Grade (adh. pro tem.).
- (4) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (adh. pro tem.).
- (5) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Krishnaswami Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (adh. pro tem.).

With effect from 7th February 1914.

- (1) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, First Grade.
- (2) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.
- (3) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 24 February 1914.

- (1) Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, First Grade.
- (2) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.
- (3) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
- (4) M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (on probation under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

With effect from 1st January 1914.

M.E.Ry. Srinivasan Sankar, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 13th February 1914

- (1) Thevarally Krishna Jodai Subba Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Viswadevi Gervida Patra Ramaswami Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(3) N.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Ramaswami Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 18th March 1914.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Tiruchanurathin (Kani) Sana (Pottar) Krishna Appa Aravagal, to be District Munsif, First Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Chandrasegahar Sivasana Kishorena Appa Aravagal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Shivanthi Ganesha Rao Gera, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
(4) M.R.Sy. Padmarasa Tirumala Jagannathar Aravagal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade.
(5) M.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Varadacharya Appa Aravagal, to be District Munsif, First Grade (sub. pro tem).
(6) M.R.Sy. Tanjore Narayana Rao Lakshmana Rao Gera, to be District Munsif, Second Grade (sub. pro tem).
(7) M.R.Sy. Padmalayam Venkopalaya Narada Gera, to be District Munsif, Third Grade (sub. pro tem).
(8) M.R.Sy. Adithanatha Yasa Gopala Rao Aravagal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (sub. pro tem).

With effect from 18th March 1914

- (1) M.R.Sy. Unnigal Ramaswami Subbaraya Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Peruvanchi Mathiaswami Patra Ananta Narayana Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 21st March 1914.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Kanthi Subbaraya Appa Lakshminaras Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Subbaraya Sriharasa Appa Subbaraya Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Ramasatha Appa Krishnaswami Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 21st March 1914.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Kola Subbaraya Rao Nayudu Gera, to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Appa Krishnaswami Aravagal (sub. tem), to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Kothandaramaswami Sottirajulu Nayudu Gera, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(4) M.R.Sy. Tiruchakki Subbarasa Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(5) M.R.Sy. Kothandaramaswami Krishnaswami Appa Aravagal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 11th April 1914.

- (1) M.R.Sy. Kola Subbaraya Rao Nayudu Gera, to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Appa Lakshmana Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Kothandaramaswami Sottirajulu Nayudu Gera, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(4) M.R.Sy. Tiruchakki Subbarasa Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.
(5) Kothandaramaswami Krishnaswami Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 15th April 1914

- (1) Subbaraya Sriharasa Appa Subbaraya Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Ramasatha Appa Krishnaswami Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 15th April 1914

- (1) M.R.Sy. Kanthi Subbaraya Appa Lakshminaras Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(2) M.R.Sy. Gnanapal Panamaswami Appa, Subbaraya Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Peruvanchi Mathiaswami Patra Ananta Narayana Appa Aravagal to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.
(4) M.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Ramaswami Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 21st April 1914.

- (1) Thevarally Krishna Jodai Subba Appa Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(2) Tiruchakki Gervida Patra Ramaswami Appa Aravagal to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(3) M.R.Sy. Kola Subbaraya Patula Gera, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.
(4) M.R.Sy. Subbaraya Subbaraya Appa Aravagal to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.
(5) M.R.Sy. Kumbharasa Subbaraya Gopaswami Appa Aravagal to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
(6) M.R.Sy. Uthali, Basappa Nayana Aravagal, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

(7) M.R. By. Kanguwandi Saramba Appangar Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, First Grade.

(8) M.R. By. Tappan Nannanga Rao Lakshmana Rao Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Second Grade.

(9) M.R. By. Pothalapayam Venugopala Nayudu Gari, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Third Grade.

(10) M.R. By. Adhikathan, Vasa Gopala Rao Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 21st April 1915.

(1) M.R. By. Ali Nanayana Panti Gari to revert as Acting District Munsif, First Grade.

(2) M.R. By. Chetripayam Vamsavalli Rangath Appangar Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Second Grade.

(3) M.R. By. Talar Juma Rao Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Third Grade.

(4) M.R. By. Murru Chinnaralli Kaidam Nanthipar Arangal, to revert as Acting District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

(5) M.R. By. Rangaswami Narasimha Appangar Arangal, to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(6) M.R. By. Tappan Narayana Rao Lakshmana Rao Arangal, to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.

(7) M.R. By. Pothalapayam Venugopala Nayudu Gari, to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 4th May 1914

(1) M.R. By. Adhikathan Venkateswaraya Gari, to be District Munsif, First Grade.

(2) M.R. By. Rangaswami Rao Rao Gari, to be District Munsif, Second Grade.

(3) M.R. By. Rangaswami Appa Nagarasa Appa Arangal, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

(4) The Madras Rajagopalakrishnan Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (an prohibition under Rule VI of the Madras Provincial Civil Service Rules).

(5) M.R. By. Ali Nanayana Panti Gari, to be District Munsif, First Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(6) M.R. By. Chetripayam Vamsavalli Rangath Appangar Arangal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(7) M.R. By. Talar Juma Rao Arangal, to be District Munsif, Third Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(8) M.R. By. Murru Chinnaralli Kaidam Nanthipar Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(9) M.R. By. Rangaswami Narasimha Appangar Arangal, to act as District Munsif, First Grade.

(10) M.R. By. Tappan Nannanga Rao Lakshmana Rao Arangal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(11) M.R. By. Pothalapayam Venugopala Nayudu Gari, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 20th May 1914.

(1) M.R. By. Chinnaralli Vamsavalli Rathi Gari, to be District Munsif, Third Grade.

(2) M.R. By. Kaidam Dora Nayyar Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

(3) M.R. By. Tappan Narayana Rao Lakshmana Rao Arangal, to be District Munsif, Second Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(4) M.R. By. Pothalapayam Venugopala Nayudu Gari, to be District Munsif, Third Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(5) M.R. By. Adhikathan Vasa Gopala Rao Arangal, to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade (sub. pro tem.).

(6) M.R. By. Komalabesam Sankara Gopalabesam Appa Arangal, to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(7) M.R. By. Uthai Ramani Menon Arangal, to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.
20th August 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Scriber.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND ASSHOLVED.

Leave.—Under article 258 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Ananda Rao Gari, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, will be considered to have been on privilege leave for one week from 2nd July 1914 to 2nd July 1914 (both days inclusive).

T. SAGHAVIAN,
Secretary.

Madras, 2nd August 1914.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 258, Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for three days to M.R. By. S. V. Chandrasekhar Arangal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, Anaimalai, from 2nd to 4th August 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 4th August 1914.

LLS

Continuation of Leave.—The privilege leave for twenty-one days granted to M.R. By. V. Sumanaratne Araya Arangal, Deputy Collector, Managattu division, Sarjima district, and notified at page 1319 of Part II of *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 15th July 1914, has been cancelled.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 6th August 1914.

W. G. M. FARLAND,
Secretary.

PART, ARRANG AND CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Sumanaratne Araya Arangal, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 1st August 1914.

Leave.—Under articles 213, 250 and 255 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Kottan-bakkiam Lakshminarayana Mudaliyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for one year (privilege leave for month and twelve days and leave on medical certificate for six months and eighteen days in continuation) from 15th July 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd August 1914.

Appointment and posting.—Mr. Herbert Edward Church Post, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Revenue Circle, now M.R. By. Sumanaratne Araya Arangal, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th August 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Abdul Gaffar Khan Sahib, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 7th August 1914.

M. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Continuation of Posting.—The posting of Assistant Captain and Deputy Commissioner George Elwood Brand, Sub-Engineer and Assistant Engineer, superannuated, to Civil Office as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer after relief in Locustian sub-division, Madras District, is hereby cancelled. He will remain as Sub-Divisional Officer, Cochin sub-division.

Reposting.—M.R. By. S. Sumanaratne Araya Arangal, Temporary Upper Sub-Inspector on No. 45, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1897 C, dated 11th July 1914, is re-posted to the Vengayal sub-division.

This circle has posting to the *Organon Division* published in Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 25th July 1914.

2nd August 1914.

J. M. BUCKLEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Class.

Transfer.—Sub-Inspector H. R. Taylor, Supervision, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of Kinta Town and Waterworks sub-division, Cochin District, is transferred to Kinta Central division for special duty. To join at once as relief by M.R. By. N. Rangachari, Temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R. By. V. Sumanaratne Araya Arangal, Engineer, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of Kinta Central division for special duty. To join at once as relief by Kinta Central division.

Posting.—M.R. By. N. Rangachari, Superintending Engineer, First Grade, Temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of No. 1 sub-division, Cochin District, is posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1897 C, dated 11th July 1914, is re-posted to the Vengayal sub-division, in addition to his special duty during the absence of Sub-Inspector H. R. Taylor on other duty or until further orders.

Bombay, 10th August 1914.

Reposting.—M.R. By. S. Kottan-bakkiam Lakshminarayana Mudaliyar, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in Government, Public Works Department Notification No. 1897 D, dated 11th July 1914, is re-posted to Kinta Central division for the charge of Waterworks sub-division, with head quarters at Kinta, now M.R. By. N. Rangachari, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, transferred to the IV Circle, in Public Works Department Notification No. 1897 D, dated 11th July 1914. To join without delay.

Mr. M. G. Phelan, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in Government, Public Works Department Notification No. 1897 D, dated 11th July 1914, is re-posted to Kinta Central division as posted duty under the Executive Engineer.

This circle has posting to the Superintending Engineer's office as Personal Assistant notified in page 1318, Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 15th July 1914.

Bombay, 10th August 1914.

C. MELORIN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month granted to M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Doctor, First Assistant Science Division, in this office No. 3483 dated the 2nd/24th April 1914, is extended by three days.

Transfer of Transfer.—The transfer of M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, temporary Engineer, of No. 3483, to the office of the First Assistant Engineer, ordered in this office notification published on page 1326 and 1907, Part II of the *Port of George Gazette*, dated the 21st July 1914, are cancelled.

Bellary, 21st July 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Doctor, Second Grade, temporary, Bellary District, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 11th July 1914 instant.

Bellary, 2nd August 1914.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Off. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks is sanctioned to M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Doctor, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, Bellary District, with effect from the date of relief.

Posting.—M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, posted to the Y Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) No. 3483 D, is re-posted to the Bellary District for charge of Bangalore sub-division.

Bellary, 2nd August 1914.

Posting.—M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) No. 3483 D, is re-posted to Bellary District. This cancels the notification, dated 2nd August 1914, posted him to Bangalore sub-division.

Bellary, 2nd August 1914.

A. R. MOHAN,
Superintending Engineer, F Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on medical certificate for one month is granted to M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Doctor, First Grade, with effect from the 26th July 1914 instant.

Bellary, 2nd August 1914.

A. T. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, 2nd edn, M. R. V. Kappaswami Ayyar, Doctor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for twelve days on extension of the leave of two months already granted to him from the 26th June 1914 instant.

Bellary, 2nd August 1914.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

MISSIONS.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon M. G. G. Ayyar, L.M. & S., on relief at Mysore, is posted to General Hospital, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon C. G. G.

Civil Assistant Surgeon M. N. Macdonald, L.M. & S., on relief at Bellary, is posted to assist Assistant Surgeon to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon F. Venkatasubrahmanyam, L.M. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Venkatasubrahmanyam, L.M. & S., on relief at Bellary, is posted to act as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon B. G. G.

This cancels the office notification, dated 20th July 1914, published on page 1326, Part II of the *Port of George Gazette*, dated 20th July 1914, posting Civil Assistant Surgeon M. G. G. Ayyar, L.M. & S., to act as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary.

Bellary, 2nd July 1914.

Posting.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hall, L.M. & S., on relief at Bellary, is posted to Flinders station, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon B. G. G.

Civil Assistant Surgeon B. G. G., on relief at Bellary, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon B. T. B.

Civil Assistant Surgeon B. T. B., on relief at Bellary, is posted to Flinders station, Bellary, via Civil Assistant Surgeon Macdonald.

Bellary, 2nd July 1914.

Surgeon.—Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Gopinatha Rao, L.M.S., on relief at Guntur, and Civil Assistant Surgeon N. R. Murthy, L.M.S., on relief at General Hospital, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of two additional doctors previously assigned by Government.

(By order.)

Madras, 7th August 1914.

C. A. F. WINGSTON, Captain, L.M.S.,
*Personal designation is the Surgeon-General
 with the Government of Madras.*

POLICE.

Leave.—Muhammad Abdul Gadir Akbar Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pudukottam Sub-division, Tiruppuram district, will be considered to have been on privilege leave for 15 days from the 25th to the 15th July inclusive, under article 205, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 2nd August 1914.

P. L. MOORE,
As. Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES

The following alterations will be made in the Schedule (II) of the draft Electoral Bill—

Serial number of Bill as amended.	Serial number of Bill as amended.	Column.	For.	And.
238	244	Name of elector ..	A. Vallabhaiah, Madhavapur ..	A. Vallabhaiah, Madhavapur.
244	245	Do ..	S. S. Thangappa, Madhavapur ..	Do S. S. Thangappa, Madhavapur.
25	25	Qualifications ..	Member of District Board ..	As Member of District Board. Rule 2(1)(a).
27	31	Do ..	Member of Tamil Board ..	Member of Tamil Board and District Board ..
35	35	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
298	300	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
302	325	Name of elector ..	T. R. Venkatasubbaiah, Madhavapur ..	T. R. Venkatasubbaiah, Madhavapur.
310	345	Do ..	A. N. N. S. Mahalingam, Madhavapur ..	A. N. S. Mahalingam, Madhavapur.
353	363	Name of elector's father ..	Arundel, Serringer ..	Arundel, Serringer.
367	367	Name of elector ..	M. S. S. Mahalingam, Madhavapur ..	M. S. S. Mahalingam, Madhavapur.
368	368	Name of elector's father ..	Arundel, Serringer ..	Arundel, Serringer.
378	378	Qualifications ..	Member of Municipal Council ..	As Member of Municipal Council. Rule 2(1)(a).
379	379	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
381	381	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
382	382	Qualifications ..	Member of Municipal Council ..	As Member of Municipal Council. Rule 2(1)(a).
394	394	Name of elector ..	Arundel, Serringer ..	Arundel, Serringer.
395	395	Name of elector's father ..	Arundel, Serringer ..	Arundel, Serringer.
396	396	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
397	397	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
398	398	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
399	399	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
400	400	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
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467	467	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
468	468	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
469	469	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
470	470	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
471	471	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
472	472	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
473	473	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
474	474	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
475	475	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
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478	478	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
479	479	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
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494	494	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
495	495	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
496	496	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
497	497	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
498	498	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
499	499	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.
500	500	Address ..	England ..	Madhavapur, Madhavapur.

Any alterations in the above provisions and alterations should be preferred, on or before the 15th August 1914, to the Collector of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
 14th July 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
 Collector.

Revision made under Rule 4 (8) of Schedule III of the draft Electoral Bill published in the Supplement to Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th July 1914, by the Collector of Tanjore, so far as the Tanjore district is concerned.

The following names will be added to the schedule:—

Serial number as given in the schedule.	Serial number as given in the schedule.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father, husband or spouse.	Address.	Qualifications.	Notes on the grounds for removal from the schedule.
..	..	R. Nagesam Sathiyar	Vandala Sathiyar	1st, Ammanth Road, High School, Tanjore.	Member of Mad. Coll. Council on 25th Aug. 1914, Sec. 2 (1) (a).	

The following names will be omitted from the schedule:—

21	22	K. S. Vardana Natchiyar.	Srinivasappa Natchiyar	..	..	..
227	228	Mahamand Narasim.	Quater Master Natchiyar	..	..	..
245	246	T. V. Srinivasan. Natchiyar	Vaidyanatha Natchiyar	..	..	..
248	249	K. G. Subbaraja Pillai	Changappa Pillai	..	..	..

Revision made under Rule 7 (3) of Schedule V of the draft Electoral Bill published in the Supplement to Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th July 1914, by the Collector of Tanjore so far as the Tanjore district is concerned.

The following names will be added to the schedule:—

Serial number as given in the schedule.	Serial number as given in the schedule.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father, husband or spouse.	Address.	Qualifications.	Notes on the grounds for removal from the schedule.
..	..	Changappa Chappu.	Subbaram Chappu.	..	..	..

The following alterations will be made in the schedule (V Provisional):—

Serial number as given in the schedule.	Serial number as given in the schedule.	Original.	For	And
147	148	Name of elector's father.	..	..
149	150	..	..	..
151	152	..	..	..
153	154	..	..	..
155	156	..	..	..
157	158	..	..	..
159	160	..	..	..
161	162	..	..	..
163	164	..	..	..
165	166	..	..	..
167	168	..	..	..
169	170	..	..	..
171	172	..	..	..
173	174	..	..	..
175	176	..	..	..
177	178	..	..	..
179	180	..	..	..
181	182	..	..	..
183	184	..	..	..
185	186	..	..	..
187	188	..	..	..

Any objections to the above revisions and alterations should be preferred on or before the 15th August 1914, to the Collector of Tanjore.

Collector's Office, Tanjore,
15th August 1914.

B. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Revisions made under rule 8 (3) of Provincial Schedule VI of the Draft Electoral Rolls published in the Supplement to Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th July 1914, by the Collector of Tanjore so far as the Tanjore district is concerned.

Serial number as general roll.	Name of elector.	Type of elector.	Name of elector's father, husband or spouse.	Address.	Qualifications.	Whether representing a constituency as general elector.	Whether representing a constituency as special elector.	Whether subject to special franchise.

The following names will be added to the schedule:—

Tanjore.	Samad Karanth.	Male	Yasoda Karanth	..	Thalash, Arundhaty.	Payment of the prescribed amount of income tax, Rule 2 (b).	..	..
..	Sajid Karanth.	Male	..	..	Arundhaty, Arundhaty post.	Do.	..	..
..	Samad Karanth.	Male	Yasoda Karanth	..	Arundhaty, Arundhaty post.	Do.	..	..

Column	For	And
304 Name of elector ..	P. K. Muhammad Ismail Karanth	.. P. K. Muhammad Ismail Karanth.
305 Name of elector's father.	..	.. Ismail Karanth.
306 Name of elector ..	Ismail Karanth alias Ibrahim Sahib	.. Ismail Karanth.
307 Do.	..	.. Ibrahim Karanth alias Ibrahim Sahib.

Any objections to the above additions and alterations should be preferred on or before the 31st August 1914 to the Collector of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
24th August 1914.

B. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Revisions made under rule 9 (3) of Imperial Schedule VI of the Draft Electoral Rolls published in the Supplement to Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th July 1914, by the Collector of Tanjore so far as the Tanjore district is concerned.

Serial number as general roll.	Serial number as district roll.	Column.	For	And
31	1	Name of elector ..	K. Chinnaswami Reddy.	.. K. Chinnaswami Reddy.

Any objections to the above alterations should be preferred on or before the 31st August 1914 to the Collector of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
24th August 1914.

B. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified that the objections to the Electoral rolls of the Imperial Legislative Council published in the Trichinopoly District Gazette Supplement of the 29th July 1914, in regard to either errors or omissions therein, will be heard by the Collector of Trichinopoly at Trichinopoly on 21st September 1914 at 11 a.m.

2. Separate intimation will be given to the objectors concerned of the exact date on which their objection will be heard.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
24th August 1914.

L. VIRENT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified that objections to Electoral rolls of the Provincial Legislative Council published in the Trichinopoly District Gazette Supplement of the 29th July 1914, in regard to either errors or omissions therein will be heard by the Collector of Trichinopoly at Trichinopoly on 21st September 1914 at 11 a.m.

2. Separate intimation will be given to the objectors concerned of the exact date on which their objection will be heard.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
4th August 1914.

L. VIRENT,
Collector.

Under clause 3 of rule 3 of Schedules VI and VII annexed to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government-General, under clause 3 of rule 4 of Schedule III, under clause 2 of rule 5 of Schedule IV, under clause 1 of rule 1 of schedule V and under clause 2 of rule 3 of schedule VI annexed to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George, 2nd Edition of South Census, under the said schedules published in the South Census Supplement dated 21st July 1914, will be heard by the Collector of South Census at 3 p.m. on Friday the 21st September next at his office in Mangalore.

South Census Collector's Office, Mangalore,
25 August 1914.

M. E. CODRUMAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified that objections to the Electoral rolls relating to the South Arcot District prepared under Provisions Schedules III, IV, V and VI and Imperial Schedules VI and VII of the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George and of the Government-General, respectively and published in the Fort St. George Gazette dated 20th July 1914, and in the South Arcot District Gazette Supplement dated 21st July 1914, will be heard by the undersigned at 3 p.m. on the 21st day of September 1914.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
20 August 1914.

M. ARIZ-CODRIN,
Collector.

Draft Electoral rolls under Schedules III, IV, V and VI to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George have been published in the Fort St. George Gazette, and in Special Supplement to the District Gazette, dated 21st July 1914. All objections to, errors in, or omissions from, the rolls, so far as they relate to the Quinlan District prepared on or before the prescribed date, i.e., 21st August 1914, will be heard by the undersigned at his office at Quinlan at 3 p.m. on the 3rd September 1914.

Quinlan Collector's Office,
20 August 1914.

J. H. ROY,
Asst. Collector.

Draft Electoral rolls under Schedules VI and VII to the regulations for the election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Government-General at Quinlan have been published in the Fort St. George Gazette, and in the Special Supplement to the Quinlan District Gazette, dated 21st July 1914. All objections to, errors in, or omissions from, the rolls, so far as they relate to the Quinlan District prepared on or before the prescribed date, i.e., 21st August 1914, will be heard by the undersigned at his office at Quinlan at 3 p.m. on the 3rd September 1914.

Quinlan Collector's Office,
20 August 1914.

J. H. ROY,
Asst. Collector.

It is hereby notified that Dykeson, head peon, Sub-Collector's office, Needpal, is dismissed from service and is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Needpal Sub-Collector's Office,
21th July 1914.

F. J. MORRIS,
Sub-Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1912), that, on the 26th day of February 1914, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 40 was found hidden in the village-site panchayat land in the village of Jeevengurapuram in the Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot District:—

Description of property.	Value.
Four silver bangles, broken	
Two silver bangles, do	
Two do, solid	
One silver bar (solid, 8 inches long)	Weighting 55½ toles .. About Rs. 40.
One brass vessel, big	
One do, small	

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 12th day of July 1914 in order to the matter being assigned into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Villupuram,
22nd February 1914.

N. E. MANJUNATHAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1873 that on the 19th October 1913, the treasure consisting of Rs. 23 which was found by Kumbhari Choudhary Krishna Padmana, Mayana Parigala, Yajuram Choudhary, Yagobhai Choudhary, Lockham Salvi and Kanna Pasigala of Padalgai Taluqa, Saurashtra division, Chhappan taluk, Gangan District, in a recent raid proceed at the eastern end of the station street of Padalgai.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Gangan at Chhappan on 1st September 1914 at 11 a.m. with a view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Gangan Collector's Office,
27th March 1914.

M. MACNICHOLL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that in September 1913 several lots of the total value of Rs. 14-3-6 were found by certain persons while digging at the foot of a coconut tree in S.N. 54/2 of Pajner village, Udupi taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency, belonging to the Malhi Venkateswara temple in the Mangalore taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 5th September 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Camp Ernakur,
4th April 1914.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1873, that about four months prior to 1st August 1913, Gaddick Subhanna of Vasipeta village, Proddatur taluk, Agency while demolishing a mud wall at David Yarek's house in Vasipeta village, treasure consisting of four gold coins worth about Rs. 50. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chidambaram at his office at Chidambaram on 15th September 1914 at 11 a.m. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Chidambaram Collector's Office,
15th April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that on or about the 15th December 1913 treasure consisting of gold and silver jewelry and such as detailed below, valued at Rs. 4,311-12-6, was found by Alwar Venkateswara in a dwelling house occupied by his son Gheraia Naganna at Chirappada, Proddatur taluk, Chidambaram district.

All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chidambaram at his office at Chidambaram on 15th October 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

LIST OF TREASURE TREASURES.

Jewels.					
(1)	One silver necklace in two pieces .. ..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 0
(2)	Two pairs silver bangles .. ..	..	..	..	26 0 0
(3)	One pair silver bangles .. ..	..	..	..	47 6 0
(4)	One pair silver bangles .. ..	..	..	..	24 15 0
(5)	One pair gold necklaces .. ..	..	..	..	19 4 0
(6)	One pair gold necklaces .. ..	..	..	..	22 0 0
(7)	One pair gold necklaces .. ..	..	..	..	0 2 4
(8)	One pair gold necklaces .. ..	..	..	..	1 5 2
					176 8 4
Gold.					
(9)	One bag containing .. ..	..	..	..	5,177 4 8
(10)	Do. .. ..	..	..	..	480 0 0
(11)	Do. .. ..	..	..	..	480 0 0
(12)	Do. .. ..	..	..	..	480 0 0
					5,617 4 8

Chidambaram Collector's Office,
27th April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Act VI of 1873 (India) that the aforementioned treasure was found on 21st March 1914 by Keshavnand Nayak, son of Subba Nayak of Toppurpatt village, Taluk taluk, while carrying out repairs to his house in the said village.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or a part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Malabar on the 29th October 1914 (at 11-30 a.m.).

Description.	Value.
37 old silver coins (5 coins of the value and 32 coins of one anna value)	Rs. 4 9
one ring	50 4 9
Malabar Collector's Office, 11th May 1914.	A. D. KNAPP Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1873, that on the 1st June 1914, the treasure described hereunder was found in S.F. No. 115, area west of town, Jhalow-bhawan village, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency, by one Marudai Nayana, son of Malika Nayana of Tiruvannamalai, Trichinopoly taluk—

	Estimated value.
1. An idol in copper of God Natarajawami 2 feet in height including Throne and Pedestal; and	250
2. An idol in copper of a Goddess 2 feet in height	.. ..

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Trichinopoly at his office on 28th November 1914, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
28th June 1914.

L. VIRENT,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on or about the 1st June 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Theodorappal Mathamallathappal Chellam of Achikode sanam, Chirakkal taluk, while clearing his well—

	Approximate value.
One piece of bell metal cannon weighing about one thousand	10

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Malabar at Calicut on 29th September 1914 at 11 a.m. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
29th June 1914.

G. A. JENSEN,
Asst. Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1873, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that about a year ago the treasure mentioned below being only a portion recovered, was found by Chaliyetti Keshikeshari of Thiruvethoor sanam and damu, Chirakkal taluk, while ploughing the paddy.

Articles.	Approximate value.
Fourteen gold bangles	Rs. 4 2
Three gold rings	5 10 0
A bell metal vessel (small)	25 0 0
	0 1 0
Total	35 11 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Malabar at Calicut on 11th December 1914 at 11 a.m. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
1st August 1914.

G. A. JENSEN,
Asst. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, that on or about the 5th May 1914, treasure amounting to Rs. 150-0-0 in current coin of various denominations was found in the wall of a ruined house in Alappuzha village in the Puzha taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, in the possession of one Sankaran Ammal, widow of the late Marayana Ammal of the said village, who called men were demolishing the said wall.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at South Arcot at his office at Chidambaram on Monday the 5th day of January 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
5th August 1914.

M. AZHAGUTHIRAI,
Collector.

Aug. 17, 1914.

FOOT ET. OGDON GALETTI.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 4 of 1933 in the Court of the Principal District Magistrate, Baroda.

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Fremont Insolvency Act of 1907, that the following claims against the estate were admitted to proof by the Court and that the parties to said claims are hereby notified to appear before the Court on the 11th day of September, 1913, for the resolution of their claims.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Hapsala,
7th August 1934

M. BALARAMADAS PANTULU,
Principal, Mysore Model

No. 5 of 1914 in the COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ROSSSHIRE.

Ganguly Mahanta of Bezimbar	" " "	Pitman
(1) Torkay's Palm, (2) Kall Dula, (3) Bhagawan Dula, (4) Gostada Gosta, (5) Jagha Gosta and (6) Baghamaha Parra	" " "	Crafton

Stiller is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 23d, April 1914, the above named petition was adjudicated as frivolous.

Principal District Member's Court, Berks County,
26 August 2014.

E. SANDAGITA RAO,
Principal District Hospital

No. 4 of 1914 of the District Court of the State of Michigan, Calhoun

Heestakathirai Marudai Katty	..	..	..	<i>Peon</i>
Bank of Madras, Collect, and others	..	..	..	<i>Expenditure</i>

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to this Court to declare the petitioner insolvent and it is posed for hearing to 10th September 1964.

District Court, South Malabar, Calcutt.
1st August 1914.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge

Sec. 11 of 1906 of the County of the District of Columbia, Chapter 32

(1) Nephelochloa Eberenzii and (2) Nephelochloa Vavilovii	1.4	1.1	1.2	Zombardo (Italy) (Croatia)
Yakov, mountain, east of Saltsrje, aged about 46 and 40, respectively, residing at Cossacko				
Malcha Novaya Gora and others	1.4	1.1	1.2	

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 1 of Act III. of 1907, that the Coal Mine(s) in the said portion of the said district, as shown on 11th September 1918, and that the names of the proprietors of the said mine(s) have not already been entered in the said schedule, and that if they do not pass the same before the said date, and that a claim may be proved by drawing or sending by post a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Patrimonial Endowments Rules of 1906.

District Court, St. Louis, Missouri.
4th August 1914

J. J. COTTON,
Deputy Editor

No. 11 of 1818 is the Cause of the Thomas Jones, Richard:

In the winter of the academy of Nashville, Tenn.

[Copy of the proposal for construction, dated 17th April 1914, under section 22, Provincial Councils Act]

- Notice is hereby given that the proposal of the insolvent for composition by paying \$2000 in the value in full satisfaction of the arrears of debt standing on the date of filing this petition stands posted to the 10th day of August 1914 for consideration.

District Court, Olsynski, Rajchmanowicz,
3rd Jan 1914.

J. J. COETZEE,
Director, Studies

No. 1 of 1914 is the Court of the District of Columbia, D.C.

¹Notes in handy glass, that one Virakhevellet Jeyyarsanda, one of Somayandas, 10 rasis, Malabar, professedly begging, at Vastropaga, has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Court, dated 20th July 1846.

Dist. Muzaffar Chaudh, Gullanda,
4th August 1914.

E. ADUNARAYANA, NAYINDU,
District Muzaf

No. 8 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE TEMPORARY MAGISTRATE JUDGE, CHITTAG.

Kanda Tachata Pannappa Petitioner.
 Munda Khandappa and nine others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 1, of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 26th day of August 1914, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 27th August 1914. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that day.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Chittag,
 11th August 1914.

T. TANADABASULE NAYUDU,
Assistant Judge.

No. 8 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, KINLE.

Kana Ramaswami Petitioner.
 Chappa Nagappa and Chokko Mulha Rao, being minors by mother and
 guardian Subbarao, and eight others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Kana Ramaswami was adjudged insolvent by the Court on the 26th July 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of the District an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Kutta, Manipaluru,
 2nd August 1914.

Rs. SRIDANULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, KALLAWAY.

R. Srinivas Appay Petitioner.
 V. S. Sathaswameyyan Appay and sixteen others Creditors (Kallaway).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that R. Sathaswami Appay, son of Pannikrishnan Appay, residing in Kallawayamkulam, Sathaswameyyankulam taluk, has, by an order of the Court, dated 21st day of July 1914, been adjudged an insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of the District an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

District Magistrate's Court, Kallaway,
 11th August 1914.

T. R. MALAIYAPPA ATTAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 10 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH ARCOOT)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOOT.

V. Abdul Sufian Khan Sahib, son of Haris Khan Sahib, Mohammedan,
 trader, permanent resident of Thanjavur, residing at present at
 Gudiyatham Petitioner.

Under section 13 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is placed to the 12th day of September 1914 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
 9th August 1914.

V. SRINIVASA RAGHUVATHACHARI,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 OF THE FILE OF THE TEMPORARY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOOT.

Annapurna Venkataswamy, son of Annapurna Andares, residing at
 High Road Street, Tirupatt Petitioner.

Under section 13 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is placed to the 12th day of September 1914 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
 10th August 1914.

V. SRINIVASA RAGHUVATHACHARIAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, PARANAGUDI.

Kandaparthi Kanchikesam Raj of Tirukola and seven
 of Kandi Petitioner.

D. Rappa Ali Sahib and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the above-named petitioner has been declared an insolvent on the 10th day of June 1914.

District Magistrate's Court, Paranganagudi,
 10th August 1914.

A. VEDHAKK,
District Magistrate.

No. 8 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURSHI, PARSPOREGH.

Thornal Narayana Sankhal of Kanchangulm system and
doom, Enad taluk Petitioner.
Nahar Thakuraj Hikal Naiten and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the insolvency petition mentioned above is posted for hearing to 15th August 1914 and that petitioner's creditors may state their objections, if any, on that day.

District Munsif's Court, Parsporegh,
8th August 1914.

A. VERHUSEN,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURSHI, SHALINGHAM.

Anwarul Mohali, son of Saigya's Mohali, Sonagula, western of
Munna, Arbohar taluk Petitioner.
Abulul Fata Minawani Mohali and three others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 15th August 1914. Any creditor intending to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Shalingham,
4th August 1914.

M. A. KRISHNA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 88 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1914) in the FILE of the DISTRICT COURT of TANJORE
in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Perthumathi Nayan Petitioner.
K. Ramachandra Pillai and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 15th September 1914, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
7th August 1914.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1913 (No. 1 of 1914 in the FILE of the DISTRICT MURSHI's COURT of MAYANAGAM)
in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Nelva Pillai Petitioner.
Velayutha Mudalyar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 15th September 1914, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
7th August 1914.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 27 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 in the FILE of the DISTRICT MURSHI's COURT of
KUMARAGAM) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Kannappa Kottayam Petitioner.
T. G. Srikrishna Chettyar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kannappa Kottayam son of Mann Kottayam, residing in Pottur, Kumaragalam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th September 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
7th August 1914.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1914 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MURSHI, TELLICHERRY.

Sababhusanya Yadhya, son of Sotha Panna Yadhya, residing at
Kochikud Naiten in Kanchangulm system and doom, by valde Naiten.
A. Narayana Ayyar and H. S. Yadrachya Ayyar Petitioner.
Thakur Panchabai Narayana Nayak and four others Counter-petitioners.

Notice, under clause 1 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th September 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry,
8th August 1914.

T. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 7 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Townsville

In the matter of *H. Anderson* vs. *W. B. Miller*

Seyyid Naqib	"	"	"	"	"	Pachyderm (<i>Crocidura</i>)
M. Sankaranarayanan Pillai	"	"	"	"	"	Art. <i>Lophoceros</i> (<i>Bala</i>)

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1967, that M. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, son of Menadumpurampal Pillai, residing at Pericheddi Street, Keslar, Tanjore, has, by order of the Court, dated the 26th day of July 1971, been appointed as receiver and the creditors are required to present their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Court Receiver of the estate, an affidavit in Form No. 1 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1926.

Total time full day at Ansooth 1584.

D. G. WALLER,
U. S. District Judge

No. 14 of 1914 in the Office of the Principal District Magistrate, Tinian, ...

In the water of Sanluisenapens alius Sanluisenapensis. Mammals

Endemism: 60% of the Santhoshanensis group	..	..	<i>Ptilopus</i> (Lafite)
E. Ptilopus: 10% of the Santhoshanensis group	..	..	<i>Crocodon</i>

Nature is heavily glass, under slugs 5 o'clocks 10 of Aer III of 1947, that Sankhamanayaka also Sakubamabramma Koyasara, son of Ramesha Moparav, of Thirumalshapaguram-attached to Telukcherry, Ambalamoodoor, which, Taverney-Singh, now a promoter to Civil Jail, Palani-moth, Tisseray-Kotter, has applied to the Court for being declared insolvent and that the application is reported for hearing to On 21st September 1948. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application, may appear before him & start either in person or by valid as the said date.

Principal District, Merrick's Court, Waverley,
20th August 1914.

H. NAWASIMHA AYTANGAR,
Principal District Muzaffar.

No. 19 of 1916 is the Court of the District Judge, Tennessee

In the matter of *K. B. M. Bouring Assou*

K. D. M. Samuels Ayaz	"	"	"	"	"	Particular.
Mathew Abraham and Vessy-Esa others	"	"	"	"	"	Ordinary.

Notes are hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that K. R. M. FERNANDES, Agent for the Firm Ayres, residing at Vadakkal Kallimankulam, Ambangodemam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 12th day of December 1914.

Any person wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by bail at the next date.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1914.

D. H. WALLER,
As. District Judge

No. 3 of 1926 of the Court of the Supreme Judge, Tashkent.

Ekaprasanna Nayaka, son of Petha Nayaka, Matar village, Taluk . . .

Dust Sweeps and others .. " " " " " " Foreign

[illegible]

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Utah Game, Fish and Game Commission, to be adjudged an invertebrate and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, action is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 28th August 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
3rd July 1914.

Q. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Sole Proprietor

No. 9 of 1921 in the Court of the Bench, June, Twentieth.

T. B. Rajanaras, Chetti, son of Balagovindarishi Chetti IN. Duraiswami street, Trichinopoly.

[illegible][illegible]

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the Full Court of Trenchinopoly to be adjudged as insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 19th August 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Telephonic,
Tel. August 1914.

G. KUNASACHAKRAVANTI AYYANGAR,
Offcl. Secy.

Vol. 14 of 1914 of the County of the District of Columbia, Volume

Notes, under clause 2 of section 23 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Abdul Ramiz Sahib son of Mohamed Rafi Sahib, residing in Glas Benmanssour street, Yverdon, has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 19th September 1914 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Yverdon.

District Meeting's Court, Yellow,
10 August 1914.

T. A. NARASIMHA ACHARYAR,
Baital House

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 31st AUGUST 1918

[illegible]^a Includes 100,000+ companies in the 16,19,200,000.

H. K. HOLMES,
Chief Consultant

My Order of the Day: 1

G. W. BLACK,
Ap. Surveyor and Engineer

Rate for Demand Areas—4 per unit.

Reservations of Cash to Link/Share possible on demand. 10:30

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th August 1914

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the whereabouts of P. V. Soudrya, contractor, Mullaikudi, back work, are not known to this office and that the interest on the amount of security deposited by him is the amount back lying in this office considered for the due completion of the work given to him will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months of this notice.

Madras, 22nd July 1956.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
- Off. Executive Engineer

NOTES

It is hereby notified that the Polar North Lock on the Buckingham Canal, which was under repair, is now opened for traffic.

Modena, 18th July 1964.

E. A. SHUKTALA ATTABGAR,
Chief of Engineer, Cleveland Division

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

LIST of SHIPS in the MARINE Brazilianan with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 21st August 1914,
as reported by Commanders or Agents at that office.

Ship's name.	Turn- over.	Commander.	Particulars.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Macon" ..	1895	A. H. Norton	Colombia	1895.	
S.S. "Cruz Lissab" ..	1895	A. H. Norton	Do	1895.	Shaw, Slocum & Co. Harris, Day, W. W. Wadsworth & Co.
S.S. "Die Schachtel" ..	1895	G. H. Perkins	San Juan	1895.	Do.
S.S. "Catalina" ..	1895	A. H. Perkins	San Juan	1895.	Shaw, Slocum & Co.
S.S. "San Diego" ..	1895	G. H. Perkins	Colombia	1895.	Harris, Day & Co.
S.S. "City of Madrid" ..	1895	A. H. Perkins	San Juan	1895.	Shaw, Slocum & Co.

Names of Yachts arrived at and departed from the Port of Maurice from the 2nd August to the 31st August 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Yacht's name.	Tonn.	Builder.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1914.						
1st Aug. "	S.S. "Euphrates" "	1870	B.	R. H. Corps "	Singapore "	1914.
2nd "	S.S. "Oswald" "	1110	"	S. P. Roberts "	Calcutta "	2nd Aug.
2nd "	S.S. "Eloanga" "	1110	"	G. McWilliam "	Bombay "	2nd "
4th "	S.S. "Cass Sebastian" "	1014	"	G. H. Tucker "	Cape, Port "	1st 1914
8th "	S.S. "Dania" "	1615	"	C. White "	Bombay "	8th July.
8th "	S.S. "Dandala" "	1007	"	E. George "	Victoria Colonies "	2nd 1914
7th "	S.S. "Mora" "	1001	"	A. D. Morton "	London via Calcutta "	19th July.
7th "	S.S. "City of Malacca" "	1208	"	J. S. Merv "	Calcutta "	19th "
7th "	S.S. "Hindus" "	2007	"	R. J. Crofton "	Calcutta "	1st Aug.
7th "	S.S. "Kilgus" "	1012	"	Robinson "	New York via Calcutta "	19th 1914

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Yacht's name.	Tonn.	Builder.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914.					
1st Aug. "	S.S. "Euphrates" "	1870	B.	J. Baker "	Bombay "
2nd "	S.S. "Oswald" "	1110	"	J. Warding "	Calcutta "
4th "	S.S. "Eloanga" "	1110	"	L. F. Roberts "	Colonies, Calcutta, Port, and Victoria.
4th "	S.S. "Kilgus" "	1012	"	E. McWilliam "	Bombay "
8th "	S.S. "Dandala" "	1007	"	E. George "	Calcutta "
8th "	S.S. "Mora" "	1001	"	G. White "	Bombay via Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham.
8th "	S.S. "Euphrates" "	1870	"	R. H. Corps "	Bombay "

Port Office, Maurice,
31st August 1914.

A. B. DALFOUR, Commander, R.N.M.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESCRIPTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers of Troop, dated at Bangalore, the 20th day of July 1914.

Number, rank and name, 1913, Private James Rowley; age, 21 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 2½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel; teeth, Town tobacco; date of enlistment, 14th March 1911; place of enlistment, Cork; parish and county to which born, St. Mary's, Cork Co. Cork; date of desertion or absence, 2nd July 1914; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, Burma; marks, scar on centre of forehead. Teeth north-west—right forearm supposed to have sailed on 4th July 1914 on S.S. "Eloanga" bound for Sulu, N.W.; set on forefinger; under four years' service.

H. E. TIERARD, Lieut. Col.,
Commandant, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

FANMAK REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malacca Land Registration Act, 1913, it is notified hereby that an enquiry was the previous 1914 to S. No. 15/25 of Fannamkudang, Siam No. 448 of Fannamkudang, which was treated as a registered and unregistered at the time of enquiry, but a portion of which is now held by an unregistered, will be held by the Fannamkudang Office in order that the same of the parcel may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the amended Act on or before 15th November 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
1st August 1914

C. A. INNES,
Asst. Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 3 (2) of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints to be "Survey Officer" under the Act the Special Tahsildar, the Special Revenue Inspectors and the Theodolite Party Surveyor employed for the location and determination of the areas chargeable with water rent in the whole (namely) villages of the several taluks of the Trichinopoly district.

Board of Revenue (S.R., Sec., I. II. and Agri.),
Madras, 1st August 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 31 of the Indian Stamp Act II of 1893, as amended by Act V of 1906 and the Amendment Act IV of 1911, the Board of Revenue, as the chief controlling Revenue authority, hereby requires all Collectors of Revenue to make drawings, without limit of time, for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any banker or by any incorporated company or other body corporate, or for any willent reason, such forms have ceased to be required by the said banker, company or body corporate; provided that Collectors are satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 1st August 1914.

H. H. F. H. TYLER,
Secretary.

ASSIGNMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that from the date of the notification, the Government assigned waste lands in the following villages of Annapuram taluk Ramanallur of the Coimbatore District, likely to be affected by irrigation projects now under consideration, will be assigned under the aforesaid rules as the condition that the assignment is subject to the right of Government to resume the lands at their pleasure without compensation at any time until the original grant is declared absolute by them, or will be sold subject to the right of Government to resume at their pleasure the whole or any portion of the lands and on payment of the purchase money as such share of it as is proportionate to the area reserved and sold until the right of resumption has been waived by Government.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Villages which affect the lands.

Annapuram taluk.		
(1) Uppalaguppiam	Chalappalli project.
(2) Kotturuppalam	Alluvium and Kuzhikottam system extension
(3) Kuzhikottam .. ..	..
(4) Devaguppiam .. ..	..
(5) Kotturuppalam .. ..	..
(6) Kotturuppalam	Pottaram taluk project.
(7) Vetturuppalam .. ..	..
(8) Vetturuppalam .. ..	..
(9) Vetturuppalam .. ..	..
(10) Pottaram	Borewells of alluvium.
(11) Pottaram .. ..	..
(12) Pottaram .. ..	..
(13) Pottaram .. ..	..
(14) Pottaram	
Ramanallur taluk.		
(1) Annapuram	Annapuram and Sankaraguppiam projects.
(2) Sankaraguppiam .. ..	..
(3) Kotturuppalam .. ..	..

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st August 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

It is hereby notified for general information that the waste lands in the following villages in Coimbatore taluk are likely to be affected by the irrigation project concerning the lower Coimbatore and the Sankaraguppiam systems. From the date of this notification, waste lands in these villages will be assigned under the aforesaid rules only on the condition that the assignment is subject to the right of Government to resume the lands at their pleasure without compensation at any time until the original assignment is declared absolute by them. Similarly when such lands are sold under paragraph 12 of Standing Order 15, such lands are subject to the right of Government to resume at their pleasure the

which or any portion of the lands sold as repayment of the purchase money or such share of it as is proportionate to the area reserved upon and sold that right of redemption has been waived by Government.—

1. Koodiyampallur.

2. Tiruvengai.

3. Sengalaper.

4. Kariyappampadi.

5. Anandapallam.

6. Kumbharudi.

7. Alappalam.

8. Peruvattappan.

9. Taram.

10. Athirayampuram.

11. Thuduvampuram.

12. Kooduvampuram.

13. Anduvampuram.

14. Kolluram.

15. Kottampadi.

16. Adar Agaram.

17. Kottampuram.

18. Agaram.

19. Maruvu.

20. Arayampuram.

21. Kolluram.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 24th August 1904.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

REKATA.

No. 2-A.—For "January" containing is the *Rekatta* to condition II of the Board's today sale notification No. 2, dated 15th July 1904, please submit "February".

No. 2-A.—Please submit the following for the sale to condition II of the Board's 22nd Notification No. 2, dated 15th July 1904.—

"In the case of trees applied for for six months' sleep between 1st February and 30th April, one-half of the tree-tax should be levied at the time of application and the other half on the 1st of the second month following. But in the case of trees applied for between 1st May and 31st July, the full tree-tax will be levied at the time of application."

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 24th July 1904.

R. H. F. MAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 2.—For special condition 2 applicable to tavern licenses in places where there are no beer shops and to beer shops (license), published in the Board's Notification No. 2, dated 26th January 1904 (Supplement to Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th January 1904), contains the following:—

"The provisions of the Board should be obtained for the import, into this Presidency, of beer brewed in other provinces of India and such provisions will be granted only in the case of beer which has been brewed in conformity with the conditions laid down in the Presidency. In an exception, the Board's provisions need not be obtained in the case of beer brewed in the Brewery belonging to the Bangalore Brewery Company and in the breweries in Bombay, Central Provinces and Bihar, the Punjab and Burma."

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 26th August 1904.

R. H. F. MAYLOR,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the Gazette of India, dated the 24th July 1904.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

PORT OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1904.

No. 1049-AD.—Mr. M. R. Mahan Das, First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300-400, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd July 1904.

For Subst. C. Correspondent Subst. Second Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300-500, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, with effect from the 10th June 1904, and until further orders, viz. Mr. M. R. Mahan Das on privilege leave.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS PEARL FISHERY, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Tondi in the Diamond Shipjet on or about 27th August 1904.

The boats to be taken are:—

(1) The Tondi Boat estimated to contain 50,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for twenty-five days taking average boats of about 1,000 per day.

(2) The Karamba Boat estimated to contain 100,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for one day's fishing.

2. Fishing will begin on the first favourable day after 10th August. It is therefore recommended that work last season and those as may wish to be employed should be at Tondi on or before 10th August.

3. Owing to the difficulty of controlling a large number of boats, the undersigned reserves the right to suspend the number allowed to take part in the fishery, and preference will be given to drivers who work in the Government Chook Fisheries. As the fishery will be of moderate dimensions, it is anticipated that the supply of boat drivers will be sufficient for all requirements. Drivers from Caples and the Purdie Gulf are therefore warned that if they attend, they will do so at their own risk. Owners should note that owing to the shallowness of the sea off Tondi, large boats drawing over five feet are not suitable.

4. Every boat owner whose boat is accepted for the fishery shall sign an undertaking to observe the rules issued for the regulation of boats and drivers, during the fishing operations; a copy of these rules will be supplied to all applicants. To ensure the observance of these rules a deposit of Rs. 5 for each driver employed in his boat shall be lodged as security by each boat owner with the undersigned.

5. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the system put up for sale in each lot as may be deemed expedient.

6. Tandi is a station on the Becham coast. It is in steady steamy communication with Penha and Colombo and arrangements have been made for a despatch service from Penha from 24th to 26th August inclusive. Tandi may also be reached by rail from Becham railway station (40 miles) and by sailing boat from Mandapam, Pandam, and Adirampattam and Maravat (Tanjore district).

The cargo will be stored close to the town where a sufficient number of water and provisions will be obtainable. Food materials should be able to secure suitable accommodation in the town itself.

7. Payments for expenses to be in cash or in Government of India notes. Drafts on the Bank of Madras and Bank of India will also be received on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts.

8. All further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Letters in this regard should be addressed to Tondiar up to 19th August after which date they should be addressed to Tandi.

Tondiar, 11th July 1914.

J. BORNELL,
Superintendent of Forest and Chook Fisheries.

SALE OF TIMBER PIECES.

It is hereby notified that the following timber pieces entered from Kolar extension plantation will be sold in public auction on the afternoon of the 25th August 1914 at Kolar by the Range Officer. The intending bidders are requested to attend the sale.

Description of timber					
Redwood species	"	"	"	"	25 posts.
Do. lat. class	"	"	"	"	30 "
Do. 2nd "	"	"	"	"	40 "
Miscellaneous timber pieces	"	"	"	"	250 pieces.

Collector's Office, Kolar Forest Branch,
25th July 1914.

S. A. GADGE,
District Forest Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE BECHAMURANKA CASUARINA PLANTATION SITUATED IN THE VILLAGE OF KOTARADUPATAM IN THE ANALAPUR TALUK, COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Government having in their notification No. 21, dated 26th January 1913, published on page 321, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1913, sanctioned the demarcation of the Bechamuranka reserved forest, consisting of casuarina plantation, etc., situated in the village of Kotaradupatam, Anandapur taluk in the Undulur district, notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Collector, Madurai, up to 25th August 1914 and opened by him on the 26th September 1914 at 11 a.m. in the Collector's office at Coimbatore in respect of the purchase of the whole of the Bechamuranka casuarina plantation measuring approximately some 4075 together with the standing growth thereon, subject to payment of annual assessment to the Revenue Department according to the rates fixed by the Collector.

1. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 5,000 (Five thousand only) (which amount should be paid into one of the sub-treasuries of the Coimbatore district and the treasury receipt submitted along with the tender) being which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money of these tenders not accepted will be returned immediately. A certificate of earnest money duly signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector within whose jurisdiction such tender actually resides or owns property should accompany the tender without which no tender will be considered.

2. Tenders should be in sealed covers and accompanied "Tenders for the purchase of Bechamuranka Casuarina Plantation."

3. Any tender not received on or before the due date will not be considered.

4. The plan of the plantation may be seen on application or on any information obtained from the District Forest Officer, Lower Bechamur, on all working days between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Tenders are also advised to inspect the plantation.

5. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay immediately on the date of opening of the tenders 40 per cent of the purchase money less the earnest money deposited by him, under condition (B) and to execute an agreement agreeing to pay the remaining 60 per cent of the tender amount within one month from the date of the receipt by the tenderer of a notice from the Collector of Coimbatore being which the earnest money deposited by the successful tenderer will be forfeited to Government.

7. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the remaining 60 per cent of the tender amount within one month from the date of receipt of the notice from the Collector, the earnest money paid by him including the earnest money deposited will be forfeited to Government.

8. As soon as the whole of the tender amount has been paid by the successful tenderer, the Collector in the Revenue Branch will issue instructions for the grant of Jirapuk rights in the forest that may be in force in respect of the land (together with the standing growth thereon) in favour of the

NOTICE No. 1 of 1894-95 OF THE DISTRICT OF THE NIGER.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT IN WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the occupancy right in lands hereinafter specified will be disposed of by auction at the Collector's office, Ouagadougou, by the Deputy Collector (under the rules for the disposal of waste lands published in Extraordinary at page 24) of the *Journal des Colonies*, dated 22nd May 1909, and embodied in Part I of Circular Order No. 503, subject to actual payment of assessment as specified below, to the highest bidder above the stipulated or price expressed in the following schedule of 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 6th day of October 1914, or on such other date to which the sale may be duly adjourned.

Schedule of lands to be sold.

Number of lot.	Name, if any, and boundaries.	Approximate extent.	Annual rental assessment (as fixed by Government in the 1909 law).	Open price.
<i>The N'gati division, Ouagadougou, adjacent villages</i>				
1	S. No. 208 (part)—North, No. 208; east, No. 418, 427, 438, 447 and 451; south, No. 418; west, No. 203. S. No. 512—North and east, No. 469; north, No. 511; west, No. 513	100 2-00 1-12	no. 1-1 1 8 0 4 2 0	no. 1-1 1 8 0 1 8 0
2	Field No. 448—North, No. 518-B; east, No. 431; south, No. 518; west, No. 416.	2-12	1 12 0	1 2 0
3	S. No. 182—North and east, No. 187; south, No. 338 and 189; west, No. 216	1-12	6 1 0	1 0 0
4	S. No. 196—North, No. 196; east, Nos. 403 and 410; south, Nos. 345 and 391; west, No. 194	1-12	6 10 0	1 0 0
5	S. No. 154—North, No. 330-C; east, No. 156-2, 156-3, 156-4; west, No. 150-C-1.	2-00	1 8 0	1 8 0
6	S. No. 2-4—North, No. 2; east and south, No. 1; west, No. 5	2-12	1 1 1	1 0 0
7	S. No. 2-4—North, No. 2; east and south, No. 1; west, No. 5	2-12	6 11 0	1 8 0
8	S. No. 164 (part)—North and east, No. 164-A; south, No. 164-B; west, No. 20-A	2-00	5 8 0	5 4 0
9	S. No. 174-B (part)—North, No. 174-B; east, No. 174-C; south, No. 174; west, No. 227	4-00	2 0 0	2 0 0
10	S. No. 218—North, No. 218-A; east, No. 218-C; south, No. 218-D; west, No. 218	4-00	5 8 0	5 4 0
11	S. No. 218 (part)—North and east, No. 218-B; south, stream; west, No. 218-E	2-00	1 8 0	2 0 0
12	S. No. 218-B—North, No. 218-B and 218; east and south, No. 218-B; west, No. 218 and 218	1-00	8 4 0	10 1 0

1. The assessment on the said land shall be liable to periodical revision in the same manner as that on ordinary registered land, but no portion of the land will, at any time, be assessed at a rate higher than the appropriate dry, wet or garden rate for such land under the general scheme of settlement for the whole to which the land is situated.

2. Government reserves to itself all gold and other minerals, coal and stone or rock containing or supposed to contain gold or other minerals, and coal known to exist or which may, at any time hereafter, be discovered on, or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with full and free liberty and right of digging, mining and removal by any means for Government servants, agents and workmen, and all persons duly authorized by Government to and upon the said lands, and either with or without horses and other cattle, carts, waggon, and other carriages and to erect on the said lands and use any engines and machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away such gold and other minerals and coal and also to sink, drive, make and use upon the said lands, mines, pits, shafts, drifts, adits, air-ways and water-courses, and to use all water which may be lifted or moved from the same; also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said lands for piling thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances got from such mines, and generally to do all such such things necessary or proper for working and getting such gold and other minerals and coal and removing same merchandise, Government paying or reimbursing compensation to the purchaser, his heirs, representatives and assigns for all damages to or they shall sustain by reason of the exercise of such right of way or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery, or works as the exercise of all or any of such rights.

3. The Government also reserves to themselves the right to control and regulate at their absolute discretion, the collection, retention and distribution of the water to or under the said lands or any part thereof, of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural holes and pools or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed, in, or by any channel or other work constructed

at the public expense and in particular to interrupt or make material alterations in the quantity, quality, direction, force or temperature of the said water and to cut off, stop and hinder the whole or any portion of the supply of the said water without being liable in any case to pay compensation for so doing.

6. All existing and customary rights of Government and of the public in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water in the land shall be reserved.

7. All parties having claims on the said lands inconsistent with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day aforesaid to the undersigned.

The sale will be stopped or postponed at the time may require—

(1) If the applicant fails to deposit the charges for survey and demarcation of the lands where such survey or demarcation is necessary.

(2) If the applicant has been withdrawn by the applicant and the Collector decides in the public interests not to proceed with the sale.

(3) If the survey and demarcation of the lands have not been completed.

(4) If the sale has been ascertained to be objectionable as public grounds.

(5) If any claim of private ownership or easement, necessary or of any other right inconsistent with the disposal of the lands under these rules has been preferred and is pending or is established.

The sale will be made subject to the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. That the highest bidder whose agent pays shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and amount.

2. That immediately after the lot is knocked down the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Collector as the offerer submitted by him to conduct the sale a deposit of Rs. 10 per centum in full payment of the purchase-money and shall, at the same time, sign an acknowledgment in Form E.

3. That the purchaser shall, within 30 days from the day of sale, pay to the Collector the residue of his purchase-money, and shall thereupon receive a title for the premises in Form A.

4. That every person desirous of becoming a purchaser is to satisfy himself as to the identity and correct description of the property and the measurement and boundedness of the premises prior to the sale, as, by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to any mistake that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the premises, as well as in any other case whatever in the particulars of the property.

5. That if from any cause whatever the purchaser shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, then the purchaser shall pay to the Collector interest at the rate of Rs. 12 per centum per annum on the remainder of his purchase-money from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of resale reserved by the following condition, provided, however, that the whole of the purchase-money with interest shall be paid within one year from the date of sale.

6. That if the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited, and retained by Government, and the Government shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot either by public auction or private contract without the necessity of previously giving a notice to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such resale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale who shall be liable to answer as and for liquidated damages.

7. That the assessment to the land shall be paid from fiscal 1924, i.e., from 1st July 1914

Najid Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
23rd June 1918.

M. THENGU,
Collector.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock (Monday) on Wednesday, the 19th August 1918, by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

*But, Sherida, and Aardid, etc., Sherida—*Classes of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after completion of tender. Payment will be made on 15th day after receipt is possible.

8. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedule enclosed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

9. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

10. Tenders will be opened by the Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

11. Tenders to be superseded in the manner specified in paragraph 1, and on the cover the words "Tenders for Hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rate, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each article tendered.

12. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank accepted or cash—sums of the amount stated against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of cash—money will be required. In default of such deposit the tenders will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No work will be received. The deposit will be returned to a successful tenderer immediately and to the others as soon as they have made their supplies.

13. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

14. No advance of cash will be made to the tenderer.

15. 25% on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-Commissioner for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE FORT TRUST PREMISES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned persons possessing materials in the Fort's premises will be sold by public auction, under notice 44 of the Port Trust Act II of 1902, if not claimed within ten days from the date of this notice.

1. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be withdrawn by the owners of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, transit dues and other charges, *dec. terms*.

2. The goods will be sold on the distinct understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the Customs duty.

3. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser presents a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Lot number.	Owner's name and address number.	Mark and description.	Number of packages.	Quantity and contents.	Customs duty.
1	2403	1/2	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
2	2412	A. enclosed with "P" and "E" on the left and right sides and "Q" and "R" on the left and right sides and "S" on the left side.	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
3	2404	Enclosed, and "V" and "W" on the left and right sides.	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
4	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
5	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
6	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
7	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
8	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
9	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
10	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
11	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
12	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
13	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
14	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
15	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
16	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
17	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
18	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
19	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
20	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
21	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
22	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
23	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
24	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
25	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
26	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
27	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
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85	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
86	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
87	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
88	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
89	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
90	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
91	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
92	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
93	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
94	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
95	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
96	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
97	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
98	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
99	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.
100	2418	EE	1	Case, enclosed with ..	2 per cent.

[illegible]

Lot number	Quantity and weight and remarks	Mark and number	Number of packages	Description and contents	Quantity desty.
86	Cashew/ 361	2	Tin each house ..	2 per cent.
87	Cashew/ 362	2	Cash, sometimes ..	2 ..
88	Cashew/ 363	2	Tin box, sugar bottle ..	2 ..
89	Cashew/ 364	2	Cash, assorted salt bottles ..	2 ..
90	Cashew/ 365	2	Bottle, cleaning oil ..	2 ..
91	Cashew/ 366	2	Tin box, white pencils ..	2 ..
92	Cashew/ 367	4	Bag, shoe nails ..	2 ..
93	Cashew/ 368	25	Box of shoe studs ..	2 ..
94	Cashew/ 369	2	Box, wire ..	2 ..
95	Cashew/ 370	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
96	Cashew/ 371	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
97	Cashew/ 372	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
98	Cashew/ 373	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
99	Cashew/ 374	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
100	Cashew/ 375	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
101	Cashew/ 376	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
102	Cashew/ 377	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
103	Cashew/ 378	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
104	Cashew/ 379	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
105	Cashew/ 380	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
106	Cashew/ 381	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
107	Cashew/ 382	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
108	Cashew/ 383	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
109	Cashew/ 384	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
110	Cashew/ 385	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
111	Cashew/ 386	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
112	Cashew/ 387	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
113	Cashew/ 388	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
114	Cashew/ 389	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
115	Cashew/ 390	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
116	Cashew/ 391	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
117	Cashew/ 392	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
118	Cashew/ 393	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
119	Cashew/ 394	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
120	Cashew/ 395	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
121	Cashew/ 396	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
122	Cashew/ 397	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
123	Cashew/ 398	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
124	Cashew/ 399	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
125	Cashew/ 400	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
126	Cashew/ 401	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
127	Cashew/ 402	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
128	Cashew/ 403	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
129	Cashew/ 404	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
130	Cashew/ 405	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
131	Cashew/ 406	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
132	Cashew/ 407	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
133	Cashew/ 408	2	Box, shoe studs ..	2 ..
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North Arcot Collector's Office,
21st July 1914.

P. C. DUTT,
Asst. Collector.

Wanted a candidate for an acting Minor Irrigation Sub-Inspector's post on Rs. 30 per mensem. The vacancy is likely to last for two months. Only those possessing qualifications prescribed in the public service notification published in page 86 of the Port St. George Gazette (Part I & II), dated 24th February 1914, need apply. The application should reach the Collector on or before 30th August 1914.

Tirunelveli Collector's Office,
2nd July 1914.

C. G. THURGOOD,
Collector.

Applications are invited from graduates and under graduates of the Madras University for vacancies on Rs. 20 and Rs. 24 in the District and Deputy Tahsildar's offices, Paludupet division.

Deputy Collector's Office, Paludupet,
27th July 1914.

K. H. M. BOWEN,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited for a Poon's place on Rs. 7 in Chingleput division. Chingleput, Madras with the usual police compensation allowance and travelling allowance at Rs. 1 per diem when on tour. Those that know typing only need apply.

Tirunelveli, Madras, S. K.,
29th July 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANAR,
Tahsildar, Chingleput division.

Applications will be received for the post of Field Sub-Inspector on Rs. 60 for the Madras District Works up to 31st August 1914. Applicants must have sound knowledge of stock accounts and should know the various conditions of drainage holes and materials. Experience in the Military is not required. Successful candidate will be required to furnish such security of Rs. 1,000.

Madras, 1st August 1914.

C. G. SANDER,
Tahsildar, Madras District.

Advertisements are invited from young Natives of Pondicherry for the post of a *Peonien Moudi* on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Preference will be given to one who is thoroughly conversant with French and is able to write "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq" both hands.

Applicants should be addressed to the undersigned.

Perdon and Hightest Translator's Office,
Madras, 1st August 1914.

A. D. SEKKER-OLK, Major,
Perdon and Hightest Translator to Government.

Advertisements are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 per mensem with travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. The applicants should be qualified men of the Madras Engineering College with knowledge of Telugu.

Madras Collector's Office,
1st August 1914.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 in Cuddalore district from candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class, College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, the date of grant in which the results of the examination are published and submit the certificate of having passed the examination. The application should be submitted before the 31st instant. The examination is temporary at present but is likely to become permanent.

Cuddalore Collector's Office,
4th August 1914.

K. A. DAVIES,
Asst. Collector.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a sub-engineer, Sub-Overseer on Rs. 20 and a temporary Trans on Rs. 15 in the office of the Executive Engineer, Madras division, at Madras.

Men possessing previous experience of the drawing work of an Executive Engineer's office will be preferred.

Madras, 7th August 1914.

N. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

Twenty-two Military Inspectors for children duty in the Presidency. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem with travelling allowance as accordance with Civil Service Regulations. The appointments are temporary; only qualified men need apply.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 11th August 1914 and should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Qualifications (military and other); (4) Native district; (5) Vernacular language; (6) Present occupation; (7) Previous military experience; (8) Whether able to ride and swim. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be sent.

Selected candidates should be prepared to proceed to any part of the Presidency and should produce medical certificate of fitness before appointment.

Office of the Military Commissioner, Madras,
10th August 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Military Commissioner.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a permanent Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 mensem in this Circle.

Tiruchirappalli, 2nd August 1914.

M. R. SHANMUGAY,
Superintending Engineer, P. D. Circle.

Advertisements are invited from candidates fully qualified under the Examination rules for employment as entry Clerks on Rs. 20 and upwards in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Madras Sub-Division.

The application should be submitted in printed form No. A-18 which can be had from any Salt Inspector's office. The applicant should be not less than 17' 6" in height and 22" round the chest; and these measurements should be verified and attested by an officer of this department not lower in rank than an Assistant Inspector.

In the case of the School Final candidates, the School-leaving certificate book is required with testimonials should accompany the application and these will be returned after perusal.

All applications should reach this office not later than 30th August 1914.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Madras Sub-Division, 1st August 1914.

C. B. BRADNELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or the late Sub-Overseer's and Surveyor's Test of the same institution for permanent appointments as Sub-Overseers in this Circle. There are at present seven vacancies on Rs. 25 and on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointments will be made on probation for six months.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 31st August 1914.

Tiruvallur, 2nd July 1914.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Off. Superintending Engineer, T. D. Circle.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after 1st September 1914, to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Chelapattu, Calicut, 20th June 1914. A. KIRUDAKARA MENON, B.A., LL.B.

Once after 2nd September 1914, I intend applying to the High Court for admission as Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 18th July 1914. P. V. PARAMESWARA AYYAR.

On or after 24th August, I intend moving the High Court to get me enrolled as a Vakil thereof.
Trichy, 22nd July 1914. K. R. NARAYANASWAMI.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after the 8th September, to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 22nd July 1914. S. PANCHAPAGESAN.

I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to seek me as a Vakil thereof after 2nd Sept. 1914.
Tingappan, 22nd July 1914. J. SRIKAMACHETTI.

On or after 24th August 1914, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
No. 4, James House, Mylapore, 22nd July 1914. R. KRISHNA RAO.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after the 8th September 1914, to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Georgetown, 27th July 1914. P. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after the 1st September 1914, to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 29th July 1914. N. RAMA IYER.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after 24th September 1914, to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 5th August 1914. L. S. VENKATARAMAN.

NOTICE

Whereas application has been made to me by Mr. A. J. Van Dier, natural guardian of the minor children of the deceased brother Noel J. Van Dier, for a succession certificate under Act VII of 1910 to enable him to recover, on behalf of the said minor children, the sum of Rs. 4,750-5-3 in payment of proceeds fund due to the said deceased from the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, and the sum of Rs. 1,645-10-0 from a policy issued by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited), Bombay, on the life of the said deceased, notice is hereby given that any person who may desire to show cause why such certificate should not issue to the applicant should appear before me at Trichy on the 11th day of the 11th August 1914, when, or as soon after as may be practicable, the said application will be heard and disposed of.

Resident's Office, Trichy,
21st July 1914.

A. T. POSENER,
Resident.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 17th August 1914 the estate of Vittalram Narayandas deceased, late of Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 22nd July 1914 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 17th day of September 1914 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will thereupon in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been ascertained to be valid claims.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
7th August 1914.

C. E. GUNGER,
Administrator-General of Madras.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1913.

[Price, 2s. 3d.-6.]

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF
MADRAS,**

1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR 1912-13.
2. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1912-13.
3. STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1913.
4. STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES ON 30th JUNE 1913.
5. STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1912-13.
6. STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS.
7. STATEMENT OF AUDIT ORDERS.
8. STATEMENT OF AUDIT ORDERS (TRANSLATIONS).

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

STATEMENT OF

Number of entry.*	State payments.	Loans and deposits.						Loans repaid by amounts.	
		By amounts.		By amounts.		Guarantee fund.	Contingent debts.		
		By amounts.	By amounts.	By amounts.	By amounts.		By amounts.	By amounts.	
	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.		M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.
437 *	10,000 0 0	99,750 0 0	1,30,000 1 0	8,537 10 7	...	...	...	...	...
438	607 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	...	10,36,000 14 0	10,61,700 7 10	17,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
440	...	...	1,30,000 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
441	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
442	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
447	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
448	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
449	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
450	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
451	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
453	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
454	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
455	15,000 0 0
456	15,000 0 0
457	15,000 0 0
458	15,000 0 0
459	15,000 0 0
460	15,000 0 0
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467	15,000 0 0
468	15,000 0 0
469	15,000 0 0
470	15,000 0 0
471	15,000 0 0
472	15,000 0 0
473	15,000 0 0
474	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
477	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
478	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
479	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
484	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
486	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
487	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
488	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
490	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
491	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
492	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
494	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
496	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
497	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
499	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	15,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* See appendix for the names of these entries.

RECEIPTS FOR 1915-16.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF

Number of entry.	Amount received.	Income and deposits.					Amount repaid by members.
		By association.	By members.	Other sources.	Interest on loan.	Interest on deposits.	
No. of entry.	Amount received.	By association.	By members.	Other sources.	Interest on loan.	Interest on deposits.	Amount repaid by members.
190	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
191	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
192	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
193	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
194	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
195	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
196	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
197	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
198	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
199	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
200	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
201	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
202	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
203	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
204	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
205	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
206	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
207	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
208	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
209	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
210	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
211	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
212	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
213	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
214	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
215	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
216	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
217	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
218	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
219	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
220	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
221	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
222	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
223	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
224	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
225	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
226	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
227	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
228	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
229	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
230	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
231	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
232	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
233	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
234	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
235	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
236	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
237	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
238	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
239	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
240	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
241	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
242	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
243	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
244	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
245	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
246	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
247	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
248	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
249	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
250	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
251	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
252	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
253	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
254	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
255	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
256	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
257	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
258	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
259	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
260	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
261	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
262	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
263	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
264	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
265	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
266	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
267	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
268	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
269	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
270	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
271	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
272	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
273	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
274	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
275	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
276	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
277	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
278	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
279	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
280	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
281	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
282	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
283	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
284	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
285	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
286	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
287	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
288	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
289	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
290	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
291	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
292	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
293	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
294	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
295	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
296	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
297	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
298	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
299	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0
300	100 0 0	100 0 0					100 0 0

RECEIPTS FOR 1923-24-25

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

TREATMENT OF

[illegible]

STATEMENTS OF

Number of society	Name	Learners' figures				Dance required by members.
		By members.	Non-members.	Other societies.	General work.	
198	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
199	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
200	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
201	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
202	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
203	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
204	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
205	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
206	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
207	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
208	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
209	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
210	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
211	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
212	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
213	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
214	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
215	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
216	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
217	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
218	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
219	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
220	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
221	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
222	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
223	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
224	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
225	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
226	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
227	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
228	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
229	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
230	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
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242	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
243	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
244	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
245	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
246	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
247	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
248	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
249	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
250	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
251	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
252	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
253	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
254	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
255	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
256	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
257	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
258	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
259	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
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261	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
262	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
263	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
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265	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
266	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
267	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
268	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
269	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
270	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
271	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
272	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
273	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
274	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
275	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
276	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
277	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
278	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
279	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
280	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
281	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
282	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
283	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
284	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
285	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
286	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
287	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
288	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
289	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
290	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
291	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
292	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
293	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
294	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
295	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
296	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
297	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
298	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
299	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400
300	St. John's	100	0	0	0	1,400

FOUR ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

RECEIVED: FEB. 1992-12, REVISED:

Company	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Income	Expenses	Profit	Dividend	Reserve	Surplus	Other	Total	Notes	Remarks
1	100	50	50	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
2	200	100	100	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
3	300	150	150	30	15	15	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
4	400	200	200	40	20	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
5	500	250	250	50	25	25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
6	600	300	300	60	30	30	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
7	700	350	350	70	35	35	0	0	0	0	70	0	0
8	800	400	400	80	40	40	0	0	0	0	80	0	0
9	900	450	450	90	45	45	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
10	1000	500	500	100	50	50	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
11	1100	550	550	110	55	55	0	0	0	0	110	0	0
12	1200	600	600	120	60	60	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
13	1300	650	650	130	65	65	0	0	0	0	130	0	0
14	1400	700	700	140	70	70	0	0	0	0	140	0	0
15	1500	750	750	150	75	75	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
16	1600	800	800	160	80	80	0	0	0	0	160	0	0
17	1700	850	850	170	85	85	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
18	1800	900	900	180	90	90	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
19	1900	950	950	190	95	95	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
20	2000	1000	1000	200	100	100	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
21	2100	1050	1050	210	105	105	0	0	0	0	210	0	0
22	2200	1100	1100	220	110	110	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
23	2300	1150	1150	230	115	115	0	0	0	0	230	0	0
24	2400	1200	1200	240	120	120	0	0	0	0	240	0	0
25	2500	1250	1250	250	125	125	0	0	0	0	250	0	0
26	2600	1300	1300	260	130	130	0	0	0	0	260	0	0
27	2700	1350	1350	270	135	135	0	0	0	0	270	0	0
28	2800	1400	1400	280	140	140	0	0	0	0	280	0	0
29	2900	1450	1450	290	145	145	0	0	0	0	290	0	0
30	3000	1500	1500	300	150	150	0	0	0	0	300	0	0
31	3100	1550	1550	310	155	155	0	0	0	0	310	0	0
32	3200	1600	1600	320	160	160	0	0	0	0	320	0	0
33	3300	1650	1650	330	165	165	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
34	3400	1700	1700	340	170	170	0	0	0	0	340	0	0
35	3500	1750	1750	350	175	175	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
36	3600	1800	1800	360	180	180	0	0	0	0	360	0	0
37	3700	1850	1850	370	185	185	0	0	0	0	370	0	0
38	3800	1900	1900	380	190	190	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
39	3900	1950	1950										

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Letter report by dollar analysis.	Letter report by dollar analysis.	Entered in 1911.	Rate of gain in 1911.	Other income.	Total income.	Operating balance.	Grand total of income including operating balance.
1911	1911	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1912	1912	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1913	1913	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1914	1914	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1915	1915	145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1916	1916	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1917	1917	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1918	1918	190.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1919	1919	205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1920	1920	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1921	1921	235.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1922	1922	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1923	1923	265.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1924	1924	280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1925	1925	295.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1926	1926	310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1927	1927	325.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1928	1928	340.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1929	1929	355.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1930	1930	370.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1931	1931	385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1932	1932	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1933	1933	415.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1934	1934	430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1935	1935	445.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1936	1936	460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1937	1937	475.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1938	1938	490.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1939	1939	505.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1940	1940	520.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1941	1941	535.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1942	1942	550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1943	1943	565.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1944	1944	580.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1945	1945	595.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1946	1946	610.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1947	1947	625.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1948	1948	640.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1949	1949	655.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1950	1950	670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1951	1951	685.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1952	1952	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1953	1953	715.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1954	1954	730.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955	1955	745.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956	1956	760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1957	1957	775.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958	1958	790.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1959	1959	805.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1960	1960	820.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961	1961	835.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1962	1962	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1963	1963	865.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1964	1964	880.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965	1965	895.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1966	1966	910.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1967	1967	925.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1968	1968	940.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1969	1969	955.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1970	1970	970.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971	1971	985.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1972	1972	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973	1973	1015.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1974	1974	1030.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1975	1975	1045.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1976	1976	1060.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1977	1977	1075.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978	1978	1090.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1979	1979	1105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1980	1980	1120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1981	1981	1135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1982	1982	1150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1983	1983	1165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	1984	1180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1985	1985	1195.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986	1986	1210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1987	1987	1225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1988	1988	1240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1989	1989	1255.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1990	1990	1270.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1991	1991	1285.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1992	1992	1300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1993	1993	1315.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1994	1994	1330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1995	1995	1345.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996	1996	1360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997	1997	1375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1998	1998	1390.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1999	1999	1405.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000	2000	1420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ATTENTION: 7 OF

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Assets reported by individual companies		Assets reported by other companies		Interest received		Sales of goods to members		Other income		Total income		Expenses		Grand total of receipts for the entire operating business	
No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.	No.	Co.
1001	1001	1002	1002	1003	1003	1004	1004	1005	1005	1006	1006	1007	1007	1008	1008
1009	1009	1010	1010	1011	1011	1012	1012	1013	1013	1014	1014	1015	1015	1016	1016
1017	1017	1018	1018	1019	1019	1020	1020	1021	1021	1022	1022	1023	1023	1024	1024
1025	1025	1026	1026	1027	1027	1028	1028	1029	1029	1030	1030	1031	1031	1032	1032
1033	1033	1034	1034	1035	1035	1036	1036	1037	1037	1038	1038	1039	1039	1040	1040
1041	1041	1042	1042	1043	1043	1044	1044	1045	1045	1046	1046	1047	1047	1048	1048
1049	1049	1050	1050	1051	1051	1052	1052	1053	1053	1054	1054	1055	1055	1056	1056
1057	1057	1058	1058	1059	1059	1060	1060	1061	1061	1062	1062	1063	1063	1064	1064
1065	1065	1066	1066	1067	1067	1068	1068	1069	1069	1070	1070	1071	1071	1072	1072
1073	1073	1074	1074	1075	1075	1076	1076	1077	1077	1078	1078	1079	1079	1080	1080
1081	1081	1082	1082	1083	1083	1084	1084	1085	1085	1086	1086	1087	1087	1088	1088
1089	1089	1090	1090	1091	1091	1092	1092	1093	1093	1094	1094	1095	1095	1096	1096
1097	1097	1098	1098	1099	1099	1100	1100	1101	1101	1102	1102	1103	1103	1104	1104
1105	1105	1106	1106	1107	1107	1108	1108	1109	1109	1110	1110	1111	1111	1112	1112
1113	1113	1114	1114	1115	1115	1116	1116	1117	1117	1118	1118	1119	1119	1120	1120
1121	1121	1122	1122	1123	1123	1124	1124	1125	1125	1126	1126	1127	1127	1128	1128
1129	1129	1130	1130	1131	1131	1132	1132	1133	1133	1134	1134	1135	1135	1136	1136
1137	1137	1138	1138	1139	1139	1140	1140	1141	1141	1142	1142	1143	1143	1144	1144
1145	1145	1146	1146	1147	1147	1148	1148	1149	1149	1150	1150	1151	1151	1152	1152
1153	1153	1154	1154	1155	1155	1156	1156	1157	1157	1158	1158	1159	1159	1160	1160
1161	1161	1162	1162	1163	1163	1164	1164	1165	1165	1166	1166	1167	1167	1168	1168
1169	1169	1170	1170	1171	1171	1172	1172	1173	1173	1174	1174	1175	1175	1176	1176
1177	1177	1178	1178	1179	1179	1180	1180	1181	1181	1182	1182	1183	1183	1184	1184
1185	11														

STATEMENT OF

Number of party.	State payments.	Loans and deposits.					Loans repaid by members.
		By members.	Non-members.	Cash * certificates.	Overseas bank.	General circulation.	
984	\$6.00	\$6.00					\$6.00
987	10.00	10.00					10.00
988	10.00	10.00					10.00
989	10.00	10.00					10.00
990	10.00	10.00					10.00
991	10.00	10.00					10.00
992	10.00	10.00					10.00
993	10.00	10.00					10.00
994	10.00	10.00					10.00
995	10.00	10.00					10.00
996	10.00	10.00					10.00
997	10.00	10.00					10.00
998	10.00	10.00					10.00
999	10.00	10.00					10.00
1000	10.00	10.00					10.00
1001	10.00	10.00					10.00
1002	10.00	10.00					10.00
1003	10.00	10.00					10.00
1004	10.00	10.00					10.00
1005	10.00	10.00					10.00
1006	10.00	10.00					10.00
1007	10.00	10.00					10.00
1008	10.00	10.00					10.00
1009	10.00	10.00					10.00
1010	10.00	10.00					10.00
1011	10.00	10.00					10.00
1012	10.00	10.00					10.00
1013	10.00	10.00					10.00
1014	10.00	10.00					10.00
1015	10.00	10.00					10.00
1016	10.00	10.00					10.00
1017	10.00	10.00					10.00
1018	10.00	10.00					10.00
1019	10.00	10.00					10.00
1020	10.00	10.00					10.00
1021	10.00	10.00					10.00
1022	10.00	10.00					10.00
1023	10.00	10.00					10.00
1024	10.00	10.00					10.00
1025	10.00	10.00					10.00
1026	10.00	10.00					10.00
1027	10.00	10.00					10.00
1028	10.00	10.00					10.00
1029	10.00	10.00					10.00
1030	10.00	10.00					10.00
1031	10.00	10.00					10.00
1032	10.00	10.00					10.00
1033	10.00	10.00					10.00
1034	10.00	10.00					10.00
1035	10.00	10.00					10.00
1036	10.00	10.00					10.00
1037	10.00	10.00					10.00
1038	10.00	10.00					10.00
1039	10.00	10.00					10.00
1040	10.00	10.00					10.00
1041	10.00	10.00					10.00
1042	10.00	10.00					10.00
1043	10.00	10.00					10.00
1044	10.00	10.00					10.00
1045	10.00	10.00					10.00
1046	10.00	10.00					10.00
1047	10.00	10.00					10.00
1048	10.00	10.00					10.00
1049	10.00	10.00					10.00
1050	10.00	10.00					10.00
1051	10.00	10.00					10.00
1052	10.00	10.00					10.00

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Amount repaid by mortgagor	Amount repaid by other debtor	Interest received	Net of gains in some cases	Other income	Total income	Dwelling expense	Grand total of average monthly payments
1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046
2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054
2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062
2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070
2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078
2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086
2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094
2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102
2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110
2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118
2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126
2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134
2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142
2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150
2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158
2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166
2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174
2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182
2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190
2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198
2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206
2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214
2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222
2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230
2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238
2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246
2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254
2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262
2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270
2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278
2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286
2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294
2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302
2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310
2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318
2319	2320	2321	2322	232			

STATEMENT OF

Branch of industry.	Value of production.	Largest cities.					Total value of production.
		By millions.	Manufacturing.	Other industries.	Commerce.	Services.	
401	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
402	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
403	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
404	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
405	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
406	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
407	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
408	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
409	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
410	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
411	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
412	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
413	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
414	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
415	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
416	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
417	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
418	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
419	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
420	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
421	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
422	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
423	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
424	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
425	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
426	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
427	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
428	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
429	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
430	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
431	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
432	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
433	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
434	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
435	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
436	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
437	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
438	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
439	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
440	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
441	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
442	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
443	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
444	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
445	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
446	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
447	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
448	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
449	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
450	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
451	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
452	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
453	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
454	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
455	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
456	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
457	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
458	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
459	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
460	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
461	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
462	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
463	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
464	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
465	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
466	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
467	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
468	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
469	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
470	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
471	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
472	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
473	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
474	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
475	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
476	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
477	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
478	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
479	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
480	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
481	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
482	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
483	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
484	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
485	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
486	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
487	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
488	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
489	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
490	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
491	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
492	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
493	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
494	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
495	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
496	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
497	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
498	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
499	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT OF

Number of street	House number	Income and deposits					Income paid by members
		By members	House numbers	Other contributions	Over- sight	Central committee	
148	44	100	100	100	100	100	100
149	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
150	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
151	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
152	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
154	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
155	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
156	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
157	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
158	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
159	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
160	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
161	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
162	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
163	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
164	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
165	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
166	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
167	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
168	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
169	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
170	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
171	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
172	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
173	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
174	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
175	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
176	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
177	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
178	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
179	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
180	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
181	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
182	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
183	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
184	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
185	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
186	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
187	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
188	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
189	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
190	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
191	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
192	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
193	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
194	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
195	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
196	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
197	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
198	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
199	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

52-6

SUBSCRIPTS FOR 2015-16—cont.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF

Number of assembly	Where payment	Loans and deposits					Interest paid by members
		By product	From members	Other sources	Government	Capital receipts	
1911	251 0 0	31 0 0	3,800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1912	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1913	251 0 0	0 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1914	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1915	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1916	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1917	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1918	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1919	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1920	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1921	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1922	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1923	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1924	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1925	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1926	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1927	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1928	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1929	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1930	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1931	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1932	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1933	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1934	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1935	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1936	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1937	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1938	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1939	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1940	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1941	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1942	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1943	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1944	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1945	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1946	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1947	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1948	251 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
1949	25						

*GIFTS FOR 1942-43—cont.

Income reported by member association.	Income reported by member association.	Interest received.	Share of profits to members.	Other income.	Unpaid interest.	Operating balance.	Grand total of earnings including operating balance.
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1950	1,112	318 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1951	1,011	316 1 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1952	1,044	70 0 0	00 00	16 7 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1953	1,044	316 4 1	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1954	1,044	316 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1955	1,044	61 13 0	00 00	13 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1956	1,044	3,627 0 00	00 00	768 10 0	0 00	1,297 18 0	5,692 18 0
1957	1,044	768 10 0	00 00	16 7 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1958	1,044	448 0 00	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1959	1,044	721 3 3	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1960	1,044	319 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1961	1,044	316 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1962	1,044	872 10 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1963	1,044	872 10 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1964	1,044	357 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1965	1,044	476 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1966	1,044	476 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1967	1,044	31 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1968	1,044	880 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1969	1,044	1,446 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1970	1,044	229 4 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1971	1,044	618 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1972	1,044	712 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1973	1,044	286 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1974	1,044	0 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1975	1,044	97 30 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1976	1,044	11 31 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1977	1,044	0 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00
1978	1,044	0 0 0	00 00	38 0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00

STATISTICS 20

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

EXPENDITURE FOR 1912-13—contd.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

EXPENDITURE FOR 1913-19-continued

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 117

Account number	Loans repaid to					Loans to				
	State repaid within 90 days	New loans repaid within 90 days	Department	Contract numbers	Other numbers	New numbers	Mortgages		Contract numbers	Other numbers
							On personal property	On mortgage property		
Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.	Mo. & Yr.
112	4 0 0	111	100 0 0			1,000 0 0				
113	1 0 0	110	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
114	1 0 0	109	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
115	1 0 0	108	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
116	1 0 0	107	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
117	1 0 0	106	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
118	1 0 0	105	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
119	1 0 0	104	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
120	1 0 0	103	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
121	1 0 0	102	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
122	1 0 0	101	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
123	1 0 0	100	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
124	1 0 0	99	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
125	1 0 0	98	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
126	1 0 0	97	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
127	1 0 0	96	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
128	1 0 0	95	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
129	1 0 0	94	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
130	1 0 0	93	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
131	1 0 0	92	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
132	1 0 0	91	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
133	1 0 0	90	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
134	1 0 0	89	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
135	1 0 0	88	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
136	1 0 0	87	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
137	1 0 0	86	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
138	1 0 0	85	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
139	1 0 0	84	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
140	1 0 0	83	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
141	1 0 0	82	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
142	1 0 0	81	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
143	1 0 0	80	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
144	1 0 0	79	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
145	1 0 0	78	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
146	1 0 0	77	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
147	1 0 0	76	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
148	1 0 0	75	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
149	1 0 0	74	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
150	1 0 0	73	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
151	1 0 0	72	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
152	1 0 0	71	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
153	1 0 0	70	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
154	1 0 0	69	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
155	1 0 0	68	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
156	1 0 0	67	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
157	1 0 0	66	200 0 0			1,500 0 0				
158	1 0 0	65	200 0 0			1				

DEPENDENCE, 1915-16—cont.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF

[illegible]

EXPENDITURE FOR 2012-13—cont.

[illegible]

APPENDIX—cont.

[illegible]

SEATEMPST 04

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

RECEIVED DATE: _____

Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and loan paid	Stock bought.	Settlement with members.	Other items.	Carried over 1897-98.	Total 1897-98.	Change Bureau.	Grand total carried over 1898-99.
1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.
12 1 0	2 8 8	5 8 8	.....	94 5 8	16 4 0	208
17 10 0	2 8 8	12 10 0	.....	346	6 16 0	296
18 10 0	2 8 8	20 10 0	.....	442 10 0	6 16 0	454
19 10 0	2 8 8	30 10 0	.....	542 10 0	6 16 0	554
20 10 0	2 8 8	40 10 0	.....	642 10 0	6 16 0	654
21 10 0	2 8 8	50 10 0	.....	742 10 0	6 16 0	754
22 10 0	2 8 8	60 10 0	.....	842 10 0	6 16 0	854
23 10 0	2 8 8	70 10 0	.....	942 10 0	6 16 0	954
24 10 0	2 8 8	80 10 0	.....	1,042 10 0	6 16 0	1,054
25 10 0	2 8 8	90 10 0	.....	1,142 10 0	6 16 0	1,154
26 10 0	2 8 8	100 10 0	.....	1,242 10 0	6 16 0	1,254
27 10 0	2 8 8	110 10 0	.....	1,342 10 0	6 16 0	1,354
28 10 0	2 8 8	120 10 0	.....	1,442 10 0	6 16 0	1,454
29 10 0	2 8 8	130 10 0	.....	1,542 10 0	6 16 0	1,554
30 10 0	2 8 8	140 10 0	.....	1,642 10 0	6 16 0	1,654
31 10 0	2 8 8	150 10 0	.....	1,742 10 0	6 16 0	1,754
32 10 0	2 8 8	160 10 0	.....	1,842 10 0	6 16 0	1,854
33 10 0	2 8 8	170 10 0	.....	1,942 10 0	6 16 0	1,954
34 10 0	2 8 8	180 10 0	.....	2,042 10 0	6 16 0	2,054
35 10 0	2 8 8	190 10 0	.....	2,142 10 0	6 16 0	2,154
36 10 0	2 8 8	200 10 0	.....	2,242 10 0	6 16 0	2,254
37 10 0	2 8 8	210 10 0	.....	2,342 10 0	6 16 0	2,354
38 10 0	2 8 8	220 10 0	.....	2,442 10 0	6 16 0	2,454
39 10 0	2 8 8	230 10 0	.....	2,542 10 0	6 16 0	2,554
40 10 0	2 8 8	240 10 0	.....	2,642 10 0	6 16 0	2,654
41 10 0	2 8 8	250 10 0	.....	2,742 10 0	6 16 0	2,754
42 10 0	2 8 8	260 10 0	.....	2,842 10 0	6 16 0	2,854
43 10 0	2 8 8	270 10 0	.....	2,942 10 0	6 16 0	2,954
44 10 0	2 8 8	280 10 0	.....	3,042 10 0	6 16 0	3,054
45 10 0	2 8 8	290 10 0	.....	3,142 10 0	6 16 0	3,154
46 10 0	2 8 8	300 10 0	.....	3,242 10 0	6 16 0	3,254
47 10 0	2 8 8	310 10 0	.....	3,342 10 0	6 16 0	3,354
48 10 0	2 8 8	320 10 0	.....	3,442 10 0	6 16 0	3,454
49 10 0	2 8 8	330 10 0	.....	3,542 10 0	6 16 0	3,554
50 10 0	2 8 8	340 10 0	.....	3,642 10 0	6 16 0	3,654
51 10 0	2 8 8	350 10 0	.....	3,742 10 0	6 16 0	3,754
52 10 0	2 8 8	360 10 0	.....	3,842 10 0	6 16 0	3,854
53 10 0	2 8 8	370 10 0	.....	3,942 10 0	6 16 0	3,954
54 10 0	2 8 8	380 10 0	.....	4,042 10 0	6 16 0	4,054
55 10 0	2 8 8	390 10 0	.....	4,142 10 0	6 16 0	4,154
56 10 0	2 8 8	400 10 0	.....	4,242 10 0	6 16 0	4,254
57 10 0	2 8 8					

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

STATEMENT OF

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

EXPERIMENTAL

[illegible]

904	1 34 2	1.340 2	32 4 0	1.340 2	1.340 2	90 32 8	1.340 2	4704 1 7
905	10 0 0	1.350 2	32 4 0	1.350 2	1.350 2	21 0 0	1.350 2	4704 0 2
906	33 34 3	1.360 2	32 4 0	1.360 2	1.360 2	199 0 4	1.360 2	4704 0 3
907	0 0 0 0	1.370 2	32 4 0	1.370 2	1.370 2	48 0 0	1.370 2	4704 0 4
908	300 1 0	1.380 2	32 4 0	1.380 2	1.380 2	174 0 0	1.380 2	38 3 4
909	0 0 0	1.390 2	32 4 0	1.390 2	1.390 2	0 0 0	1.390 2	0 0 0
910	876 10 0	1.400 2	32 4 0	1.400 2	1.400 2	160 0 0	1.400 2	4704 0 2
911	0 0 0	1.410 2	32 4 0	1.410 2	1.410 2	190 20 0	1.410 2	4704 0 3
912	0 0 0	1.420 2	32 4 0	1.420 2	1.420 2	320 10 7	1.420 2	0 0 0
913	0 0 0	1.430 2	32 4 0	1.430 2	1.430 2	10 10 0	1.430 2	4704 0 2
914	0 0 0	1.440 2	32 4 0	1.440 2	1.440 2	10 10 0	1.440 2	4704 0 3
915	0 0 0	1.450 2	32 4 0	1.450 2	1.450 2	10 10 0	1.450 2	4704 0 4
916	0 0 0	1.460 2	32 4 0	1.460 2	1.460 2	10 10 0	1.460 2	4704 0 5
917	0 0 0	1.470 2	32 4 0	1.470 2	1.470 2	10 10 0	1.470 2	4704 0 6
918	0 0 0	1.480 2	32 4 0	1.480 2	1.480 2	10 10 0	1.480 2	4704 0 7
919	0 0 0	1.490 2	32 4 0	1.490 2	1.490 2	10 10 0	1.490 2	4704 0 8
920	0 0 0	1.500 2	32 4 0	1.500 2	1.500 2	10 10 0	1.500 2	4704 0 9
921	0 0 0	1.510 2	32 4 0	1.510 2	1.510 2	10 10 0	1.510 2	4704 0 10
922	0 0 0	1.520 2	32 4 0	1.520 2	1.520 2	10 10 0	1.520 2	4704 0 11
923	0 0 0	1.530 2	32 4 0	1.530 2	1.530 2	10 10 0	1.530 2	4704 0 12
924	0 0 0	1.540 2	32 4 0	1.540 2	1.540 2	10 10 0	1.540 2	4704 0 13
925	0 0 0	1.550 2	32 4 0	1.550 2	1.550 2	10 10 0	1.550 2	4704 0 14
926	0 0 0	1.560 2	32 4 0	1.560 2	1.560 2	10 10 0	1.560 2	4704 0 15
927	0 0 0	1.570 2	32 4 0	1.570 2	1.570 2	10 10 0	1.570 2	4704 0 16
928	0 0 0	1.580 2	32 4 0	1.580 2	1.580 2	10 10 0	1.580 2	4704 0 17
929	0 0 0	1.590 2	32 4 0	1.590 2	1.590 2	10 10 0	1.590 2	4704 0 18
930	0 0 0	1.600 2	32 4 0	1.600 2	1.600 2	10 10 0	1.600 2	4704 0 19
931	0 0 0	1.610 2	32 4 0	1.610 2	1.610 2	10 10 0	1.610 2	4704 0 20
932	0 0 0	1.620 2	32 4 0	1.620 2	1.620 2	10 10 0	1.620 2	4704 0 21
933	0 0 0	1.630 2	32 4 0	1.630 2	1.630 2	10 10 0	1.630 2	4704 0 22
934	0 0 0	1.640 2	32 4 0	1.640 2	1.640 2	10 10 0	1.640 2	4704 0 23
935	0 0 0	1.650 2	32 4 0	1.650 2	1.650 2	10 10 0	1.650 2	4704 0 24
936	0 0 0	1.660 2	32 4 0	1.660 2	1.660 2	10 10 0	1.660 2	4704 0 25
937	0 0 0	1.670 2	32 4 0	1.670 2	1.670 2	10 10 0	1.670 2	4704 0 26
938	0 0 0	1.680 2	32 4 0	1.680 2	1.680 2	10 10 0	1.680 2	4704 0 27
939	0 0 0	1.690 2	32 4 0	1.690 2	1.690 2	10 10 0	1.690 2	4704 0 28
940	0 0 0	1.700 2	32 4 0	1.700 2	1.700 2	10 10 0	1.700 2	4704 0 29
941	0 0 0	1.710 2	32 4 0	1.710 2	1.710 2	10 10 0	1.710 2	4704 0 30

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30TH JUNE 1918—BALANCE SHEET—contd.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1912—BALANCE SHEET—Contd.

Number of stocky	ASSETS										
	Cash on hand and bank.	Value of stocks on hand.	Loans due by members.	Of which over due.	Loans due by associates.	Of which over due.	Interest due to stocky.	Value of stocks on hand.	Other Assets.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1000	307 4 3	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	
100	307 4 3	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	
100	0 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	
Total..	3,219 15 0	17,113 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	
51	805 2 7	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	4,201 0 0	
52	147 0 10	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	2,707 0 0	
104	1 30 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
106	11 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
108	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
110	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
112	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
114	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
116	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
118	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
120	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
122	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
124	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
126	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
128	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
130	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
132	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
134	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
136	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
138	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
140	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
142	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
144	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
146	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
148	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
150	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
152	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
154	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
156	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
158	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
160	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
162	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
164	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
166	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
168	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
170	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
172	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
174	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
176	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
178	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
180	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
182	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
184	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
186	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
188	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
190	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
192	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
194	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
196	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
198	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
200	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1913—Balance Sheet—cont.

Rupees.

Number of quantity.	Each to be kept and for L.	Value of Capital assets.	Amount due by members.	Of which awaiting.	Amount due by societies.	Of which awaiting.	Interest due to society.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
100	41 1 3	20 0 0	5,000 0 0	12 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	59 3 8	20 0 0	36,624 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	140 7 3	20 0 0	5,437 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	117 7 3	20 0 0	5,438 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	354 7 7	20 0 0	5,438 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	516 10 4	20 0 0	5,320 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	275 4 2	20 0 0	5,390 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	118 3 4	20 0 0	4,780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	120 8 4	20 0 0	4,508 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	89 8 7	...	4,372 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	165 8 8	...	4,367 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	115 7 11	20 0 0	5,555 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	118 7 0	20 0 0	4,261 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	7 13 3	20 0 0	5,333 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	46 7 11	20 0 0	5,518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	218 12 0	20 0 0	4,516 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	186 6 8	20 0 0	5,592 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	46 10 50	20 0 0	5,595 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	47 11 8	20 0 0	5,601 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	31 7 3	20 0 0	4,590 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	277 9 3	20 0 0	4,954 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	182 13 1	20 0 0	4,793 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	130 1 9	20 0 0	5,148 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	393 4 31	20 0 0	4,781 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	18 7 3	20 0 0	5,114 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	301 10 0	20 0 0	4,782 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	145 3 4	20 0 0	5,114 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	376 3 8	20 0 0	5,078 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	194 4 10	20 0 0	5,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	502 2 7	20 0 0	5,071 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	141 7 8	20 0 0	4,788 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	37 2 8	20 0 0	5,219 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	146 5 4	20 0 0	5,011 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	20 13 7	20 0 0	4,858 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	7,143 8 1	5,889 8 8	7,85,495 7 3	55,311 4 6	45,12 8	45,12 8	36,019 2 8	...	217 2 10	2,86,08 14 8
134	37 8 7	...	5,788 0 0	...	...	...	47 7 8	...	...	1,235 7 0
135	62 1 0	...	5,894 0 0	...	...	...	29 12 8	...	...	5,018 0 0
136	8 7 0	...	5,555 0 0	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	46 11 8
137	3 7 7	...	5,597 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	38 4 0	...	5,595 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	81 3 0	...	5,810 0 0

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1912—BANKERS TRUST—cont.

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PORT ST. GEORGE CASSETTES SUPPLEMENT

Number of security	Assets									
	Cash in hand and bank	Value of bonds—accts.	Secs due by members	Of which maturing	Loans due by members	Of which maturing	Interest due to security	Value of stock in hand	Other items	Total
	Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.
100	10 10 0		10,000 0 0				100 0 0			
101	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
102	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
103	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
104	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
105	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
106	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
107	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
108	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
109	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
110	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
111	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
112	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
113	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
114	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
115	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
116	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
117	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
118	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
119	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
120	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
121	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
122	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
123	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
124	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
125	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
126	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
127	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
128	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
129	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
130	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
131	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
132	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
133	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
134	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
135	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
136	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
137	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
138	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
139	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
140	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
141	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
142	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
143	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
144	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
145	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
146	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
147	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
148	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
149	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			
150	0 0 0		1,000 0 0				0 0 0			

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1915—BALANCE SHEET—contd.

Number of shares	£ s. d.										Total		
	Cash in hand and bank.		Value of invest- ments.		Loans due by shareholders.		Of which retained.		Loans due by shareholders.		Of which retained.		
	£	s. d. p.	£	s. d. p.	£	s. d. p.	£	s. d. p.	£	s. d. p.	£	s. d. p.	
417	51	0	0	0000	1,018	0	0	1,018	0	0	0000	0	0
418	51	0	0	0000	1,011	0	0	1,011	0	0	0000	0	0
419	51	12	0	0000	4,580	0	0	4,580	0	0	0000	0	0
420	51	0	0	0000	2,880	0	0	2,880	0	0	0000	0	0
421	168	12	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
422	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
423	51	12	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
424	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
425	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
426	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
427	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
428	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
429	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
430	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
431	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
432	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
433	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
434	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
435	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
436	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
437	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
438	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
439	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
440	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
441	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
442	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
443	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
444	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
445	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
446	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
447	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
448	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
449	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
450	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
451	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
452	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
453	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
454	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
455	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
456	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
457	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
458	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
459	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
460	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
461	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
462	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
463	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
464	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
465	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
466	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
467	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
468	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
469	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0
470	51	0	0	0000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0000	0	0

STATEMENT OF ASSETS ON 30th JUNE 1913 - Balance Sheet - cont.

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FOUR ST. GEORGE GARFIE SUPPLEMENT

Number of company.	Assets.										
	Cash in hand and bank.	Value of Income notes.	Loans due by members.	Of which reserves.	Loans due by outside.	Of which reserves.	Interest due to company.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.	
104	50 11 6	.....	8,911 4 6	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	82 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 7 0	.....	.....	8,910 14 0
103	28 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 4	.....	.....	82 20 0
105	480 9 0	.....	5,480 0 0	1,230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,478 10 0
106	240 12 12	.....	5,480 0 0	1,230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,478 10 0
410	100 14 12	.....	8,794 0 0	8,800 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	8,774 0 0
440	150 3 11	.....	3,470 0 0	8,751 0 0	.....	.....	170 14 0	.....	.....	8,751 0 0
450	61 4 14	.....	5,751 0 0	5,741 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 4	.....	.....	5,721 0 0
400	9 10 1	.....	5,179 0 0	2,875 0 0	.....	.....	340 27 0	.....	.....	5,179 0 0
2072	52 3 3	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 20 0	.....	.....	240 0 0
407	1 14 7	.....	5,179 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 20 0	.....	.....	5,179 0 0
407	61 10 0	.....	9,050 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 10 0	.....	.....	9,080 0 0
408	100 10 10	.....	940 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....	.....	940 0 0
409	18 0 0	.....	690 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 20 0	.....	.....	691 20 0
410	0 7 0	.....	1,245 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....	.....	1,245 0 0
4094	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....	.....	1,245 0 0
4071	12 0 3	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
11	400 0 0	.....	5,270 0 0	1,120 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 4	.....	.....	5,253 0 0
1001	51 10 0	.....	1,810 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18 14 0	.....	.....	1,828 14 0
Grand total	8,911 11 6	.....	1,791 10 0	68,710 0 0	.....	.....	8,160 0 1	.....	.....	1,000,000 10 0
104	50 11 6	.....	8,910 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,910 10 0
102	82 4 0	.....	8,910 0 0	940 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,910 0 0
103	28 20 0	.....	8,910 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,910 0 0
Grand total	100 4 0	.....	19,100 0 0	2,704 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,104 0 0
10	420 10 0	.....	10,710 0 0	.....	.....	.....	609 10 4	.....	.....	10,719 10 4
107	82 3 10	.....	4,831 0 0	1,57 0 0	.....	.....	40 10 0	.....	.....	4,871 10 0
104	250 21 11	.....	10,401 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 7	.....	.....	10,501 7 0
102	840 14 0	.....	10,401 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	10,601 0 0
106	7 8 13	.....	5,001 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,001 0 0
101	80 10 0	.....	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	240 1 0	.....	.....	12,001 1 0
107	204 10 11	.....	10,401 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 4 7	.....	.....	10,441 7 0
104	10 0 0	.....	4,820 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80 7 0	.....	.....	4,900 7 0
1048	0 10 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	151 3 0
101	250 1 1	.....	8,171 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	0 20 0	.....	.....	8,191 0 0
1001	100 21 0	.....	10,110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,110 0 0
10	80 0 0	.....	84,120 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	840 0 0	.....	.....	85,000 0 0
10	107 14 0	.....	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
100	10 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,700 0 0

200	34 2 38	10000	4,274 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	80 0 0	10000	10000	4,214 00 1
240	18 0 0	10000	12,064 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	342 0 0	10000	10000	1,810 0 0
280	18 12 13	10000	4,361 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	111 0 0	10000	10000	3,040 0 0
320	34 0 0	10000	1,361 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	830 0 0	10000	10000	1,870 0 0
360	0 0 30	10000	1,706 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	135 0 0	10000	10000	6,710 0 0
400	34 0 0	10000	3,130 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	50 0 0	10000	10000	2,870 0 0
440	30 0 0	10000	6,710 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
480	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	0,900 0 0
520	40 0 0	10000	6,710 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
560	40 0 0	10000	0,910 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
600	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
640	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
680	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
720	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
760	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
800	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
840	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
880	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
920	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
960	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1000	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1040	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1080	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1120	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1160	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1200	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1240	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1280	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1320	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1360	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1400	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1440	40 0 0	10000	1,250 0 0	110 0 0	10000	10000	10 0 0	10000	10000	3,410 0 0
1480	40 0 0	10000	1,							

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE 1925—BALANCE SHEET

Number of society.	Estimated.										Total liabilities.	Paid up (£) in 1000 (-)
	Loans and deposits from non-members.	Loans and deposits from other societies.	Donations and Government.	Deposits of members.	Reserve capital.	Interest and dividend due by non-sav.	Cost of management due.	Other debts.	Reserve fund, &c., undistributed profits and surplus as at 30th June 1925.			
427	81. 0 0	50. 0 0	...	22. 0 0	22. 0 0	22. 0 0	22. 0 0	22. 0 0	22. 0 0
509	1,75,548 10 0	31,458 21 8	...	50,500 0 0	50,500 0 0	5,400 10 0	...	8,010 0 0
510	7,480 0 0	47,474 14 0	...	800 0 0	8,000 0 0
511	2,26,252 10 0	1,21,798 0 0	...	20,54,741 0 10	1,00,000 0 0	81,870 10 0	204 0 0	10,790 10 1
512	1,24,541 0 0	1,40,128 11 0	...	82,170 0 10	1,50,000 0 0	4,234 10 0	58 0 0	120 0 0
513	2,80,000 14 0	12,400 0 0	...	54,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	8,900 0 0	...	2,442 0 0	34,770 0 0
514	4,30,011 0 0	10,400 0 0	...	1,01,000 0 1	20,000 0 0	17,402 0 0	...	0 0 0
515	10,011 0 0	54,748 0 0	2,000 0 0	200 10 0	17 0 0	41 0 0
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STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES OF STATE JUNE 1912 BALANCE SHEET—cont.

Number of society	Assets and deposits from non-members.	Assets and deposits from other societies.	Assets from officers and members.	Deposits of members.	Share capital.	Interest and dividend due by society.	Debt of management fee.	Other items.	Reserve fund, i.e. undistributed profits under section 10 of Act 11 of 1912.	Total liability due.	Foot (b) of line (—).
	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.	Sh. p. d.
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	+ 10.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00
100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+ 0.00

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES ON 30th JUNE 1925—BALANCE SHEET—contd.

Number of liability.	Liabilities.										Total liabilities.	Profit (or) loss (—)
	Amount and description from memorandum.	Amount and description from other sources.	Amount and description from Government.	Deposits of members.	Cash on hand.	Interest and dividend due by society.	Gift of management fund.	Other items.	Reserve fund, as indicated in the order on 30th June 1925.			
81	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
82	4,118 0 0	4,721 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	+ 180 0 0
83	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 170 14 0
84	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 40 16 0
85	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 170 0 0
86	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
87	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 40 0 0
88	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
89	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
90	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
91	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
92	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
93	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
94	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
95	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
96	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
97	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
98	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
99	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
101	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
102	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
103	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
104	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
105	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
106	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
107	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
108	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
109	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
110	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
111	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
112	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
113	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
114	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
115	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
116	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
117	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
118	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
119	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
120	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
121	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
122	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
123	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
124	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
125	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
126	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
127	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
128	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
129	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0
130	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	+ 70 0 0

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY: ON 30th JUNE 1915—BALANCE SHEET—cont.

Number of month.	Liabilities.		Assets.		Reserve Fund, for contingencies, from the 1st Jan. 1915, to the 31st Dec. 1915.		Total Income.		Total Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Number of month.	Amount.	Number of month.	Amount.	Number of month.	Amount.	Number of month.	Amount.	Number of month.
128	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
129	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
130	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
131	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
132	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
133	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
134	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
135	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
136	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
137	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
138	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
139	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
140	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
141	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
142	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
143	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
144	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
145	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
146	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
147	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
148	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
149	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
150	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
151	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
152	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
153	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
154	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
155	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
156	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
157	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
158	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
159	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
160	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
161	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
162	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
163	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
164	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
165	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
166	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
167	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
168	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
169	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
170	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
171	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
172	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
173	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
174	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
175	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
176	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
177	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
178	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
179	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
180	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
181	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
182	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
183	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
184	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
185	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
186	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
187	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
188	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
189	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
190	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
191	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
192	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
193	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
194	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
195	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
196	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
197	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
198	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
199	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1
200	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1

III-Form/III

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE 1953 Balance Sheet—contd.

Number of society.	Loans and deposits from members.	Loans and deposits from other institutions.	Loans from Government.	Deposits of members.	Share capital.	Liabilities.					Reserve fund, i.e., as disclosed in the auditor's R.S. of April 1, 1953.	Total liabilities.	Per (4) or less (—).
						Interest and dividend due to society.	Cost of management fee.	Other items.					
459	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.		Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.			
460	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
461	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
462	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
463	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
464	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
465	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
466	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
467	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
468	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
469	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
470	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
471	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
472	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
473	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
474	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
475	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
476	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
477	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
478	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
479	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
480	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
481	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
482	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
483	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
484	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
485	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
486	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
487	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
488	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
489	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
490	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
491	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
492	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
493	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
494	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
495	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
496	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
497	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
498	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
499	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
500	17 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

15-10000-01

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES ON 30th JUNE 1963 BALANCE SHEET—contd

Number of society.	Liabilities.										Total (+) or less (-).
	Loans and deposits from members.	Loans and deposits from other institutions.	Grants from Government.	Deposits of members.	Grants received.	Interest and dividend due to society.	Cost of management due.	Other Income.	Reserve Fund, i.e., undistributed profits and surplus, as of Jan 31 of 1963.	Total Liabilities.	
101	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.
102	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
103	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
104	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
105	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
106	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
107	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
108	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
109	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
110	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Total ..	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
111	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
112	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
113	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
114	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
115	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
116	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
117	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
118	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
119	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
120	1000	2,000 0 0	1000	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Total ..	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0

111-10000-10000

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1913-12—cont.

Number of society	Prof.				Loss.						Net profit (+) or loss (-)
	Interest receipt	Gross profit of sales of stock	Other income	Total	Interest paid and div.	Reductions on and savings by changes in rates and div.	Other written off	Depreciation of stock.	Other losses.	Total	
32	39 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	349 50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Yr	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1942-43—contd.

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11-00000-11

[illegible]† *Ex vivo*

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1915-16—cont.

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ROBT. ST. GEORGE'S BANKING CORPORATION

Number of stock	FEB				LOSS							Net gain (+) or loss (-)
	Interest earned	Gross profit on sale of stock	Other items	Total	Interest paid on loans	Reduction and carrying charge paid and due	Other credits off	Depreciation of stock	Other items	Total		
504	312 74 18		10 4 3	322 78 21	120 8 3	120 8 3				202 70 0	120 8 3	
508	301 4 9		3 4 11	304 8 0	120 8 3	120 8 3				183 7 0	120 8 3	
515	320 14 1		20 4 8	340 18 9	270 8 3	270 8 3				70 10 6	270 8 3	
517	320 14 1		10 4 8	330 18 9	270 8 3	270 8 3				60 10 6	270 8 3	
525	312 8 1		18 11 8	330 19 9	270 8 3	270 8 3				60 10 6	270 8 3	
529	320 18 9		6 8 0	327 26 9	218 7 0	218 7 0				109 19 9	218 7 0	
536	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
546	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
550	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
558	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
568	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
578	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
588	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
598	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
608	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
618	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
628	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
638	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
648	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
658	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
668	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
678	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
688	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
698	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
708	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
718	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
728	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
738	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
748	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
758	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
768	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
778	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
788	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
798	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
808	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
818	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
828	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
838	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
848	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
858	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
868	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
878	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
888	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
898	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
908	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
918	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
928	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
938	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
948	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
958	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
968	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
978	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
988	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	
998	320 2 3		6 8 0	326 10 3	218 7 0	218 7 0				108 13 3	218 7 0	

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1912-13--and--

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FOUNT ST. GEORGE CEMENT SUPPLEMENT

Number of activity	Profit.				Loss.						Net profit (+) or loss (-)
	Interest earned	Gross profit of sales of stock	Other items	Total	Interest paid and bank	Refractment and working charges paid and for	Drafts written off	Degeneration of stock	Other items	Total	
829	80 8 2	...	80 8 2	80 8 2	795 14 0	5 22 2	...	...	...	820 16 0	+ 16 10 2
830	200 11 4	...	198 21 8	219 3 2	281 4 0	19 8 4	...	...	...	297 16 0	+ 22 17 2
831	204 13 0	...	202 4 8	226 7 8	285 8 0	2 38 4	...	...	...	290 16 0	+ 36 61 2
Total ..	3,427 1 8	...	330 22 12	3,757 3 2	3,475 3 1	165 12 8	...	...	37 10 2	3,642 5 3	115 18 2
73	88 8 2	...	88 8 2	88 8 2	241 15 0	90 11 8	...	...	...	331 26 8	+ 172 5 2
74	270 7 2	...	268 2 8	268 2 8	405 12 0	62 12 0	...	...	...	467 24 0	+ 193 10 2
75	130 8 1	...	128 4 8	128 4 8	224 13 1	82 12 2	...	...	...	306 25 3	+ 132 0 8
76	210 1 2	...	208 7 2	208 7 2	340 2 2	45 8 8	...	...	...	385 11 0	+ 168 12 0
77	240 2 4	...	238 2 2	238 2 2	368 13 2	38 16 0	...	...	...	406 29 2	+ 132 10 0
78	1,710 5 3	...	1,698 8 8	1,698 8 8	1,801 5 11	1,011 5 11	...	...	...	2,812 10 2	+ 1,091 5 10
79	672 21 0	...	670 21 0	670 21 0	1,465 5 0	168 5 0	...	...	...	1,633 5 0	+ 962 7 0
80	240 1 10	...	238 7 0	238 7 0	368 13 2	38 16 0	...	...	...	406 29 2	+ 132 10 0
81	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
82	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
83	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
84	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
85	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
86	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
87	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
88	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
89	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
90	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
91	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
92	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
93	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
94	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
95	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
96	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
97	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
98	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	...	...	...	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
99	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0
100	280 1 2	...	278 1 2	278 1 2	398 13 2	40 16 0	438 29 2	+ 140 10 0

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Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367</
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR 1914-15-and

Number of entry.	Profit.				Loss.						Net profit (+) or loss (-).
	Interest received	Gross profit on sales etc.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and loss.	Depreciation and sinking fund and loss.	Debit written off	Expenditure of stock	Other losses.	Total.	
100	40. 4 7.	.....	20. 0 0	60. 4 7.	10. 0 0	10. 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20. 0 0	40. 4 7.
101	1,000 10 0	.....	20 0 0	1,020 10 0	1,000 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,010 10 0	10 0 0
102	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
103	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
104	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
105	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
106	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
107	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
108	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
109	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
Total ..	4,000 10 0	.....	3,000 10 0	7,000 10 0	7,000 10 0	3,000 10 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 10 0	.....
110	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
111	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
112	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
113	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
114	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
115	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
116	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
117	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
118	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
119	100 10 0	.....	20 0 0	120 10 0	100 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	110 10 0	10 0 0
Total ..	774 0 0	.....	21 0 0	795 0 0	795 0 0	40 10 11	.....	.....	.....	835 10 11	.....

* = 9,000 0 0.

STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS—Contd.

Number of auditors.	Number of members.		Amount received by auditors which were credited on 31st July 1911.		Amount which were credited and outstanding against members on 31st July 1911.			Amount delivered to members which did not exceed Rs. 10 in value.		Amount given on joint and several receipts for or the income and one or more members.		Civil suits.		Amount received on (overpaid) and 10 Rupees Paid Amount by member on or before 31st July 1911.
	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	Amount and deposits.	Interest on loans and deposits.	Members.	Amount.	Amount Civil suit in.	Members.	Amount.	Members.	Amount.	Number of suits filed in the courts.	Number of suits decided, the claims of which were not satisfied.	
97	220	220	12 12 0	0	105	8,110 4 0	231 8 0	208	16,120 8 0	201	20,211 0 0	1	0	20,211 0 0
98	220	220	0	0	20	1,212 0 0	0	20	8,810 8 0	101	24,887 0 0	0	0	24,887 0 0
99	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12-87-7-31

1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441</
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STATEMENT OF AIDEE REPORTS-----

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STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS...

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11-2000-11

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11-206-11

4018	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360	366	372	378	384	390	396	402	408	414	420	426	432	438	444	450	456	462	468	474	480	486	492	498	504	510	516	522	528	534	540	546	552	558	564	570	576	582	588	594	600	606	612	618	624	630	636	642	648	654	660	666	672	678	684	690	696	702	708	714	720	726	732	738	744	750	756	762	768	774	780	786	792	798	804	810	816	822	828	834	840	846	852	858	864	870	876	882	888	894	900	906	912	918	924	930	936	942	948	954	960	966	972	978	984	990	996	1002	1008	1014	1020	1026	1032	1038	1044	1050	1056	1062	1068	1074	1080	1086	1092	1098	1104	1110	1116	1122	1128	1134	1140	1146	1152	1158	1164	1170	1176	1182	1188	1194	1200	1206	1212	1218	1224	1230	1236	1242	1248	1254	1260	1266	1272	1278	1284	1290	1296	1302	1308	1314	1320	1326	1332	1338	1344	1350	1356	1362	1368	1374	1380	1386	1392	1398	1404	1410	1416	1422	1428	1434	1440	1446	1452	1458	1464	1470	1476	1482	1488	1494	1500	1506	1512	1518	1524	1530	1536	1542	1548	1554	1560	1566	1572	1578	1584	1590	1596	1602	1608	1614	1620	1626	1632	1638	1644	1650	1656	1662	1668	1674	1680	1686	1692	1698	1704	1710	1716	1722	1728	1734	1740	1746	1752	1758	1764	1770	1776	1782	1788	1794	1800	1806	1812	1818	1824	1830	1836	1842	1848	1854	1860	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1902	1908	1914	1920	1926	1932	1938	1944	1950	1956	1962	1968	1974	1980	1986	1992	1998	2004	2010	2016	2022	2028	2034	2040	2046	2052	2058	2064	2070	2076	2082	2088	2094	2100	2106	2112	2118	2124	2130	2136	2142	2148	2154	2160	2166	2172	2178	2184	2190	2196	2202	2208	2214	2220	2226	2232	2238	2244	2250	2256	2262	2268	2274	2280	2286	2292	2298	2304	2310	2316	2322	2328	2334	2340	2346	2352	2358	2364	2370	2376	2382	2388	2394	2400	2406	2412	2418	2424	2430	2436	2442	2448	2454	2460	2466	2472	2478	2484	2490	2496	2502	2508	2514	2520	2526	2532	2538	2544	2550	2556	2562	2568	2574	2580	2586	2592	2598	2604	2610	2616	2622	2628	2634	2640	2646	2652	2658	2664	2670	2676	2682	2688	2694	2700	2706	2712	2718	2724	2730	2736	2742	2748	2754	2760	2766	2772	2778	2784	2790	2796	2802	2808	2814	2820	2826	2832	2838	2844	2850	2856
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STATEMENT OF ASSETS REPORTS *Continued*[illegible]

25-1-1934

918	20	42	8 8 8	4 8 8	26	1,207 0 0	312	8 8	34	1,394 22 0	38	5,152 18 8	378	8 18
919	20	42	...	...	17	1,119 0 0	313	7 11	35	6,000 0 0	39	5,151 8 8	...	...	...	379	8 18
920	20	42	...	...	18	1,040 0 0	314	16 0 0	36	6,000 0 0	40	5,150 8 8	...	...	...	380	8 18
921	20	42	...	...	19	6,000 0 0	315	16 0 0	37	6,000 0 0	41	5,149 8 8	...	...	...	381	8 18
922	20	42	...	...	20	6,000 0 0	316	16 0 0	38	6,000 0 0	42	5,148 8 8	...	...	...	382	8 18
923	20	42	...	...	21	6,000 0 0	317	16 0 0	39	6,000 0 0	43	5,147 8 8	...	...	...	383	8 18
924	20	42	...	...	22	6,000 0 0	318	16 0 0	40	6,000 0 0	44	5,146 8 8	...	...	...	384	8 18
925	20	42	...	...	23	6,000 0 0	319	16 0 0	41	6,000 0 0	45	5,145 8 8	...	...	...	385	8 18
926	20	42	...	...	24	6,000 0 0	320	16 0 0	42	6,000 0 0	46	5,144 8 8	...	...	...	386	8 18
927	20	42	...	...	25	6,000 0 0	321	16 0 0	43	6,000 0 0	47	5,143 8 8	...	...	...	387	8 18
928	20	42	...	...	26	6,000 0 0	322	16 0 0	44	6,000 0 0	48	5,142 8 8	...	...	...	388	8 18
929	20	42	...	...	27	6,000 0 0	323	16 0 0	45	6,000 0 0	49	5,141 8 8	...	...	...	389	8 18
930	20	42	...	...	28	6,000 0 0	324	16 0 0	46	6,000 0 0	50	5,140 8 8	...	...	...	390	8 18
931	20	42	...	...	29	6,000 0 0	325	16 0 0	47	6,000 0 0	51	5,139 8 8	...	...	...	391	8 18
932	20	42	...	...	30	6,000 0 0	326	16 0 0	48	6,000 0 0	52	5,138 8 8	...	...	...	392	8 18
933	20	42	...	...	31	6,000 0 0	327	16 0 0	49	6,000 0 0	53	5,137 8 8	...	...	...	393	8 18
934	20	42	...	...	32	6,000 0 0	328	16 0 0	50	6,000 0 0	54	5,136 8 8	...	...	...	394	8 18
935	20	42	...	...	33	6,000 0 0	329	16 0 0	51	6,000 0 0	55	5,135 8 8	...	...	...	395	8 18
936	20	42	...	...	34	6,000 0 0	330	16 0 0	52	6,000 0 0	56	5,134 8 8	...	...	...	396	8 18
937	20	42	...	...	35	6,000 0 0	331	16 0 0	53	6,000 0 0	57	5,133 8 8	...	...	...	397	8 18
938	20	42	...	...	36	6,000 0 0	332	16 0 0	54	6,000 0 0	58	5,132 8 8	...	...	...	398	8 18
939	20	42	...	...	37	6,000 0 0	333	16 0 0	55	6,000 0 0	59	5,131 8 8	...	...	...	399	8 18
940	20	42	...	...	38	6,000 0 0	334	16 0 0	56	6,000 0 0	60	5,130 8 8	...	...	...	400	8 18
941	20	42	...	...	39	6,000 0 0	335	16 0 0	57	6,000 0 0	61	5,129 8 8	...	...	...	401	8 18
942	20	42	...	...	40	6,000 0 0	336	16 0 0	58	6,000 0 0	62	5,128 8 8	...	...	...	402	8 18
943	20	42	...	...	41	6,000 0 0	337	16 0 0	59	6,000 0 0	63	5,127 8 8	...	...	...	403	8 18
944	20	42	...	...	42	6,000 0 0	338	16 0 0	60	6,000 0 0	64	5,126 8 8	...	...	...	404	8 18
945	20	42	...	...	43	6,000 0 0	339	16 0 0	61	6,000 0 0	65	5,125 8 8	...	...	...	405	8 18
946	20	42	...	...	44	6,000 0 0	340	16 0 0	62	6,000 0 0	66	5,124 8 8	...	...	...	406	8 18
947	20	42	...	...	45	6,000 0 0	341	16 0 0	63	6,000 0 0	67	5,123 8 8	...	...	...	407	8 18
948	20	42	...	...	46	6,000 0 0	342	16 0 0	64	6,000 0 0	68	5,122 8 8	...	...	...	408	8 18
949	20	42	...	...	47	6,000 0 0	343	16 0 0	65	6,000 0 0	69	5,121 8 8	...	...	...	409	8 18
950	20	42	...	...	48	6,000 0 0	344	16 0 0	66	6,000 0 0	70	5,120 8 8	...	...	...	410	8 18
951	20	42	...	...	49	6,000 0 0	345	16 0 0	67	6,000 0 0	71	5,119 8 8	...	...	...	411	8 18
952	20	42	...	...	50	6,000 0 0	346	16 0 0	68	6,000 0 0	72	5,118 8 8	...	...	...	412	8 18
953	20	42	...	...	51	6,000 0 0	347	16 0 0	69	6,000 0 0	73	5,117 8 8	...	...	...	413	8 18
954	20	42	...	...	52	6,000 0 0	348	16 0 0	70	6,000 0 0	74	5,116 8 8	...	...	...	414	8 18
955	20	42	...	...	53	6,000 0 0	349	16 0 0	71	6,000 0 0	75	5,115 8 8	...	...	...	415	8 18
956	20	42	...	...	54	6,000 0 0	350	16 0 0	72	6,000 0 0	76	5,114 8 8	...	...	...	416	8 18
957	20	42	...	...	55	6,000 0 0	351	16 0 0	73	6,000 0 0	77	5,113 8 8	...	...	...	417	8 18
958	20	42	...	...	56	6,000 0 0	352	16 0 0	74	6,000 0 0	78	5,112 8 8	...	...	...	418	8 18
959	20	42	...	...	57	6,000 0 0	353	16 0 0	75	6,000 0 0	79	5,111 8 8	...	...	...	419	8 18
960	20	42	...	...	58	6,000 0 0	354	16 0 0	76	6,000 0 0	80	5,110 8 8	...	...	...	420	8 18
961	20	42	...	...	59	6,000 0 0	355	16 0 0	77	6,000 0 0	81	5,109 8 8	...	...	...	421	8 18
962	20	42	...	...	60	6,000 0 0	356	16 0 0	78	6,000 0 0	82	5,108 8 8	...	...	...	422	8 18
963	20	42	...	...	61	6,000 0 0	357	16 0 0	79	6,000 0 0	83	5,107 8 8	...	...	...	423	8 18
964	20	42	...	...	62	6,000 0 0	358	16 0 0	80	6,000 0 0	84	5,106 8 8	...	...	...	424	8 18
965	20	42	...	...	63	6,000 0 0	359	16 0 0	81	6,000 0 0	85	5,105 8 8	...	...	...	425	8 18
966	20	42	...	...	64	6,000 0 0	360	16 0 0	82	6,000 0 0	86	5,104 8 8	...	...	...	426	8 18
967	20	42	...	...	65	6,000 0 0	361	16 0 0	83	6,000 0 0	87	5,103 8 8	...	...	...	427	8 18
968	20	42	...	...	66	6,000 0 0	362	16 0 0	84	6,000 0 0	88	5,102 8 8	...	...	...	428	8 18
969	20	42	...	...	67	6,000 0 0	363	16 0 0	85	6,000 0 0	89	5,101 8 8	...	...	...	429	8 18
970	20	42	...	...	68	6,000 0 0	364	16 0 0	86	6,000 0 0	90	5,100 8 8	...	...	...	430	8 18
971	20	42	...	...	69	6,000 0 0	365	16 0 0	87	6,000 0 0	91	5,099 8 8	...	...	...	431	8 18
972	20	42	...	...	70	6,000 0 0	366	16 0 0	88	6,000 0 0	92	5,098 8 8	...	...	...	432	8 18
973	20	42	...	...	71	6,000 0 0	367	16 0 0	89	6,000 0 0	93	5,097 8 8	...	...	...	433	8 18
974	20	42	72	6,000 0 0	368	16 0 0	90	6,000 0 0	94	5,096 8 8	434	8 18

STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS.....

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STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS...and

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF AUDIT REPORTS...

Number of members.	Number of members.		Amount received by members which were credited on 30th June 1912.	Amount received by members which were credited on 30th June 1912.		Loans which were credited and outstanding against members on 30th June 1912.		Loans advanced to members which were not repaid on 30th June 1912.		Loans given on payment of assets, repayments by which the amount and rate of these members.		Clubs in the.		Clubs in the.		Amount received in arrears and unpaid on 30th June 1912.	Amount received in arrears and unpaid on 30th June 1912.
	At the beginning of year.	At the end of the year.		Amount and deposits.	Amount and deposits.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number of clubs in the series.	Number of clubs in the series.	Number of clubs in the series.	Number of clubs in the series.		
420	89	91	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
419	88	90	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
418	87	89	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
417	86	88	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
416	85	87	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
415	84	86	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
414	83	85	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
413	82	84	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
412	81	83	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
411	80	82	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
410	79	81	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
409	78	80	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
408	77	79	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
407	76	78	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
406	75	77	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
405	74	76	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
404	73	75	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
403	72	74	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
402	71	73	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
401	70	72	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
400	69	71	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
399	68	70	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
398	67	69	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
397	66	68	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1 8
396	65	67	811	1111	85	8,381	0 0	3,59	1 3	55	398	4 8	18	886	0 0	419	1

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88	-789	-790	-791	-792	-793	-794	-795	-796	-797	-798	-799	-800	-801	-802	-803	-804	-805	-806	-807	-808	-809	-810	-811	-812	-813	-814	-815	-816	-817	-818	-819	-820	-821	-822	-823	-824	-825	-826	-827	-828	-829	-830	-831	-832	-833	-834	-835	-836	-837	-838	-839	-840	-841	-842	-843	-844	-845	-846	-847	-848	-849	-850	-851	-852	-853	-854	-855	-856	-857	-858	-859	-860	-861	-862	-863	-864	-865	-866	-867	-868	-869	-870	-871	-872	-873	-874	-875	-876	-877	-878	-879	-880	-881	-882	-883	-884	-885	-886	-887	-888	-889	-890	-891	-892	-893	-894	-895	-896	-897	-898	-899	-900	-901	-902	-903	-904	-905	-906	-907	-908	-909	-910	-911	-912	-913	-914	-915	-916	-917	-918	-919	-920	-921	-922	-923	-924	-925	-926	-927	-928	-929	-930	-931	-932	-933	-934	-935	-936	-937	-938	-939	-940	-941	-942	-943	-944	-945	-946	-947	-948	-949	-950	-951	-952	-953	-954	-955	-956	-957	-958	-959	-960	-961	-962	-963	-964	-965	-966	-967	-968	-969	-970	-971	-972	-973	-974	-975	-976	-977	-978	-979	-980	-981	-982	-983	-984	-985	-986	-987	-988	-989	-990	-991	-992	-993	-994	-995	-996	-997	-998	-999	-1000
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Secretary

STATEMENT OF AUDIT ORDERS

1. This is a limited liability society and is the oldest one. The society is working on sound lines. But the transactions are not improving and poor people are not benefited by it as the share value is heavy.

2. This is the first grade bank registered in the Presidency. It collected shares is listed worth about Rs. 50 and purchased Rs. 100 worth of public and local all the quantity in securities. The whole of the grain this year was again in full before the close of the year.

3. The society purchased and sold to members certain quantity of grain in addition to the loans issued. Its progress will be watched with interest.

4. The bank worked during the year at a loss of Rs. 18-0-0. The loss would have been greater, had it not been for the fact that the interest received on the reserves paid for the several years (not brought into account, however) was added to the profit account. The loss was due to heavy outstanding charges and also to a number of losses against debentures pending redemption, which resulted in the losses carrying only 4 per cent. The blot of the society is its debentures who were thirty in number on 30th June 1913.

5. Very little progress has been made by this bank. The president should take active steps to improve the society.

6. There is also a grain bank started very recently. It has begun well paid. It is hoped it will prove useful.

7. The society has done excellent work. A detailed audit order has been issued separately.

8. This society did previously an work during the year and it sustained a heavy loss on account of establishment and contingent charges.

9. This is one of the oldest societies. It did good work during the year.

10. The bank worked satisfactorily. The reduction of interest on loans to members from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. will be much appreciated.

11. The progress of the bank is very slow. It is a pity that so many as 50 loans were overdue against members on the last day of the year.

12. This society was not started on work in the year under report.

13. The society has not yet begun to work.

14. The president should try and obtain more deposits. The society will, in future, be more practical in settling the Madras Central Bank dues, but it should strive less in the shape of good interest.

15. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The transactions are very poor for an old society like this. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The president will take prompt action to recover the overdue loans.

16. It is unsatisfactory to note that nearly half the amount of outstanding loans was overdue on the last day of the year. The society has paid a small interest of Rs. 3-15-0 to the Madras Central Bank. The president will take early steps to recover the overdue loans and exert themselves to improve the society in the coming year.

17. The society has done very good work during the year. The secretary is spent and others in general deserve to be congratulated on the successful working of the society.

18. Though the society is four years old, it does not seem to have won the confidence of the people in the village. Not a pile of local deposits was collected. It is hoped the president will exert more interest in the coming year.

19. Nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The president does not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society.

20. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Loans by small amounts should be encouraged. The president should strive to have interest in the work of the society. They should try and secure the early savings of members.

21. There were no transactions during the year under report. The president should at once collect the balance of the advance fund, viz., Rs. 5-0-0. They will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members.

22. The society has not transacted any work in the year. It has been working at a loss these two years.

23. The society has not been practical in settling the Madras Central Bank dues. The president will take early steps to recover the overdue loans. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The reserves laid off the previous year has not yet been realized. The work of the society is far from satisfactory.

24. The society has failed to remit the half-yearly interest due to Madras Central Bank in time. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on 30th June 1913. The president will take early steps to recover the overdue loans. The management does not seem to have taken any interest in the affairs of the society.

25. It is very regrettable to note that out of a sum of Rs. 3,304 outstanding against members, a sum of Rs. 2,305 was overdue on the last day of the year. Most of such loans have been in arrears since August 1911. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The president should take prompt action to recover the arrears of loans.

26. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The transactions are very poor. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The president should take prompt steps to collect the overdue loans and endeavor to improve the society. There were no fresh admissions during the year.

231. The society should try and obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. The panchayat should take early steps to recover the arrears loans from members. The transactions require to be much developed.

232. Eighteen out of the 91 outstanding loans against members were overdue on the last day of the year. These long overdue loans should be collected promptly. The society worked at a loss during the year. The panchayat should exert heavy cash balances remaining idle and improve the affairs of the society during the current year.

233. There were no fresh advances in the year. Nearly half the amount of outstanding loans was overdue on the last day of the year. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat will take prompt action to collect the arrears and exert themselves to improve the affairs of the society in the coming year.

234. The transactions of the society require to be considerably developed. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat and other members will take more interest in the affairs of the society in the current year.

235. Though the society is three years old, it does not seem to have in the last benefited the village. The panchayat should try to recover the overdue loans at once. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held.

236. A third of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat will endeavour to obtain local deposits and recover the arrears of loans at once.

237. A third of the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The transactions were poor. The panchayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans and exert themselves to develop the transactions of the society.

238. There were no fresh advances during the year. The society does not seem to have made any attempts to obtain deposits locally. Only one loan for Rs. 75 was granted. Not even a single general or committee meeting was held. The panchayat and other members do not seem to exercise interest in the proper working of the society.

239. The panchayat should endeavour to gather the petty savings of the members. They should try and secure local deposits and not depend on loans from the Madras Central Urban Bank for all time. If only the panchayat make up their minds to improve the society, there seems to be much scope for it.

240. There are no fresh advances in the year. The society has collected no deposits. It should be more practical in requiring its dues to the Madras Central Bank. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members as 30th June 1912 was overdue. The panchayat should take early steps to recover the arrears of money. The work of the society is, on the whole, not satisfactory.

241. For a society of nearly four years' standing the transactions are very poor. The panchayat do not seem to exercise much interest in the proper working of the society. The benefits of the society should be extended to the poor as well. The society has not yet received its reserve fund for 1911-12. It should be sent at once.

242. The society has not received its Madras Central Urban Bank dues on due date. It should be more practical in future. Only one loan amounting to Rs. 112 was disbursed to members in the year. The panchayat should induce the members to invest their petty savings in the society. They should try to improve the society. The society did no useful work in the year under report.

243. No deposits seem to have been collected. Loans for small amounts were disbursed. The panchayat should take early steps in recovering all arrears and should avoid keeping heavy cash balances idle. They should meet more frequently and induce the members to invest their petty savings in the society. There seems to be scope for further development in the village.

244. The full amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 has been overdue since February 1911. The society disbursed no fresh loans during the year. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat seem to be very indifferent towards the society's affairs. They should take prompt action in collecting the overdue loans. The work of the society is not satisfactory. The panchayat of this society does not seem to have in any way benefited the village.

245. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 were overdue. Two of such loans were overdue for more than two years. Not even a single meeting of the general body of members was held. Practically the society transacted no business except the collection of a few hundred rupees for being retained in the central society. The panchayat should take early steps to recover all arrears of money.

246. The overdue loans from members should be recovered early. A sum of Rs. 4-15-0 was paid to penal interest. The society will in future avoid paying penal interest. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The reserve fund of 1911-12 has not been received yet.

247. The society has not been practical in requiring the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank. More than two-thirds of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. The transactions are poor. The panchayat will take prompt action to recover the arrears, and will, it is hoped, take more interest in the improvement of the village.

248. The society transacted very little work in the year. It has paid a penal interest of Rs. 2-4-0 having failed to meet the half-yearly interest in due time. The panchayat will show some way the loan to the society should not be recovered from them.

249. There are no fresh advances during the year. The society has not collected any deposits locally. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. The transactions are poor. No general body meeting was held. The panchayat seems to take little interest in the society. The overdue loans should be recovered at once.

250. The transactions of the society are not much for an old society like this. It is hoped the panchayat will exercise more interest in the development of the society in the coming year. They will also prompt action to collect the overdue loans and interest from members.

323. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The parishat should try and obtain deposits locally and receive the petty savings of members. The parishat will, it is hoped, take more interest in the affairs of the society.

324. The society has failed to receive an instalment of Madras Central Bank loan on the due date. A general interest of Rs. 2-6-0 has been paid in the year. This is a distinct loss to the society, which could have been avoided. The parishat will take early steps to collect the arrears from members. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle.

325. The transactions of the society during the year are very poor. Not even a single loan was disbursed. The society is moribund.

326. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1910 was overdue. The transactions require to be much developed. The society should be pointed in sending the Madras Central Bank dues. The parishat will receive more interest in the coming year.

327. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1911 was overdue. The transactions during the year. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money. It is hoped the society will show more useful work in the coming year.

328. The society will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members. It has not received the interest due of 1911-12. The parishat will explain why they should not be refused to make good the loss of interest on some kept idle.

329. The society has been pointed in receiving the Madras Central Bank dues. It should try to obtain local deposits and secure the petty savings of members. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishat will, it is hoped, receive more interest in the coming year.

330. The society has not yet received the instalment of the Madras Central Bank loan and half-yearly interest. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. The transactions require to be much developed. It is especially to note that a sum of Rs. 2-6-0 was paid for partial interest. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishat will take pains to improve the society in the coming year.

331. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society has not yet paid the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank. Most of the loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Only one loan for Rs. 25 was granted during the year. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishat will take early steps to collect the arrears and start themselves to improve the society.

332. The society should in future be more practical in receiving the central bank dues and recovering the overdue loans from members. The parishat will take more interest in the proper working of the society during the coming year.

333. The society has no share capital. No local deposits were received. It is essential for it to note that nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The parishat do not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society. They will take early steps to recover the arrears of money.

334. The transactions of the society during the year were poor. The parishat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members. Only one loan for Rs. 100 was disbursed during the year. The parishat will take more interest in the affairs of the society during the coming year.

335. No attempt seems to have been made to collect deposits locally. Four-fifths of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Fear of such loans were overdue for over a year. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.

336. It is very unsatisfactory to note that almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. One of such loans appear to be lost. It is objectionable to spend any amount on only for collection work. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money.

337. Twelve members were admitted during the year. The Madras Central Bank dues were paid in time. Loans for petty sums have been encouraged. The changes in the constitution of the parishat seem to have been made good in the society. The parishat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishat will, it is hoped, receive more interest in the work of the society during the coming year.

338. There were no fresh admissions during the year. All the 14 loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. All these have been overdue for more than two years. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishat will explain why the loss of interest due on the keeping of heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money. The work of the society does not seem to be satisfactory.

339. The society does not seem to have made any improvement over the previous year. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The transactions are very poor. The society does not seem to justify its existence. The parishat will take prompt action to recover the arrears of loans from members.

340. The society has not yet paid the instalment of loan due to the Madras Central Bank on 30th June 1914. It will pay off the interest on deposits as it falls due. The parishat will, it is hoped, take more interest to improve the condition of the society.

341. The society obtained no local deposits. The transactions are poor and require to be developed. The parishat should take steps to collect the arrears. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishat will take early steps to improve the society's work.

252. There were no fresh subscriptions during the year. The society should try and obtain deposits locally. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Not a single loan was disbursed during the year. No general meeting was held. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.
253. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will organize more interest in the work of the society and develop its transactions in the current year.
254. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat should try and obtain local deposits and secure the petty savings of members.
255. The work of the society during the year is not satisfactory. The transactions are not much in view of the society's long standing. Not even a single general body meeting was held. There seems to be a tendency to keep heavy cash balances idle. The parishayat should take prompt action to recover the overdue loans.
256. It is regrettable to note that two-thirds of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the amount and try to develop the transactions of the society.
257. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Only one committee meeting was held for the whole year. The transactions are very poor for an old society like this. The parishayat will take prompt action to collect the arrears.
258. The society is six years old. The work done during the year is unsatisfactory. It is regrettable to note that only two loans were overdue from members on the last day of the year. The parishayat should at once take steps to collect the arrears of loans. The society does not seem to justify its existence.
259. The work of the society during the year is far from satisfactory. Out of 55, as many as 29 loans were left in the arrears. Heavy cash balances were kept idle. Not a single parishayat meeting was held. The parishayat should improve the society during the current year.
260. It is very regrettable to note that a sum of Rs. 3,535 out of Rs. 5,888 outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue on the last day of the year. It is expected that the parishayat should take prompt action to recover the arrears. The society requires to be much improved.
261. A sum of Rs. 1,433 was allowed to run into arrears. Some of these loans have been overdue for more than a year. If only the parishayat and other members took themselves a bit, there seems to be much scope for the development of the society.
262. The parishayat should take more interest in the proper working of the society and endeavour to obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members.
263. Twenty-seven new members were admitted during the year. The society has been practised both as regards payments and collections. Loans for small amounts were encouraged. The management deserves to be congratulated on the good work done.
264. For a society of more than 17 years' standing, the transactions are very poor. It does not seem to have won the confidence of the public. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans. It is hoped that the society will show better work during the coming year.
265. The society does not seem to have realized the dues of the Madras Central Bank in time. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. A sum of Rs. 8-2-6 has been spent for collecting loans. Such kind of expenditure, not permissible by the by-laws, should be avoided. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.
266. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Loans for petty sums were encouraged. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.
267. Not a single member was admitted afresh in the year. No attempt seems to have been made to collect deposits locally. Loans for petty amounts should be encouraged. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will take prompt action to collect the arrears of loans and exert themselves to improve the society.
268. It is regrettable to note that, out of 84 loans amounting to Rs. 3,152 outstanding against members, 41 loans to the extent of Rs. 1,252 were overdue on the last day of the year under report. The transactions are poor. The parishayat will take early steps to collect the overdue loans. They will secure a lot of interest in the affairs of the society in the coming year.
269. It is not satisfactory to note that more than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on 30th June 1913. The transactions require to be much developed. The parishayat does not seem to take much interest in the work of the society, else there would not have been so many loans overdue. They should take prompt steps to collect them.
270. Though it is more than four years since the society was started, it does not seem to have gained popularity and confidence. Not a pie of local deposits was disbursed. The parishayat should take prompt action to recover the overdue loans from members. They will try and develop the society in the current year.
271. The parishayat should take prompt action to recover the overdue loans. They will take more interest in the work of the society and develop its transactions during the current year.
272. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The transactions are very poor. The parishayat is anxious to take any interest in the work of the society. They will take early steps to recover the arrears and improve the society in the current year.
273. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The transactions are very poor. The society had in last year has not been realized. The parishayat will see to the above defects.

393. The society should try and obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. The transactions are very poor for a society of over three years' standing. The parishat will recover the overdue loans from members at a very early date and take pains to improve the condition of the society in the coming year.

395. There were no fresh admissions during the year. It is very satisfactory to note that nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 24th June 1913 was recovered. The transactions are very poor for an old society like this. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle.

392. No fresh members were admitted during the year under report. It is regrettable that, out of 48 loans amounting to Rs. 3,169 outstanding against members, 25 loans to the extent of Rs. 2,545 were overdue on the last day of the year. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears.

374. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. The parishat will, it is hoped, take pains to improve the condition of the society by obtaining local deposits, securing the petty savings of members, &c.

375. It is regrettable to note that, out of 78 loans amounting to Rs. 3,655 outstanding against members, 45 loans to the extent of Rs. 3,291 were overdue on the last day of the year. Most of such loans have been overdue for two or three years. The parishat should take very early steps to recover the overdue loans. They will take more interest in the affairs of the society in the coming year.

376. The society has not turned out any useful work during the year. The parishat and other members should realize their responsibilities and improve the condition of the society.

377. It is regrettable to note that a sum of Rs. 3,258 out of Rs. 3,264 outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The parishat will take prompt action to recover the arrears. The transactions are very poor. The society does not seem to justify its existence.

378. There were no fresh admissions in the year. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 24th June 1913 was overdue. Most of such loans have been overdue for more than two years. Not even a single parishat meeting was held. The work of the society is very unsatisfactory. The parishat and other members must wake up and set matters right.

379. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society should take early steps to collect the overdue loans from members. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. It is hoped the parishat will take more interest in the improvement of the society during the coming year.

380. More than three-fourths of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 24th June 1913 was overdue. The transactions are poor. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears and try to develop the transactions during the coming year.

389. The society should endeavor to obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Loans for small amounts were encouraged. The management seems to have taken fair interest in the society.

397. The overdue loans of members are many. The transactions during the year were very poor. It is not desirable that a sum of Rs. 8-8-8 should have been spent on a concert at Port-Lane to go to Freshwater by visiting the Madras Central Bank. The parishat should take prompt action to recover the arrears.

398. It is very satisfactory to note that over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 24th June 1913 was overdue. The society does not seem to be practical in payment of Madras Central Bank dues. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears and report themselves to improve the society in the coming year.

384. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The parishat should recover the overdue loans from members. On the whole the work of the society was fair. The parishat will, it is hoped, take more interest in the affairs of the society. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle.

386. Ten loans to the extent of Rs. 459 were overdue from members on the last day of the year. The parishat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans. In the case of loans granted for paying off poor debts, the old hands should be recovered. Only six committee meetings were held during the year. The parishat will, it is hoped, take more interest in the work of the society during the coming year.

400. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society has not remitted the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank in time, and failed to pay a penal interest of Rs. 1-0-0. It is not satisfactory to note that more than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Not even a single loan was delivered in the year. The parishat should take prompt action to recover the arrears of loans.

401. The society does not seem to have made any attempt to obtain deposits locally. The Madras Central Bank dues were not remitted on the due dates. The overdue loans should be collected. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged.

418. The society should try and attract more members, obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. Loans for small amounts were encouraged. The society has turned out useful work, though on a small scale. The parishat will, it is hoped, exert themselves to improve the society in the coming year.

423. The society has collected no deposits. Only one loan for Rs. 500 was delivered in the year. The transactions were very poor. The parishat will exercise more interest in the affairs of the society during the coming year.

425. The society is moribund. It should try to attract more members, collect local deposits. The parishat and other members will take interest in improving the society in the coming year.

428. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Only three loans were delivered in the year under report. The parishat should take prompt action to collect the arrears and take pains to improve the society.

428. The society does not seem to have made any efforts to obtain local deposits. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Only four loans of Rs. 100 were disbursed in the year under review. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans. They will try and attract more members and exert themselves to improve the society in the coming year.

429. No attempts seem to have been made to secure local deposits. The society was very regular in the payment of the Madras Bank dues and in the redemption of loans granted to members. If only the parishayat and other members exert themselves there would be scope for the development of the society.

430. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Thirteen of such loans had been overdue for over two years. The continuous order given to members were very poor in the year. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money.

431. The society should try to collect deposits locally and in future be more punctual to remit the half-yearly due to the Madras Central Bank and thus avoid the necessity for the payment of penal interest. The society does not seem to help all the villagers.

432. The management deserves to be congratulated upon the good work done during the year under review.

433. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The repayments were very poor. The parishayat will take more interest in the affairs of the society during the coming year.

434. A sum of Rs. 381 was overdue from members on the last day of the year. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will, it is hoped, exert more interest in the proper working of the society.

435. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. There was a very heavy cash balance on 30th June 1913. The parishayat should take prompt action to collect the arrears and will explain why such large amount of such was kept idle, resulting loss of interest to the society.

436. The society having failed to remit the half-yearly interest in time, had to pay a penal interest of Rs. 2-0-0. The parishayat should be more careful in future. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members.

437. The society will try and obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans. Heavy cash balance should not be kept idle. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the society will do better work in the coming year.

438. The parishayat should endeavour to obtain more deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. If only the parishayat and other members exert more interest there would be scope for development.

439. The overdue loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year should be recovered at a very early date. The parishayat will take prompt action to recover the arrears and try to improve the society in the coming year.

440. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The society has yet to remit a part of the instalment of the central bank loan. Nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The parishayat should take pains to improve the condition of the society.

441. No attempts seem to have been made in the direction of obtaining deposits locally and of inducing the poor members to invest their petty savings in the bank. The parishayat and other members will have to mind the fact that they should not depend on the Madras Central Bank for loans at all times.

442. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The society does not seem to have been punctual in remitting the Madras Central Bank dues and a sum of Rs. 2-3-0 was paid as penal interest. The parishayat will first see to the recovery of overdue loans and will, it is hoped, exert themselves to improve the condition of the society.

443. The society has paid Rs. 2-0-0, penal interest for non-payment of instalment due due date. The society for payment of penal interest should be avoided. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. If only the parishayat and other members exert themselves, there would be scope for improvement.

444. The society having failed to remit the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank, paid a penal interest of Rs. 2-14-0. This is a distinct loss to the society. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will show some why they should not be ordered to make good the loss to the society. They will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members.

445. The society has done some work during the year. The Assistant Registrar hopes the parishayat and other members will exert more interest and obtain local deposits.

446. The parishayat should try and attract fresh members, obtain local deposits and secure the petty savings of members. They should take pains to improve the condition of the society in the coming year.

447. The society is not authorized to print and sell books and forms. This should be put a stop to. A third of the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The parishayat will take prompt action to recover the overdue loans and interest.

448. A sum of Rs. 330 was overdue from members on 30th June 1913. A penal interest of Rs. 0-10-0 was paid. The parishayat should be more punctual in future in remitting the instalment due to Madras Central Bank. The overdue loans should at once be recovered.

449. The society seems to have a tendency to grant loans for big amounts. It should, in future, encourage loans for petty sums. The parishayat will show some why they should not be ordered to

428. The society does not seem to have made any efforts to obtain local deposits. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Only five shillings for Rs. 100 were disbursed in the year under review. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans. They will try and admit more members and exert themselves to improve the society in the coming year.

429. No attempts seem to have been made to secure local deposits. The society was very regular in the payment of the Madras Central Bank and used to the collection of loans granted to members. If only the parishayat and other members exert themselves there seems much scope for the development of the society.

430. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Thirteen of such loans has been overdue for over two years. The examinations under loans to members were very poor in the year. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money.

431. The society should try to collect deposits locally and in future be more punctual to remit the half-yearly due to the Madras Central Bank and thus avoid the necessity for the payment of penal interest. The society does not seem to help all the villagers.

432. The management deserves to be congratulated upon the good work done during the year under review.

433. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The examinations were very poor. The parishayat will take more interest in the affairs of the society during the coming year.

434. A sum of Rs. 401 was overdue from members on the last day of the year. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will, it is hoped, exert more interest in the proper working of the society.

435. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. There was a very heavy cash balance on 30th June 1913. The parishayat should take prompt action to collect the arrears and will explain why such large amount of such was kept idle, resulting loss of interest to the society.

436. The society having failed to remit the half-yearly interest in time, had to pay a penal interest of Rs. 2-0-8. The parishayat should be more careful in future. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members.

437. The society will try and obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. The parishayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the society will do better work in the coming year.

438. The parishayat should endeavour to obtain more deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. If only the parishayat and other members exert more interest there seems to be much scope for development.

439. The overdue loans outstanding against members on the last day of the year should be recovered at a very early date. The parishayat will take prompt action to recover the arrears and try to improve the society in the coming year.

440. There were no fresh admissions in the year. The society has yet to remit a part of the instalment of the central bank loan. Nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The parishayat should take pains to improve the condition of the society.

441. No attempts seem to have been made in the direction of obtaining deposits locally and of inducing the poor members to invest their petty savings in the bank. The parishayat and other members will have to mind the fact that they should not depend on the Madras Central Bank for loans at all times.

442. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The society does not seem to have been punctual in remitting the Madras Central Bank dues and a sum of Rs. 2-3-0 was paid as penal interest. The parishayat will first see to the recovery of overdue loans and, if it is hoped, exert themselves to improve the condition of the society.

443. The society has paid Rs. 2-0-0, penal interest for non-payment of instalment due from the society for payment of penal interest should be avoided. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. If only the parishayat and other members exert themselves, there seems much scope for improvement.

444. The society having failed to remit the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank, paid as penal interest of Rs. 3-14-0. This is a distinct loss to the society. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishayat will also see why they should not be ordered to make good the loss to the society. They will take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members.

445. The society has done some work during the year. The Assistant Registrar hopes the parishayat and other members will exert more interest and obtain local deposits.

446. The parishayat should try and admit fresh members, obtain local deposits and secure the petty savings of members. They should take pains to improve the condition of the society in the coming year.

447. The society is not authorised to print and sell books and forms. This should be put a stop to. A third of the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The parishayat will take prompt action to recover the overdue loans and interest.

448. A sum of Rs. 230 was overdue from members on 30th June 1913. A penal interest of Rs. 0-18-0 was paid. The parishayat should be more punctual in future in remitting the interest due to Madras Central Bank. The overdue loans should at once be recovered.

449. The society seems to have a tendency to give loans for big amounts. It should, in future, encourage loan for petty sums. The parishayat will show more why they should not be ordered to

make good the loss of Rs. 1-1-0, paid interest paid to the Madras Central Bank. Not even a single general body meeting was held. There seems to be no special sign of improvement.

507. The society seems to have a tendency to erect loans for big amounts. The panchayat will endeavor to obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. If only the panchayat and other members exert themselves, there seems to be much scope to improve the society.

508. The society does not seem to have been practical in receiving the half yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank. The panchayat will take early steps to recover the arrears of loans from members. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat and other members will endeavor to develop the transactions of the society in the coming year.

509. The Madras Central Bank dues were not realized in time. Nearly three-fourths of the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The transactions are very poor. The panchayat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.

510. The society has not yet realized the installment of loan and the half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank. It is very regrettable to note that nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The panchayat will show cause why they should not be ordered to make good the loss of Rs. 5-10-0, paid interest paid to central bank. They will at once recover the arrears of money.

511. The society did not remit the installment of loan and half-yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank till the end of the year under report. As much as 15 loans amounting to Rs. 1,500 was overdue from members on 30th June 1913. Loans for big sums were disbursed. Not a single general body meeting was held. The panchayat will explain why they should not be ordered to make good the loss of paid interest of Rs. 2-14-2 paid to Madras Central Bank. They will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.

512. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The transactions are poor. It is hoped that the management will take special interest in the development of the society.

513. The work of the society is not satisfactory. As much as 15 loans amounting to Rs. 1,500 were overdue on the last day of the year. Not even a single loan was disbursed. During the year no general or committee meeting was held. Unless the panchayat and other members take more interest, there seems to be no hope for the society.

514. The society has not collected any deposits locally. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Two loans of Rs. 200 each were disbursed. Remittance cheques of Rs. 15-0-0 are very heavy. The panchayat will show cause why they should not be asked to make good the loss of Rs. 4-8-0, paid interest paid to Central Bank. They will at once collect the overdue loans. Not a single meeting of the general body was held.

515. The society will endeavor to obtain deposits locally. Loans for petty sums should be encouraged. The management deserves to be congratulated on the good work done during the year.

516. The society worked satisfactorily during the year. In the case of loans granted for paying off price table, the old loans should be secured. The panchayat will, it is hoped, exert more interest in the affairs of the society in the current year.

517. The society should try and obtain deposits locally; near half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. The members should be taught to be practical in the matter of repayment of their loans. The panchayat should spare no pains in recovering the arrears at once. They should try and improve the society.

518. The society is two years old. The whole amount of Rs. 300 outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. There were practically no transactions during the year.

519. The society was not so useful work in the year. The panchayat should admit more members, collect deposits locally, and induce the members to invest their petty savings in the society. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. It is the duty of the panchayat to call into the minds of the members the benefits of co-operation. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the society will turn out better work in the current year.

520. The society should admit more members preferably poor men. It should inculcate the habits of thrift and punctuality among its members. Only one loan for Rs. 20 was disbursed in the year. Not a single general body meeting was held. The society requires considerable improvement. The panchayat should exert more interest in the affairs of the society.

521. The work of the society during the year is not satisfactory. Heavy audit balances have been kept. The panchayat will, it is hoped, try and improve the society in the current year.

522. There are no fresh admissions during the year. Not a single loan was disbursed. The transactions of the society are very poor. Not a single general or committee meeting was held. Unless one until the panchayat and other members take pains to improve the society, there seems to be no hope.

523. The society has not yet realized its arrears paid for 1911-12. It has not remitted the half-yearly interest to Madras Central Bank on the due date. The panchayat are very lax in the matter of recoveries. The work of the society is not at all satisfactory. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The panchayat should take early steps to recover the arrears of loans.

524. The society is practical neither in the matter of its remittance nor of collection of arrears of loans. Almost half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. Loans for petty amounts should be encouraged. The panchayat should take early steps to recover the arrears of loans. The society has not realized any arrears paid for 1911-12. It should be repaid along with the arrears due of this year.

525. The society should endeavor to obtain deposits locally and not depend always on the Madras Central Bank for loans. The panchayat should take early steps to recover the overdue loans from members. It is satisfactory to note that loans for small amounts were disbursed. The remittance

charges of Rs. 15 spent seem to be heavy. The society has paid Rs. 2 of interest on postal interest. The postmaster should, in future, see that the dues are remitted punctually.

413. The society should try to attract more members and submit deposits locally. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. The transactions are very slow. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The postmaster should arouse more interest in the working of the society and collect arrears at once.

414. Though these villages were included in the area of operations of the society, yet the number of members is very few. The postmaster should endeavour to attract more members and induce the members to loan their petty savings in the society. It is regrettable to note that the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The postmaster do not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society. They should at once remove all the arrears of dues.

415. Though it is more than a year since the society was started, it has done no useful work.

416. The society should try to collect local deposits. Interest for small amounts should be disbursed. The postmaster should remove arrears and induce the members to loan the petty savings in the society. The transactions under loans are poor. There seems to be much scope for the development of the society, if only the postmaster takes more interest.

417. The society has collected no deposits. The half-yearly interest to the Madras Central Bank was not remitted on the due date. Rs. 7-5-0 was paid as postal interest for failing to remit the dues punctually. The postmaster will show means why the loan should not be made good by them. Not a single general body meeting was held. The society should be more punctual in the service of remittance of its dues. The postmaster should arouse more interest in the working of the society.

418. The postmaster will try and develop its transactions in the current year.

419. The work of the society is far from satisfactory. The whole amount of outstanding loans was overdue on the last day of the year. Not even a single loan was disbursed.

420. The postmaster will try and collect deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. They will take pains to develop the transactions of the society in the current year.

421. There was no fresh collection in the year. Not even a single loan was disbursed. A sum of Rs. 3-1-6 was spent for hotel and railway charges. The postmaster will show means why it should not be paid out of their pockets. The postmaster do not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society.

422. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the postmaster will take more interest and improve the society in the coming year.

423. The society was started in 1906. This is the seventh year of its working. It has collected no deposits. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. The society is very irregular in the payment of its dues to the Madras Central Bank and in following loans from members. The work of the society is unsatisfactory. It does not seem to justify its existence. The transactions are not much. The postmaster should arouse more interest in the proper working of the society.

424. The society has been working for the last five years. It does not seem to have understood the primary object for which it was started. Not a pile of deposits was obtained. There is a defuncting society. Most of the loans are overdue for over two years. The postmaster should at once take prompt action in restoring them. A sum of Rs. 15-10-0 was paid as amount of postal interest. The postmaster should show means why they should not be ordered to make good the heavy loss. A sum of Rs. 13-7-0 was spent for salary for collection work. The members should be taught to repay their loans on due dates. The society has not remitted its reserve fund of previous years. With the reserve fund of 1907-08, the total amount to be remitted is Rs. 691-15-1. The work of the society is very bad.

425. The society has obtained no deposits. This is the fifth year of its working. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1912 was overdue. A dozen of loans were in arrears for over one year. It is regrettable that the postmaster have taken no steps to remove them. The postmaster do not seem to take any interest in the work of the society. Unless the members are made to understand the benefits of co-operative societies, there is no hope for the society.

426. Although the progress of the bank is slowly advancing, the profit of the year was about one-half of what it was in the previous year. This was due to heavy cashing and expenditure and also to a serious defect to the amount spent on the building. The heavy expenditure under necessary charges was passed out to the bank in the previous year also. The Registrar believes that much of the expenditure could have been avoided. A separate recommendation will be sent to the bank to request to the matter. Book adjustment of loans should not be permitted.

427. The society is progressing very slowly but steadily.

428. The work of the society is unsatisfactory. Not owing to lack of interest among the postmaster, deposits are not forthcoming.

429. Though the progress in the working of the society was very slow, no work during this year was done.

430. The society is not well managed. The transactions are not developing. Interest on central bank loans were not paid on due dates, while major portion of the principal was repaid to advance.

431. This is one of the good societies. The society sustained a great loss in the death of its late able and energetic President.

432. The working of the society is fair. But it will turn out better work if all the postmaster members take some interest in the affairs of the society and work co-operatively to raise petty local deposits.

433. The postmaster are indifferent and the transactions are not improving. The union should take special attention to improve the affairs of the society.

346. The society is working fairly well. Deposits should be collected.
347. This is a very poor society. The parishyard are not inclined to improve the society. It is defective in every way and is scarce only in name.
348. The society is very badly managed. The parishyard are very selfish and indifferent. It seems that the women has not taken sufficient attention to bring the society to a good condition.
349. The society does not seem to show its own by-laws. The amount due to members out of the previous year's profits was not remitted to the central bank. This is due to the indifference of the parishyard.
350. The society works satisfactorily. The parishyard should be economical and practical.
351. The society received nine parishyard meetings during the year and not even a single general meeting was held. About one-fifth of the local membership have against members were excommunicated on 30th June 1918. It cannot be said that the work of the society during the year was satisfactory.
352. The society is not working well. The parishyard are very indifferent in repaying central bank loans and in collecting the members' dues generally.
353. The society should try to collect petty local deposits.
354. The society is not working well. The transactions are very poor. The parishyard are very indifferent and arrogant.
355. The society should avoid book adjustments.
356. The society is not working well. The inspection made by the committee is not satisfactory. The Central Inspector should pay particular attention in bringing the society to a better state of affairs.
357. The parishyard should take active interest in securing local deposits and also in improving the affairs of the society.
358. The management of the society by the parishyard was far from satisfactory. The society exists only in name. Practically there were no transactions under any head.
359. There was increase in the transactions under all heads. The parishyard are to be congratulated on the efficient management of the society.
360. The society is working satisfactorily. The parishyard are advised to practice economy.
361. The society is working fairly well. Heavy expenditure charges, want of frequent committee meetings, unimportant collection of loans due by members and absence of deposits are the important defects which the parishyard should get remedied in the coming year.
362. The society is defective in its working. The transactions under all heads are very poor.
363. The society could have turned out more satisfactory work if the other parishyard members took as much interest as the President did in improving the condition of the society. Local money should be raised.
364. Only six loans were disbursed during the year. Twenty-one loans were overdue against members on 30th June 1918.
365. The parishyard as well as the other members of the society do not take any interest in the affairs of the society.
366. The society is not working well. The parishyard are very indifferent, unimportant and irregular. The transactions under loans were very poor during the year and the overdue loans were many at the end of the year.
367. Only two committee meetings were held for the whole year. Only one loan was disbursed to a member. Practically no work was done during the year. The parishyard do not seem to interest themselves in the work of the society.
368. Practically it is not shown in this society. The accounts of the society should be written neatly and correctly. The charges incurred under "lighting" were heavy. The charges under sundries and expenditure were heavy in the previous year. This was pointed out to the society in the early order of that year. The parishyard do not seem to have been gratified by that advice.
369. The society is working satisfactorily. But the transactions are not improving.
370. The society has much scope for improvement.
371. The parishyard are not taking sufficient interest in the affairs of the society and hence the transactions are not improving. Deposits and petty loans should be encouraged on a large scale.
372. The working of the society is fair. Deposits should be largely got. Loans should be promptly collected.
373. The society is working fairly well. Deposits should be largely collected. Small loans for current expenses should be freely given.
374. The society is not well managed. The parishyard were inactive and indifferent. The transactions were poor for an old society.
375. The society is working fairly well. But owing to lack of spirit in the management, deposits are not being collected.
376. No work was actually turned out by the society. It is a society only in name. There was a large number of overdue loans on 30th June 1918.
377. The society is gradually improving and its work during the year was satisfactory.
378. There are many defects in the management of the society wholly due to unwillingness of the parishyard to improve its present state of affairs.
379. The parishyard should avoid all book adjustments and enforce actual payments.
380. The society is well conducted by the President and the Secretary and its work is good. Petty deposits should be collected.

424. The society commenced not even one general meeting during the year. The parishayat should pay more attention towards the affairs of the society.
425. This is a very poor society.
426. The work of the society is satisfactory. But the transactions under loans during the year were poor. The parishayat should understand that repayments depend always on outside money. Local deposits should be collected.
427. The society is working satisfactorily. The liability of the society against deposits is very poor. Deposits should be largely encouraged.
428. The parishayat do not understand the principles of co-operation. Large balances were kept idle in hand. The President took loans exceeding the limit allowed. Members do not seem to take interest. This society may be treated as a bad society.
429. The parishayat are advised to take active interest in the affairs of the society. Deposits should be collected and petty loans should be granted on a large scale.
430. The society will improve itself if the parishayat take keen interest in collecting local deposits and loans due by members in time.
431. There was an increase of transactions under all heads during the year. The working of the society is good.
432. The working of the society is not satisfactory. The members should advise the parishayat to collect deposits locally, to grant petty loans on a large scale and to improve the transactions of the society.
433. The parishayat should avoid all back adjustments and strictly enforce cash payments. The society has yet to be much improved.
434. The work of the society is fair. But the transactions are not progressing owing to want of local deposits to a greater extent.
435. The society is well managed; but the parishayat have not yet taken steps to raise local deposits. They are also advised to be less extravagant and more active in the interest of the society.
436. The parishayat should understand the by-laws of the society and act in accordance with them. Only six committee meetings were held during the year. Parishayat are advised to work vigorously and jointly in making the society really useful to the public.
437. The society is working well. But the parishayat should protect themselves. The contingent charges incurred during the year were heavy.
438. The parishayat should understand that by-laws are made if they allow borrowers to procure back adjustment in the payment of loans. The society has a tendency to spend much money under contingent expenditures. This should be avoided.
439. The parishayat should work co-operatively to better the condition of the society.
440. There is no real progress in the working of the society. The transactions under loans were very poor during the year.
441. The society has more scope for improvement.
442. No general meeting was convened during the year. There are good signs of improvement in the working of the society.
443. The society is working on good lines.
444. The society depends actively upon borrowings from outside. Local deposits should be collected.
445. The society is working satisfactorily. Local petty deposits should be collected.
446. Poor persons should be freely admitted. Petty savings of members should be secured as much as possible and petty loans should be granted on a large scale.
447. The working of the society is satisfactory and the transactions are gradually improving.
448. The parishayat are indifferent in securing local deposits. The transactions under loans were very poor during the year. The society should strive its best to be useful to the public.
449. The society's work was fair during the year under report. It is hoped that the transactions will improve largely in the ensuing year.
450. The society is working fairly well. But there is ample room for improvement.
451. The society has to be improved in all directions. Petty savings of members should be collected and loans should be granted to them on small scale.
452. The transactions of the society were poor during the year. The parishayat should try their best to collect local deposits, to admit more poor men and to improve the transactions by granting petty loans on a large scale and collecting them in time.
453. The society is six months old and its work was satisfactory during the year.
454. This is a new society and it has begun well.
455. The society is new and its work can be judged only in the coming year.
456. The society has just begun to work.
457. The society's work is not commendable. Unproductivity is the defect prevailing in this society.
458. It is not desirable for the society to have as many as thirty-two loans overdue against members on the last day of the year. Prompt action should be taken by the parishayat to collect them.
459. The society is working satisfactorily.

811. Only two loans were disbursed during the year and a good number of loans were lying over due at the close of the year. There were being filed in courts against defaulters. The affairs of the society cannot be considered satisfactory. The society, the legislative committee, has to be dissatisfied so bad.

812. The progress made by the society is very slow. Many loans due by members were left unsatisfied on the last day of the year. Steps should be taken by the parishat to remedy these evils.

813. The transactions are not improving owing to want of local deposits. The parishat are not working jointly and co-actively.

814. Deposits should be collected and in other respects the work of the society was fair in the year under report.

815. The defect in the society is the absence of deposits. The parishat should introduce prudent deposits.

816. The transactions of the society were poor in the year under report. No deposits were collected.

817. The society is working satisfactorily, but the parishat should try to collect deposits locally.

818. The society's condition will be much better if the parishat work co-operatively and vigorously.

819. It is hoped that there will be vast improvement in the affairs of the society in the coming year.

820. The society need not remit anything to the central bank towards the reserve fund amount as the interest accrued up to 30th June 1912 and added to reserve fund amount exceeds the sum paid for the year under report. Its work during the year was fair.

821. The working of the society is good, but the progress made in the year is poor.

822. The parishat are to be congratulated on the good results achieved during the year.

823. The society is not prospering. There were several overdue loans at the end of the year. The transactions are not encouraging for an old society.

824. The asset list of the society is its list of defaulters. In other respects it is a good society.

825. The parishat should try to develop the transactions of the society. All the defaulting poor men of the village were not admitted. Apparently some of the parishat members do not know this. Karamchandani is a place where petty deposits can be got. The parishat should try to do their duty.

826. There has been considerable increase under all heads of transactions during the year. The society is in good condition which is due to the exertions of the secretary.

827. The work of the society is not satisfactory. No progress has been made. The chairman/parishat was long for a small society like Karamchandani. The society is trying its best to improve the society.

828. The society's work during the year cannot be considered satisfactory.

829. The society did not remit the amount due to the reserve fund out of the profits of the previous year to the central bank. The parishat do not collect the loans due by members in time. Unless they take interest in the affairs of the society and work harmoniously, the society will not prosper.

830.

831. Deposits should be collected. Petty loans should be encouraged to draw over poor members. The parishat should suppress the transactions of the society.

832. The society is doing work satisfactorily. But the amount of deposits collected were all repaid during the year. It should introduce prudent deposits.

833. There are signs of improvement in the working of the society.

834. The society has to be much improved. The parishat do not take pains to collect deposits from members.

835. The transactions of the society are not encouraging. Local deposits should be collected and society should be provided.

836. The society is working fairly well. Most of the members being poor, it is better if the parishat take steps to collect their small savings.

837. The society is well managed by the parishat who work for its betterment in a cooperative spirit.

838. The society is only two months old and during this short period a sum of Rs. 1,000 was deposited by the President. Eighteen loans were issued to members, of which eleven loans do not exceed Rs. 50. It promises to work well.

839. The society is well managed by its able and energetic Secretary. The transactions are increasing year after year on account of free flow of deposits both by members and non-members.

840. The society is declining in every way. There were no deposits. There were many overdue loans against members at the close of the year. The union to which it is affiliated is doing its best to improve the society's condition.

841. The society is not prospering. The outstanding charges were heavy during the year. Many loans were left overdue as the last day of the year. Petty loans were not granted on a large scale. The parishat should practice economy and practicality.

842. This is a very old society but its progress is slow.

843. It is not creditable for an old society to have 24 loans outstanding to Rs. 2,000 left unsatisfied at the end of the year; such inefficiency of the parishat should be corrected.

81. The society is, unfortunately, slowing its transactions. Major portion of the borrowings from the central bank was repaid during the year in advance. The loans from central bank were accounted to Rs. 400 and the first deposits to Rs. 55. Under such circumstances there was no need for an establishment charge. The sum of Rs. 25 shown as due to a club was defaulted.
82. The society was not steadily progressing during the year as might be wished. Though an old society, it has not learnt to collect dues in time.
83. Only 5 loans aggregating to Rs. 85 were issued to members and almost all the outstanding loans were overdue at the close of the year. No action was taken by the panchayat to collect dues. Only three committee meetings were held during the year. The transactions were, during the year, very poor.
84. During the year only 5 loans amounting to Rs. 125 were advanced to members. The society is very irregular in paying its dues to the central society and also in collecting the money due from members.
85. This is one of the good societies. Both the President and the Secretary are earnest co-operators and the members are due to their earnest work.
86. The society is well conducted by the panchayat especially by the President.
87. Though the working of the society is good the transactions are yet to be much improved. Local deposits are not forthcoming. The panchayat should try to collect petty deposits.
88. The panchayat do not take pains to collect deposits from members. The contingent charges incurred were rather heavy and the members' loans amounted to only a poor sum of a little over one hundred rupees.
89. The working of the society is unsatisfactory. Interest due on called bank loans was not paid in time. It is regrettable to note that the society paid a penalty of Rs. 2-10-0 to the central bank during the year. Nearly a half of the outstanding loans against members were overdue at the end of the year. Fructuality is not practised in the society.
90. The management of the society is defective in every way.
91. The society seems to be improving gradually.
92. The society made no improvement during the year except that there were no overdue loans against members on the last day of the year.
93. The society is turning out satisfactory work. One loan of Rs. 55 was pending collection on the last day of the year. The panchayat ought to have taken steps to collect the amount in time.
94. The work of the society is satisfactory. The panchayat should, however, try to collect local deposits.
95. The society works fairly well.
96. The society is working satisfactorily. The benefit of the society should be extended to persons living in the hamlets of the village.
97. The society should admit more poor members.
98. The society is gradually improving.
99. The society is not working well. The contingent charges are heavy in the year. Extensions should not be granted on loans due by members indiscriminately against repayments. The panchayat should strictly adhere to the principles of co-operation. The collection of provident deposits, during the year, were very poor.
100. The society is working satisfactorily.
101. The transactions of the society are very poor. Much to be done by the panchayat in bringing the society to a good condition. Local deposits and petty loans to members should be encouraged.
102. This is a promising society. There is an increase in the transactions under all heads in the year under report.
103. There will be a gradual improvement in the working of the society. Petty loans should be encouraged on a large scale.
104. The society works fairly well. Work of local deposits and collection of members' dues principally are the two defects in the society. The panchayat should try to remedy them in the coming year.
105. This is an infant society. It has yet to develop work.
106. The society has begun well.
107. The transactions of the society decreased during the year. There were no admissions of members. The loans disbursed were only 15. Of the 54 loans amounting to Rs. 1,585, 18 loans aggregating to Rs. 450 were overdue. This is not satisfactory. The panchayat should have no time in collecting the arrears and they should also try to improve the society.
108. The transactions of the society are not improving. No members were admitted and no deposits were collected during the year. The panchayat are very indifferent and they paid a penalty of Rs. 2-10-0 to the Madras Central bank for non-payment of principal on due date. Nearly a third of the loans outstanding against members were overdue on the last day of the year. The panchayat should take steps to collect the amount so overdue and should practice fructuality.
109. No prompt action was taken by the panchayat to collect the overdue loans. They should try to collect petty deposits from members and also to collect the dues from members punctually.
110. The panchayat do not take interest in the welfare of the society. They should try to collect deposits from members even if small sums and they should teach them economy and punctuality. It is hoped that the transactions of the society will be greatly improved.
111. The society should avoid book adjustment. The President should induce the other panchayat members to take active interest in the improvement of the society.

546. The work of the society is fair. The parishat should try to collect deposits locally and enforce punctuality among its members in repayment of their loans. The society should avoid book adjustments and also irregular payments of its dues to central bank.
547. The transactions of the society were much relaxed during the year. The parishat are quite indifferent about the affairs of the society. They are advised to take some interest in improving its transactions, in admitting more members, in granting petty loans and lastly in collecting them punctually.
548. The society should not only enforce punctuality among its members in repayment of loans but it should also be punctual in repaying its dues to central bank.
549. The work of the society is conducted satisfactorily. Efforts should be made to secure local money.
550. The parishat should pay particular attention in granting extensions to overdue loans.
551. The work of the society is good.
552. The parishat are indifferent both in repayment of loans to central bank and in collecting the arrears of loans due by members. They should avoid keeping heavy cash balances and also paying partly to central bank.
553. This is a good society.
554. The parishat take some trouble to collect the dues from members in time, the society can be considered a good one.
555. The work of the society is satisfactory. But the transactions are not improving. Petty deposits should be encouraged.
556. The society should curtail the contingent expenditure as far as possible. The work of the society is fair.
557. The society is maintained well. But owing to the heavy contingent charges the profit earned by the society is less. The parishat should understand the principle of economy.
558. No action was taken by the parishat to collect the overdue loans against members. The parishat is not in favour of developing the society. The transactions are poor. The society should induce the other members of the parishat to take active steps in improving the affairs of the society.
559. The parishat should try to allow no loans to become overdue.
560. The parishat seem to take very little interest in the affairs of the society. More than half of the amount outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The society was very irregular in repaying the central bank dues and as a result of this it paid a penalty of Rs. 8-10-0 to central bank.
561. The work of the society is fair. The parishat are advised to collect the provident deposits from members.
562. The society is doing good work and well, in the long run, be of much use to the members.
563. The society is well conducted. It is time for the parishat to understand the importance of saving local deposits. The Registrar hopes that something will be collected during the coming year.
564. The society should admit more men as members; it should collect the petty savings of poor people; it should encourage petty loans to members.
565. The society will be a promising one if it tries to collect deposits locally and also to remit the central bank's dues in time. It should avoid keeping heavy cash balances on hand.
566. The parishat are instructed to develop the transactions of the society by collecting local deposits and granting petty loans to members.
567. The parishat should try to develop the transactions of the society. Petty deposits should be encouraged. During the year under review, the society worked satisfactorily.
568. The society should admit more poor men as members, collect deposits and make the society really useful to the village.
569. The working of the society is fair.
570. The society will be doing good work if the parishat takes pains to collect all the overdue loans against members. The parishat as well as the ordinary members should understand the value of punctuality.
571. The society has a tendency to keep heavy cash balances. The parishat should in future be very careful; otherwise they will have to bear the loss of interest on such idle cash balances. The parishat should encourage petty loans and deal with loan applications with promptness.
572. The parishat are very unpunctual in repaying their own dues to the society. This is very bad for an aid society. They should understand the principles of a co-operative society and should keep up time in collecting the overdue loans against themselves and other members of the society.
573. The society's work is not satisfactory as a good number of loans were left outstanding on the last day of the year; moreover the society is not practising economy. The parishat are advised to take particular attention to remedy the above defects during the coming year.
574. The management of the society is very unsatisfactory. No general and only 11 committee meetings were held during the year. Fifty-five loans were paid overdue on the last day of the year. Not even a single pie was collected locally as deposits.
575. The society should collect deposits locally to develop its transactions. Its work, during the year, was fair.
576. It is regrettable to note that the society did not remit its amount due to central bank for the year 1911-12, though it was keeping sufficient cash balances during the year under report.

470. The parishyn should be a little more brisk in collecting the arrears of loans against members and should at all times be punctual in repaying the dues to the central bank.

481. The transactions of the society were, during the year, very poor. The society disbursed only five loans aggregating to Rs 261. Only eight convalescence meetings were held during the year. The parishyn should take some loan interest in the welfare of the society.

482. The work of the society was fair during the year.

483. Loans should be granted in small amounts to all members who are in need of them. It should not be granted, at a matter of course, to rich persons alone.

484. The society was started on its work only on 22nd June 1922, i.e., two days before the close of the year under report.

485. The society has done good work during the year. The parishyn should try to secure more loan deposits. There are many convalescence loans and deposits should be taken to remove them at once. The Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Secretary and other parishyns in the affairs of the society. The parishyn should increase at least one or two general body meetings during every year.

486. The working of the society is fair. The parishyns should take more interest in the affairs of the society. Steps should be taken to collect the overdue loans at once.

487. The transactions are very poor. The parishyn should admit more members and extend the benefit of the society to them. It is hoped that the society would do good work next year. Heavy cash balances on hand mean loss to the society.

488. The society has done fair work during the year. The Registrar is glad to note that the President takes interest in the affairs of the society.

489. The working of the society is fair.

490. The transactions of the society are poor. Heavy cash balances should not be kept. The parishyn will be responsible for the loss of interest. The interest to the central bank should be repaid as due dates. If there is no demand for loans the collection may be sent to the central bank as part payments of loans.

491. The society has done very little work since its starting. It took no loan from the central bank. The share capital of Rs. 40, collected during the starting of the society was lost as a loan and no other loans were granted during the year. If the members are not willing to run the society the general body may resolve to wind up the society.

492. The society has turned out fair work during the year.

493. The working of the society is fair. No member was admitted during the year. There are 15 overdue loans. The parishyn should collect them at once.

494. The society did no work during the year. The members may apply for the cancellation of the registration of the society.

495. The society has worked satisfactorily.

496. The society has done little work during the year. No new members were admitted. Only two loans were made. The transactions are very poor for a society which is two years old. The parishyn should take some interest in the affairs of the society. The convalescence loans should be collected at once. No member should be allowed to stand as surety for a greater amount than what was under the by-laws. The conditions laid down in the by-laws should be strictly observed. It is hoped that the society would work well at least next year.

497. The society has done good work during the year. The parishyn should try to admit more members and secure loan deposits. The convalescence loans should be collected at once. Members should not be allowed to stand as surety for a greater amount than what they can under the by-laws.

498. The society has done good work during the year. Attempts should be made to secure loan deposits. The convalescence loans should be collected at once. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the President takes interest in the affairs of the society.

499. The society has worked satisfactorily during the year. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that both the President and the Secretary take interest in the affairs of the society.

500. The society has worked satisfactorily. The convalescence loans should be collected. The parishyns should take more interest in the affairs of the society and try to increase its transactions.

501. For a society of six years standing the transactions are poor. The parishyn was very inefficient in the affairs of the society. There are as many as 50 overdue loans. These should be collected soon. Property statements should be prepared at once. On the whole the working of the society is not satisfactory.

502. The society has done satisfactory work during the year. The society should try not to depend on loans from central bank. All deserving poor men in the village should be admitted and they should be helped with loans for convalescence purposes. The Registrar is glad to note that H.B.P. K. M. Chandra, Rangpur, Gauda and M.B.P. K. A. Ananta Indrasenbhan Appa take interest in the society's affairs.

503. The working of the society is fair. The overdue loans should be collected at once. The transactions are not much for such an old society. The parishyn should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

504. Though the society has worked fairly well the transactions are not much. The parishyn should try to increase the transactions by admitting more members and providing them with loans. The convalescence loans should be collected at once.

505. The work done by the society is not very satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected at once. The convalescence charges are heavy. The parishyn should try to be more economical and the society should be kept on tight financial control.

426 The working of the society is satisfactory. It appears all the members have not been provided with loans. The parishpriest should apply for additional loans and grant loans to all needy members.

427. The society has done fairly good work. The overdue loans should be collected at once. More members should be admitted.

428. The work done by the society is fairly satisfactory. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

429. The society has not done satisfactory work. The President will be held responsible for the loss of interest incurred by keeping loans such balances. The principal installment and interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due date. The overdue loans should be collected. The parishpriest should take interest in the society's affairs.

430. The society has done good work. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

431. The society has done its work during the year. There are 10 overdue loans. The parishpriest should take prompt actions to collect them at once. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

432. The society has worked very satisfactorily. More loan deposits should be secured. The Registrar is glad to note that M.R. Ry. Ananthakrishna Goudar takes more interest in the society.

433. The society has worked well.

434. The society has done fair work. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

435. The society has worked fairly well. The accounts are well written up by the Secretary. The interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due date. The assessments should be increased. Local deposits should be secured. The Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by President in the society.

436. The society has turned out fair work. The interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due date. The parishpriest should work with more interest.

437. The society has done satisfactory work during the year. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the Secretary takes much interest in the society's affairs.

438. The society has done fair work during the year. The half-yearly interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due date.

439. The society has done satisfactory work.

440. The work done by the society is fair. The accounts should be written up early. More members should be admitted.

441. For a society of three years' standing the transactions are not work. The transactions should be increased by admitting more members and providing them with loans. The overdue loans should be collected. The parishpriest should work with more interest.

442. The society has done useful and satisfactory work. There are three overdue loans which should be collected at once.

443. The society has turned out fair work. There are seven overdue loans which should be collected at once. The parishpriest should try to increase the transactions.

444. The society has worked satisfactorily. The parishpriest should try to secure local deposits however small. More members should be admitted and loans should be given to them for agricultural purposes. The Registrar is glad to note that President M.R. Ry. Vasudevan Goudar takes more interest in the society's affairs.

445. The society has done satisfactory work. The two overdue loans should be collected at once. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

446. The society has worked well. The one due loans should be collected at once. The Secretary should take more interest in the society's affairs.

447. The society has done fair work. The parishpriest are not paying much interest to the affairs of the society. The account should be written up to date. There are six or seven at 10 overdue loans. They should be collected at once.

448. The society has done satisfactory work during the year. The parishpriest should collect all the overdue loans at once. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

449. The society has worked fairly satisfactorily. The accounts should be kept neatly and correctly.

450. The society has done much satisfactory work during the year. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the President M.R. Ry. Thyagaraswami Pillai takes much interest in the affairs of the society.

451. The society is new.

1024. Not started.

452. The working of the society is satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected.

453. The society has done good work during the year. The parishpriest should take a review for each and every expenditure made out of the society's funds however small the amount might be. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits. The parishpriest should try to help all suffering poor on one of the village by admitting them in the society and providing them with loans for cultivation and other expenses.

454. The society has worked satisfactorily.

455. The society has worked fairly well. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The four overdue loans should be collected at once.

456. The society has done good work during the year. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits and to increase the transactions.

300. The society has done satisfactory work. There are 19 overdue loans which should be collected at once.

301. The society has worked satisfactorily during the year. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the Society takes interest in the affairs of the society.

302. The society has worked fairly well during the year. The parish priest should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected. The interest due to the central bank should be repaid by day dates. It is not fair that the society has not repaid the Reserve fund for 1911-12 as yet. It should be repaid at once.

303. The society has done fair work. The parish priest is indifferent. They should take more interest in the affairs of the society. There are 19 overdue loans. These should be collected at once. Accounts should be made to secure bond deposits.

304. It is regrettable to note that more than half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The transactions during the year were very poor. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The Reserve fund of the previous year was not repaid. The parish priest will explain why the loss of interest due to keeping of heavy cash balances should not be recovered from them. The overdue loans should at once be recovered.

305. The parish priest will take early steps to recover the arrears of money. They will endeavour to secure the petty savings of members. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle.

306. The work of the society is far from satisfactory. The transactions are very poor. The society does not seem to justify its existence. The parish priest will, it is hoped, secure loan interest in the work of the society.

307. About half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Not even a single general body meeting was held. No bond deposits were collected. The parish priest do not even to take any interest in the affairs of the society. The parish priest will take early steps to recover the arrears of money.

308. It is not satisfactory to note that nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. A sum of Rs. 6-4-4 was paid as paid interest. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The parish priest should at once recover the arrears of loans and endeavour to develop the transactions of the society in the current year.

309. The society should endeavour to obtain bond deposits and secure the petty savings of members. The overdue loans should at once be recovered. The parish priest should develop the transactions of the society in the current year. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held.

310. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. The habit of spending money for the collection of loans and interest should be stopped. The members should be taught to repay their loans on due dates.

311. No bond deposits were obtained. The overdue loans from members should be recovered at once. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. It is hoped the parish priest will try and improve the society in the current year.

312. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The parish priest will endeavour to collect deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members.

313. Nearly the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue on the last day of the year. The parish priest should, in future, be regular in collecting the central bank due and collecting loans granted to members. The transactions require to be considerably developed.

314. The society does not seem to justify its existence, though it is more than a year old. The whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parish priest will take early steps to recover the overdue loans and try to improve the society.

315. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society should be more practical in meeting the half-yearly payment due to the Mutual Central Bank. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parish priest will, it is hoped, take more interest and improve the society.

316. The society is well-run. It transacted no business in the year.

317. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The society has not repaid the half-yearly interest due to central bank in time. The parish priest will take more interest in the work of the society.

318. The parish priest will endeavour to obtain bond deposits. Not a single general body meeting was held. It is hoped the parish priest will exert themselves to improve the society in the current year.

319. Though the society was formally started on its work on 20th May 1911, it practically transacted no business since then.

320. The society did no business except receiving a fixed deposit of Rs. 100 and disbursing the same as six loans to members.

321. The society did no business since its starting.

322. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the society is run up without the help of outside loans. It is hoped the parish priest will take more interest to improve the society further.

323. The work transacted during the year is so little that it was not possible even to repay the loss sustained by the society in 1911-12. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. For one society a outrageous expense of Rs. 47-6 is rather high. The parish priest will, it is hoped, take more interest in the current year and develop the transactions of the society.

324. This society was started on 30th January 1913. It has started on its work with bond deposits from non-members. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. For the short period

it worked, it did well. The pamphlet should continue to take loan interest in the well-being of the society and thereby its transactions.

209 The society began its work only on 31st January 1913. There is a short collection of Rs. 1-5-0 as interest of arrears due, which should be collected at once. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. In case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the discharged bonds should be obtained. The society has worked on a loss of Rs. 2-3-0. For loss should be the first charge on the profits of the current year.

210 This is a new society. It should attract more members during the current year. Particularly so because was founded. The society sustained a loss of Rs. 2-3-0. This loss should be made good from the profits of the current year. The pamphlet will, it is hoped, improve the society in the current year.

211 There were no fresh admissions during the year. Only half the amount of loans outstanding against members was repaid on 30th June 1913. Three of such loans are in arrears for over two years. Installments of the Madras Central Bank loans were not received in due time. Only two loans were foreclosed. Only two committee meetings were held for the whole year. The work of the society is not satisfactory. It is hoped that the pamphlet will take more interest in the affairs of the society during the current year by recovering all arrears, by obtaining fresh members and by inducing the members to meet their petty savings in the society.

212 The pamphlet should endeavour to obtain deposits locally and take early step to recover the arrears under loans. The society's work on the whole is satisfactory. The pamphlet will, it is hoped, take more interest in the working of the society.

213 The society should encourage loans for small amounts and thus benefit the poorer members. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the pamphlet and other members will secure loans lent in the proper working of the society during the current year.

214 The society should take particular care in settling the Madras Central Bank dues on due dates and avoid paying penal interest for default. They had the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was arrears. This unsatisfactory state of affairs should be remedied at once. The pamphlet and other members do not at all seem to take any interest. Keeping heavy cash balances also should be avoided. It is very regrettable to note that on all society is laid.

215 The year under report is the fifth year of its working. The pamphlet did not seem to have made any attempt at securing the petty savings of the members. The society has not yet returned the deposits on due dates. As many as 13 out of 49 loans are in arrears. Most of the loans delivered in the year were for large amounts. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the discharged bonds should be secured. A sum of Rs. 336-11-4 is still due to Madras Bank. If only the pamphlet would take interest, the society can be improved on eight lines. They should take early steps to recover the arrears under loans.

216 There were no fresh admissions during the year. Out of Rs. 6,100 lent Rs. 5,700 were for big amounts. The Society is intended more for the benefit of the poor and so loans for small sums should be more encouraged. The bonds should be obtained in the case of loans given for discharging prior debts. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The pamphlet and other members should exert themselves in improving the society.

217 The society should be more persistent in paying half-yearly interest to the Madras Central Bank. It is very unsatisfactory to note that all the loans outstanding were overdue on 30th June 1913. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The pamphlet should at once begin to recover the arrears amounts and report progress.

218 The society should endeavour to secure deposits locally. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding was overdue on the last day of the year. The old bonds should be secured in the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts. The society should not keep idle heavy cash balances. The pamphlet should take prompt action in recovering arrears of loans.

219 No local deposits were obtained nor the petty savings of the members secured. Out of Rs. 6,718 outstanding as loans against members on 30th June 1913, Rs. 2,657 were overdue. The majority of the loans advanced during the year was for big sums. Loans for petty sums should have been encouraged. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the old bonds should be obtained. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. The pamphlet will take early steps to recover the arrears.

220 The society has worked fairly well. It should try and obtain deposits locally and secure the petty savings of members. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. The pamphlet will, it is hoped, will exert themselves to improve the condition of the society.

221 The society is rather lax in settling the half-yearly interest to the Madras Central Bank on the due dates. As many as 16 loans out of 60 outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 were overdue. Prompt action is necessary in recovering the arrears.

222 The society has done well during the year except that a loan for Rs. 100 has been allowed to become overdue. Loans for petty sums should, as far as possible, be encouraged. Local deposits should be obtained. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the pamphlet and other members will work with more zeal during the current year.

223 The society should try to obtain deposits locally. A third of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The pamphlet should take early steps to recover the arrears and try their best in securing the transactions of the society.

224 For an old society, the work done during the year is not much. If only the pamphlet and other members take more interest, there seems to be much scope for development.

225 The pamphlet will take early steps to recover the arrears under loans. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. It is hoped the pamphlet will take more interest in the affairs of the society.

282. There were no fresh admissions in the year. Nearly the whole amount of over-riding loans was overdue on the last day of the year. The Executive fund of last year was not received. The president will arrange to reach the Reserve fund sooner and take early steps to recover the arrears.

283. The transactions of the society during the year are very poor. There seems to be much scope for the development of the society in the village, if only the president and other members take an interest.

284. The work of the society during the year is not satisfactory. The society having failed to reach the half-yearly interest on time last, to pay a penal sentence of Rs. 2-8-6. One-third of the loan amount outstanding against arrears on 31st June 1913 was overdue. Several loans are overdue for over a year. The society has yet to reach a sum of Rs. 110-0-2 towards the Reserve fund. The president should remedy all the defects noted above.

285. The society has done well during the year. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the president will take more interest in the welfare of the society.

286. The society transacted as business during the year. The president and other members do not seem to take any interest.

287. Most of the loans disbursed during the year were for big amounts. The society should encourage loans for small amounts and then help the president when loans in a small interest. A sum of Rs. 14-0-0 was paid on account of penal interest. The president should explain why they should not make good the loss to the society. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The president should avoid keeping heavy cash balances idle. The society has not yet realized its Reserve fund for 1911-12. It should be sent along with the Reserve fund of 1907-12.

288. The society should try and obtain more deposits. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. If only the president take more interest, there is much scope for further development.

289. The society should endeavour to obtain local deposits. Loans for small amounts should be preferred to those for big amounts. In cases of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the old loans should be secured. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the president will take more interest and extend the facilities of the society to the whole village.

290. For an old society like this the transactions are not good. The society does not seem to be very practical in the matter of repayments and arrears. The president will, it is hoped, exert themselves for the improvement of the society.

291. The arrears loans should be collected promptly. The president will exert themselves in the current year. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged.

292. A sum of Rs. 100 has been allowed to become overdue under loans. A sum of Rs. 14-0-0 spent for travelling seems to be too much. Such cases of expenditure should, in future, be avoided. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the president will exert themselves and show better and more useful work during the current year.

293. It is gratifying to note that the society admitted 21 new members and paid its dues to the central bank regularly. Loans for small amounts were disbursed. It does not seem that a sum of Rs. 9-12-0 should be spent for travelling charges. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the president will take more interest and work for the development of the society.

294. The society has incurred a heavy unexpected expenditure. It was not possible for the society even to make good the loss of the previous year. The president will, it is hoped, take more interest in the welfare of the society and try to develop its transactions in the current year.

295. The transactions of the society are very poor. No local deposits were collected nor the petty savings of the members secured. The society should be particular in paying off its dues to the central bank. The president should try and improve the society.

296. The society should obtain deposits locally and not depend on the District bank for loans at all times. It should induce the members to invest their petty savings in the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Petty loans should be encouraged. Large loans were disbursed for paying off prior debts. The old loans should be secured. The payment of penal interest should be avoided. The society should not keep heavy cash balances idle.

297. The year under report is the worst year of the society's working. Since its inception no satisfactory work seems to have been made to obtain deposits locally. The transactions are poor. The arrears loans to members should be recovered at once. The work of the society for the year seemed to be almost satisfactory.

298. No deposits were obtained in the year. The half-yearly interest due to Madras Central Bank has not been received on due date. The overdue loans and interest from members should be collected at an early date. The president will, it is hoped, take more interest and improve the society in the current year.

299. The society should at once reach the half-yearly interest due to Madras Central Bank since March last. The president do not seem to take much interest in the affairs of the society. They should try to obtain local deposits.

300. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society should endeavour to obtain deposits. The arrears loans from members should at once be recovered. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the old loans should be secured. Only four committee meetings were held in the year. The president and other members should take more interest in the work of the society.

301. In the case payments have been allowed in fixed society for more than the sum allowed under the by-laws. This practice should be remedied. The arrears loans and interest should be recovered early. There seems to be much for improvement, if only the president take some trouble.

302. The president should take early steps to recover the overdue loans to members. They should try to develop the transactions of the society in the current year. The society was put to a loss

of Rs. 2-15-8 by paying period interest to Madras Central Bank for failing to remit the dues on the due date. The cash balance is very heavy. The parishayat will report why they should not make good the loss to the society.

743. The society should try and collect more deposits and secure the petty savings of members. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. As the dues of loans granted for discharging prior debts, the old loans should be cleared. The Assistant Registrar hints that the parishayat will improve the society.

744. The society should endeavour to obtain deposits locally and to secure the petty savings of members. Loans for big amounts seem to have been discouraged. In future, petty loans should be encouraged. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the old loans should be obtained. The society should be more particular in remitting Madras Central Bank dues. Heavy work balances should not be kept idle. The parishayat will, it is hoped, take more interest in the society's work.

745. The society has exceeded its limit of share capital and must stand by its law strictly. Nearly a third of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The society seems to have a tendency to grant loans for big sums. The parishayat should secure loans interest in the welfare of the society and collect the arrears at once.

746. There were no fresh subscriptions during the year. The society should endeavour and secure deposits locally.

747. The society has done no useful work in the year. Most of the loans granted were for very big sums. The half yearly interest due to the Madras Central Bank was not remitted in time. The society has not yet sent the reserve fund of last year. The parishayat should at once remit the half yearly interest and the Reserve fund to central bank.

748. A large sum of loans was allowed in previous periods. The majority of the loans disbursed was for big amounts. The parishayat should at once collect the overdue loans from members and remit the Reserve fund of last year.

749. The society is five years old. The society should at once remit the arrears amount to Madras Central Bank and also recover the overdue loans from members. The Reserve fund of previous years have not yet been remitted as ordered. The work of the society during the year is not at all satisfactory.

750. The society has not been particular in remitting the Madras Central Bank dues. It is satisfactory to note that a sum of Rs. 1,389 to Madras Central Bank was remitted. The Reserve fund of previous years have not been remitted. The parishayat should at once remit to the Madras Central Bank dues and Reserve fund arrears and collect the overdue loans from members.

751. The society should first see the way to remit the Madras Central Bank dues. A sum of Rs. 21-15-8 is due to Madras Central Bank as amount of period interest alone. More than half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue with interest. The parishayat and other members do not at all seem to take any interest in the work of the society. The society does not seem to justify its existence. If the parishayat do not improve matters, the registration will be recommended to be cancelled.

752. The society seems to be very irregular in the payment of its dues to the Madras Central Bank. Nearly a third of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. It is regrettable to note that a sum of Rs. 2-15-8 was paid as period interest. The society has not remitted the Reserve fund of previous years. The parishayat should collect the overdue loans, remit the Central Bank dues and the Reserve fund arrears. The parishayat will secure more interest in the current year.

753. The society should be more regular both in the matter of paying off its debts and interest and also in the matter of arrears. The Reserve fund of 1911-12 has not yet been remitted. It is hoped that the parishayat will take more interest in the affairs of the society in the current year.

754. The society had defaulted in remitting the principal and interest due to the Madras Central Bank. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members was overdue on the last day of the year. The parishayat should exert itself and collect from members all overdue loans at a very early date.

755. The society has not remitted the first instalment of Madras Central Bank dues on the due date. If only the past year and other members take more interest, there seems to be much scope for the improvement of the society.

756. The society should regularly remit the Madras Central Bank dues. The overdue loans from members should be recovered. A sum of Rs. 5-5-0 was paid as period interest. The parishayat should take more interest and develop the society in the current year.

757. No fresh subscriptions during the year. The society has not collected any deposits. The Madras Central Bank dues were not remitted on due dates. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. A sum of Rs. 3-15-0 was paid as period interest. The Reserve fund of last year has not been remitted. The parishayat should at once try to rectify the defects noticed above.

758. The society has not sent the Madras Central Bank dues on the due date nor remitted interest deposits. Almost the whole amount outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The society has not remitted even a part of its Reserve fund. The parishayat do not seem to take any interest whatever in the affairs of the society. The work of the society is very bad. The parishayat should at once try to set right the defects noticed above.

759. The society does not seem to justify its existence. Out of 125 loans 122 loans were overdue on the last day of the year. The Madras Central Bank dues were not remitted in time. The Reserve fund of 1911 year was not remitted. The parishayat will justify the above details.

760. There were no fresh subscriptions during the year. The society should try and collect deposits locally. Loans of small amounts should be encouraged. The whole amount disbursed during the

year was for paying off your debts and, in those cases the discharged hands should be secured. The society has not yet received the reserve fund for 1913-15. If only the parishat take some more interest, the society can improve.

418. The whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Not a personal or family meeting was held in the year. The society is badly managed and its regulations will be amended if it shows no signs of improvement.

419. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Heavy cash balances should not be kept. Next a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishat should take early steps to recover the arrears, and send the half-yearly interest to Madras Central Bank already overdue.

420. The society should endeavour to collect local deposits and secure the petty savings of members. There seems to be much scope for the development of the society in the villages, if only the parishat and other members show more interest.

421. Almost the whole amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears of money due. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the discharged hands should be secured. The parishat do not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society.

422. The society has done good work during the year. But it should make it a point to encourage loans for small amounts. In the case of loans granted for paying off prior debts, the old hands should be secured. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the parishat will take more interest during the current year.

423. The maximum amount of share capital has been exceeded. The parishat will at once send the half-yearly interest due to Madras Central Bank. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishat will, it is hoped, rectify the irregularities pointed out from time to time.

424. The parishat should take prompt action to recover the over due loans from members. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held.

425. Though the society is nearly six years old, it has not developed as much as could be expected. Not half the amount of outstanding loans to members was received on 30th June 1913. The Madras Central Bank dues were not cleared regularly. The work of the society during the year is not satisfactory. The parishat will send the arrears and collect the overdue loans.

426. The Madras Central Bank dues were not paid on 30th June 1913. The reserve fund of last year has not yet been received. The parishat will at once send the Central Bank dues and collect the overdue loans and interest and send the last year's arrears along with this year's.

427. More than two-thirds of the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Most of such loans are overdue by more than a year. The parishat will take early steps to recover the arrears. The society should be more practical in forcing the regular payment of Central Bank dues and collection of arrears.

428. The society has begun fairly well. The parishat should be careful in settling the Madras Central Bank dues in time and then avoid paying prior interest. They will take more interest and develop the transactions of the society in the current year.

429. The society does not seem to be practical in settling the Madras Central Bank dues. A prior interest of Rs. 2-6-0 was paid. The overdue loan dues members should at once be collected. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. Provident deposits should be collected from work and every member. If only the parishat take some interest, there seems to be some scope for the society in the village.

430. The society does not seem to have begun on right lines. It has already fallen into the habit of defaulting and allowing the members to run into arrears. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. Provident deposits should be collected from every member. It is hoped the society will show better work in the current year.

431. The society was started on 30th March 1912. It has practically increased no business. It worked at a loss of Rs. 1-11-3, which shall be the first charge on the profits of the current year.

432. Though the society is more than six years old, it does not seem to justify its existence. Out of Rs. 4,000 outstanding against members on 30th June 1913, Rs. 2,857 was overdue. The transactions during the year are very poor. The society has not received the reserve fund of 1910-11 and 1911-12. Not a single meeting of the general body was held.

433. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Not a single loan was disbursed. No meeting of the general body was held. The parishat should revive more interest in the work of the society during the current year.

434. The society did no work during the year.

435. The society has not collected any local deposits. Nearly half the amount of loans outstanding against members on 30th June 1913 was overdue. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. A sum of Rs. 7-5-0 was paid on account of prior interest. The parishat will explain why they should not be ordered to mortgage the loan. The overdue loans should at once be collected.

436. The transactions of the society during the year were poor. More than half the amount of outstanding loans was overdue on the last day of the year. Not even a single general body meeting was held. The parishat will take early steps to recover the overdue loans.

437. There were no fresh admissions during the year. No local deposits were collected. The society has not paid the Central Bank interest in time. Not a single loan was disbursed. There was no meeting of the general body. The society did no work worth mentioning.

200. The parishynk should admit more members, obtain local deposits, recover the arrears of loans from members and develop the transactions of the society in the current year. The work turned out by the society during the year is not satisfactory.

201. No fresh admissions in the year. Not even a single loan was disbursed. No general meeting was held. The parishynk will exert themselves and develop the transactions of the society in the current year.

202. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members as 30th June 1913 was overdue. The society has paid a penal interest of Rs. 100-0-0 for being in default the Central Bank since 1st June. Heavy cash balances should not be kept idle. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishynk should take early steps to recover the arrears and notify the other debtors.

203. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The society collected no deposits locally. Over half the amount of loans outstanding against members as 30th June 1913 was overdue. Nearly half of each amount has been overdue for over a year. Not a single loan was disbursed in the year. Heavy cash balances are kept idle. The parishynk will take early steps to recover the overdue loans. Not a single general meeting was held.

204. The society admitted no fresh members in the year. No local deposits were obtained. The society practically transacted no business during the year.

205. The society did no work during the year. The parishynk should exert themselves to develop the society in every direction.

206. The society transacted no business during the year. It does not seem to justify its existence.

207. The work of the society during the year is not satisfactory. It is regrettable to note that the parishynk are pointed neither in the year-end of the Malabar Central Bank loan nor in the recovery of loans from members. There seems to be a tendency for keeping heavy cash balances. The society requires improvement in every direction.

208. The society transacted no business during the year and all the outstanding loans are overdue from members. The parishynk should collect all overdue loans and develop the society.

209. The society collected no deposits locally. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held in the year. The society has not yet received the half yearly interest arrears since March 1913. The parishynk and other members do not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society. It is regrettable to note that the society has not received a loan of Rs. 7-0-0 in the year.

210. Petty loans should be preferred to large loans and should be granted on good security without violating the by-laws. The parishynk should take real interest and assist officers to discuss matters. Only three parishynk meetings were held during the year under review. President deposit by-law should be amended and members should be taught to save under that head. Local deposits should be encouraged.

211. The members and the parishynk do not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society. Unless they take a real interest, most officers and discuss matters relating to the affairs of the society, the society is not likely to thrive. All overdue loans and interest thereon should be recovered at once and steps taken to avoid recurrence of such defaults. Further, an even a single report has been submitted as last deposits. President deposit by-law should be amended and members taught to save as recorded in the last year's audit order. If a portion of the working capital be saved by way of local deposits not only the outflow of money from the village by way of interest will decrease gradually, but also a habit of saving will be created in all members.

212. The transactions of the society are few. But steps should be taken to get some loans fully into arrears. The investigation into and their interest arrears at the end of 1912-13 should be recovered at once. Majority of the loans granted by the society are overripe loans. This is encouraging. This kind of loan will create mutual trust and on capital amongst members. Further, gross number of loans granted by the society are far more not exceeding Rs. 10. A large portion of the working capital has been raised by local deposits. The members are expected to get in their savings in the end of the year. The society is advised to amend president deposit by-law and teach the members the habit of regularly saving. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the vice-president and the secretary take keen interest in the work of the society.

213. The transactions cannot be said to be satisfactory. More members should be admitted and transactions increased. All overdue loans and interest should be collected once. The parishynk should exert themselves in the year. Heavy cash balances should not be retained in hand idle. President deposit by-law should be amended and the members should be taught to save regularly, as mentioned in the previous audit order. It is regrettable to note that the society has not provided a property statement of its members in spite of the fact that the parishynk have returned the parishynk to do so several times. If the statement is not prepared and the fact reported within a fortnight after the receipt of this order, the central society will be instructed to recover from the society its dues and arrears.

214. The society is over three years old. It should take steps to collect deposits and to prevent arrears from increasing. The overdue loans and interest at the end of the year should be collected once. More meetings should be held in future. President deposit by-law should be amended and deposits a habit of saving should be created. President deposit by-law should be amended and members taught to save. It is hoped that during the current year all the defaults pointed above will be rectified.

215. The society is over 4 years old. No deposits are collected. Only two loans were disbursed and these meetings occurred during the whole year. More than half the arrears of outstanding loans were overdue. All this is reported to be due to want of co-operation among the members of the parishynk. In the interest of the society, the parishynk needs reorganisation.

216. Nearly half the amount of outstanding loans and interest were overdue. Steps should be taken to recover these loans and to prevent such defaults in future. The society has been working and for one year and five months. From this it is inferred that half the members become defaulters for the first time taken by them from the society. Such members should be given notice and warning.

that they will not be granted loans in future unless they promptly discharge their overdue loans. All the twenty-seven loans granted by the society have been given on caution. It is presumed that they have been granted with care and caution. Only such kind of loans will encourage mutual confidence and co-operation among members. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and members taught to save regularly. The work of the society is very unsatisfactory.

382. The transactions of the society are poor. Only two members were admitted, two loans disbursed and three meetings held during the whole year. Overdue loans amounting to Rs. 740 with interest Rs. 41-0-11 were overdue. This is due to want of interest on the part of the provident members. It is hoped the society will be much improved in the coming year. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and members taught to save. The defuncts should not be granted loans in future unless they promptly discharge their overdue loans. Perhaps meetings should be held at least once in a month in which steps should be taken to recover the overdue loans and the loans that become due in that month.

383. Half the number of retreating loans with interest Rs. 118-0-2 were overdue. Steps should be taken to recover them at once and to prevent such defaults in future. The provident should take more interest in the affairs of the society, hold meetings often and endeavor to collect deposits. All the defuncts should be informed that they will not be given loans of future unless they promptly discharge their overdue loans. If the provident should help out at least once in a month and make arrangements to collect the loans when they become due, so many would not have become overdue. At least, in future, the provident will want often and make speedy arrangements for the collection of all overdue loans. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and members taught to save.

384. The transactions of the society are fair. The society should endeavor to collect fixed deposits in the coming year. A sum of Rs. 12 was paid as penalty. Such unnecessary expenditure should be avoided in future. The society has enacted provident deposit by-law and collected a sum of Rs. 71-5-0 under that head. The Assistant Registrar is pleased with the work of the society.

385. The society has worked fairly well. It should save regularly to collect deposits. The overdue interest of Rs. 38-12-3 should be collected soon. Partition is made in the by-laws for the collection of provident deposits, but nothing has been collected under that head. Speedy arrangements should be made to collect the same from all members. The eleven overdue loans should at once be collected together with the overdue interest of Rs. 28-12-5.

386. The work of the society during the year was satisfactory. Steps should be taken to collect deposits. The decrease in the number of members and transactions is due to the shutting up of the society into Chikhaladi and Chikhaladi. No step has been taken to collect deposits. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and members taught to save. The two overdue loans should at once be recovered. It is suggested to note that the society has not prepared a proper statement of its accounts in spite of the request of the Inspector. It is hoped that the participation will prevent the default at once. Mr. C. Sundan Rao's services to the provident society is noted with pleasure.

387. The society has done good work during the year. The overdue loan of Rs. 23 with interest should be recovered soon. The retention of heavy cash balances in hand should be avoided in future. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and the members taught to save regularly. Much work is due to the society for the good work of the society.

388. The society has done good work during the year. The society did business for only two months. The transactions are fair. Fifty loans should be recovered soon in future. The four overdue loans with interest should be recovered soon. Provision is made in the by-laws for the collection of provident deposits, but nothing has been collected under that head. Speedy arrangements should be made to collect the same. A proper statement of its members has not been submitted by the society in spite of the request of the Inspector to maintain it. The Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank serves on the provident of this society. He should advise the society to maintain a proper statement.

389. The society is over two years old. The transactions are not fair. Four members should be admitted and the investments increased. Nearly half the number of outstanding loans were overdue. They should be recovered soon with overdue interest. A sum of Rs. 4-0-3 was paid as penalty. Only three meetings were held during the whole year. These defects could be remedied only if the members take sufficient interest in the affairs of the society. Provident by-law should be enacted and members taught to save. The society should at once prepare a proper statement of its members. This is one of the worst societies in the locality and unless the provident takes more interest and show appropriate attention measures will have to be taken against the society.

390. The transactions of the society are poor. Rs. 5,000 principal and Rs. 104-4-0 interest were overdue to the Madras Central Urban Bank. Only five loans were disbursed and four meetings held during the whole year. Out of 25 loans outstanding, 20 loans amounting to Rs. 3,180 with interest Rs. 281-10-5 were overdue from members at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 2-12-0 was paid as penalty. This state of affairs is evidently due to the indifference of the members and the helplessness of the provident. If all the overdue loans are not collected and the Central Bank's dues remained unpaid measures will have to be taken. Meetings should frequently be held and arrangements should be made for the collection of overdue loans. Though one of the best societies in the Kallie area, it continues to be one of the worst managed. It is hoped that it will show better work in the coming year.

391. The transactions of the society were poor. Only five loans were disbursed and four provident meetings held during the whole year. Even then half the number of outstanding loans were overdue at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 4-3-0 was paid as penalty. The provident should take real interest in the affairs of the society and secure the above defects at its early date. Although provision has been made for the collection of provident deposits, nothing has been collected under that head. Speedy arrangements should be made for collecting the same from all members. The society should produce its proper statement for all inspection before the inspecting officers.

If it has not prepared one, it should do so at once. The President is an educated man much interested in the welfare of the Kaffir community. That the society should have fallen into the present sad state under his guidance is really very regrettable.

442. The society is over two years old. No deposits were collected. More than half the number of outstanding loans were overdue. Rs. 126-8-0 were overdue on interest. A sum of Rs. 2-5-0 was paid as penalty. Only six parishayat meetings were held during the year. All these indicate the indifference of not even parishayat of the parishayats. The above defects should be remedied soon and, if necessary, the parishayat may be reconstituted. Members 11 and 42 have been allowed to stand surety for some time than they could under the by-law. This society should at once be reformed. Property statement of the members should be produced before the inspecting officer at every inspection. Collection should be made under present depositors.

443. The transactions of the society were poor, though it is over two years old. Only one member was admitted, one has defaulted and four parishayat meetings were held during the whole year. No deposits were collected. Almost all the outstanding loans were overdue. This state of affairs cannot but be attributed to the indifference of the members and parishayat alike. It is hoped the society will note these defects and show better results in the coming year. If the society does not recover all the overdue loans at the next harvest season and report the matter, radical measures will have to be taken. Property statement should be produced before the inspecting officer at every inspection.

444. Though the society was over two years old, it was not able to collect a single member as to submit a single deposit during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was advanced to the Madras Central Urban Bank. Out of 78 loans outstanding against members, 42 were overdue with interest Rs. 29-3-4. Only five parishayat meetings were held during the year. The above defects only indicate the indifference of the parishayat. It is hoped they should be reformed by a better and efficient society. The society should not retain heavy cash balances. Property statement register should be produced before the inspecting officer at each inspection.

445. The transactions of the society were very poor, due to the indifference of the parishayat. They should take more interest in the affairs of the society and improve it. The revenue account of 1911-12 and 1912-13 should be reconstituted immediately, if it had not already been done, by recovering all overdue loans and interest. A fresh property statement of the members should be prepared as the old one is reported to be missing. The work of the society during the year was very unsatisfactory. The parishayat will endeavor to show improvement in the coming year.

446. This is a bad society. The business of the society is not properly conducted owing to the indifference of the parishayat. The parishayat should take interest in the affairs of the society and improve its transactions. Steps should immediately be taken to recover the heavy list of overdue loans, viz., 41 amounting to Rs. 5,75-0. President deposit by-law should be revised and loan deposits should be collected.

447. This is one of the bad societies. The society is over two years old. The transactions during the year were poor, and the members had. The resolution of the parishayat ought to have taken place in December 1911. But it was not done. The society is not able to arrange for the reconstitution of the parishayat and for the recovery of the overdue loans which was heavy. Cash balance is also heavy. The society should recover the loan in favour of the Madras Central Bank. President deposit by-law should be revised and loan deposits should be collected. A new property statement should be prepared and maintained by the society.

448. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was advanced to the Madras Central Urban Bank with interest Rs. 100-0-0 of 65 outstanding loans, 37 were overdue from members. Six members were allowed to stand surety for more than they are allowed to do under the by-law. A sum of Rs. 210-1-0 was overdue on interest. Rs. 4-4-0 was paid as penalty for non-payment of dues in time. The above defects should be remedied immediately for which a better set of individuals should be elected as parishayats at once. President deposit by-law should be revised and the said other loan deposits should be collected in the next year. The parishayat should meet often.

449. This is a very bad society and the President is responsible for this. The society neither reported nor recovered dues in time. A sum of Rs. 2-11-0 was paid as penalty. The resolution of parishayat did not take place in December 1911 as was provided for by Clause 5. A general meeting should be held immediately and an efficient and willing parishayat elected for remedying the various defects now existing in the society. Several steps will be taken against the president who is also the village master if overdue loans are not collected and dues remitted to the Central Bank.

450. The transactions are bad. But the payment of penalty should be avoided in future by clearing parishayat rigorously. More members should be admitted, deposits should be collected and the transactions should be improved. President deposit has not been collected although the by-law has been enacted. The parishayat should meet often to direct the affairs of the society.

451. The transactions are fair. But the overdue loans should be collected soon. Only five parishayat meetings were held during the year. This is an index of the indifference of the parishayat. It is hoped that an efficient and earnest parishayat would have been reconstituted by this time, and that the defects now existing will be remedied soon. President deposit by-law should be revised and loan deposits should be collected. A new property statement should be prepared and kept by the society.

452. Overdue loans and interest were heavy. They should be recovered soon. A sum of Rs. 6-3-0 was paid as penalty owing to the carelessness of the parishayat. Such necessary expenses should be avoided in future. President deposit by-law should be revised and loan deposits should be collected. Heavy cash balances should be avoided.

453. The society should recover the heavy amount of overdue loans and interest at once. More members should be elected and the transactions improved. Endorsement should be made to collect deposits due. President deposit has not been collected although provision has been made. This should be done at least once in the coming year. Cash balance is very heavy. The parishayat should meet often to discuss affairs of the society.

553. The parish-priest seems to be indifferent and consequently the transactions and management are poor. A new parish-priest may be elected soon. They must remedy the existing defects and show better results at the end of the coming year 1913-1914. The society should either pay of the dues due to the Madras Permanent Fund or appoint a fund in favour of the Madras Permanent Bank. Interest due to the Permanent Fund should be paid without delay. President deposit by-law should be enacted and dues and other deposits should be collected. The parish-priest has taken large amounts of loans. The work is very unsatisfactory.

554. This was not satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 2,000 with interest Rs. 250-0-0 was awarded to the Madras Bank Permanent Fund. A sum of Rs. 100 was recovered from members in payment of principal. Only Rs. 10 was recovered on interest. Large amounts were awarded from members. The members of the parish-priest themselves were chronic defaulters and knew no action was taken against any defaulters. The present parish-priest should immediately be replaced by a better one. No president deposit has been collected although the by-law has been enacted. This and other deposits should be collected in the next year. This society will be wound up if no progress is shown in the coming year.

555. The parish-priest seems to have taken a major portion of the loans to themselves which is bad. The services loans from members should be recovered soon. Particularly should be or served monthly and possibly awarded in future. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits should be collected. The society should show good progress in the coming year. Accounts should be kept properly.

556. The parish-priest do not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society and consequently large number of loans were awarded from members with interest, and a heavy penalty of Rs. 5-0-0 for non-payment of dues in time were also paid. It is desirable that the present parish-priest be replaced by a better one who will work willingly in the interest of the society and remedy the above defects. The society should remove the bond in favour of the Madras Permanent Bank at once, if it had not already done this. Interest due to the Central Bank should be paid at once. No president deposit has been collected although the by-law has been enacted. This and other deposits should be collected in the coming year. Cash balance is heavy. The working of the society is very unsatisfactory.

557. The transactions were fair. The services loans with interest should be recovered soon. Endowments should be made to collect loan deposits. No president deposit has been collected although the by-law has been enacted. It should be collected in the next year without fail. Heavy cash balance should be avoided. The parish-priest should insist on members to clear the affairs of the society.

558. More than half the number of outstanding loans were overdue. They should be recovered soon and steps should be taken to prevent loans falling overdue in future. The arrears interest should also be recovered. The parish-priest seems to be quite devoid of interests now. It is desirable that new interests loans are brought in in the next session. If no progress is shown in the coming year no further loans will be granted to the society. Heavy cash balance should be avoided. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits should be collected.

559. This is a very bad society which would be wound up if no progress is shown in the coming year. Out of 150 loans outstanding at the end of the year, 141 were overdue with interest Rs. 210-0-0. They should be recovered immediately and steps should be taken to prevent recurrence of such defaults. The collection of parish-priest salaries due on 15th March 1913 should be made immediately, if not already done. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits collected. There has been heavy cash balance which could have been credited to the Central Bank.

560. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits should be collected. Half the number of loans outstanding at the end of the year were overdue. They should be recovered soon. The parish-priest should take more interest and most officers to clear the affairs of the society.

561. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits should be collected. The society is not practical either in recovering or repaying dues. Consequently 51 loans were overdue as 26th June 1913 which should be recovered soon. The parish-priest seems to be indifferent about the development of the society. Although the society has a cash balance of Rs. 241-10-0 it has a mounted default in payment of interest to the Central Bank. The money due by the President and the Secretary should be paid at once.

562. No president deposit has been collected although the by-law has been enacted. This and other loan deposits should be collected in the next year. The transactions are fair. The arrears interest of Rs. 112-0-0 should be paid soon. The payment of penalties for non-payment of dues in time should be avoided in future by enforcing punctuality rigorously. Although there was money with the bank, the society's money bank has not been paid. This is undesirable. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

563. No president deposit has been collected although the by-law has been enacted. This and other loan deposits should be collected in the coming year. The society should endeavor to recover all dues in time. The 10 services loans should be recovered at once with overdue interest. The work of the society during the year is unsatisfactory.

564. President deposit by-law should be enacted and loan deposits should be collected. A sum of Rs. 100 was awarded as interest to the central society. This amount should be repaid to the central society without further delay. The 30 loans that fell due in the last week of the co-operative year should be recovered soon. A sum of Rs. 3-12-0 was paid as penalty. Cash unnecessary expenditure should be avoided in future. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

565. No president deposit has been collected although provision has been made. This and other loan deposits should be collected in the coming year. A sum of Rs. 100 was awarded as interest to the central society which should be repaid without further delay. The transactions under loans were poor, while the services loans were heavy. It is said that large amounts were appropriated by parish-priest members themselves. These defaults should be recovered soon. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

885. No provident deposit has been collected, although provision has been made. This and other local deposits should be collected in the next year. The sum of Rs. 147-8-0 overdue in interest to the central society should be remitted soon. Such should be taken to recover the arrears due loans and interest. There is central committee should be notified punctually and positively needed. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

886. This society began with a bad beginning. It has committed default in paying interest due to the central bank. This should be remedied at once if not already remedied. The society should observe punctuality regularly in future. The overdue interest to central society should be remitted without further delay. The overdue loans and interest loan amounts should be recovered soon. No provident deposit has been received although provision has been made. This and other local deposits should be collected in the coming year. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

889. No provident deposit has been collected, although provision has been made. This and other local deposits should be collected in the next year. The two overdue loans with interest Rs. 7-6-0 should be recovered soon. Many members should be secured and transactions commenced. The president should meet officers or to discuss affairs of the society. Heavy management charges should be avoided.

890. More members should be selected and the transactions increased. The president should meet officers to discuss affairs of the society. The overdue loans with interest should be recovered from members soon. Provident deposit has not been collected although the by-law has been enacted. This and other local deposits should be collected in the coming year. Heavy cash balance should be avoided.

946. The transactions are fair for a society only two months old. President deposit should be collected in the next year. Due to the Panchayat Rural Credit Society should be paid without delay. There are three overdue loans which should be collected.

876. During the year this society was split into two other separate societies. The work was fair in the year under report.

923. The work of the society has yet to be improved. Deposits should be collected and petty loans should be encouraged.

878. This society did not work though it was started on its work in October last. This was due to lack of interest in the society.

1007. This was included in the Karamnagar society during the first half of the year and was registered as a separate one in the latter part of the year.

1004. This was also separated from the Karamnagar society during the year and its work was fair.

784. The society is gradually improving and it is probable to note that it actively depends upon local deposits.

785. The society is working well; but deposits collected are not sufficient to meet the demands of the members.

837. The society is working satisfactorily under the management of the able president especially the President and the Secretary.

895. The society is new. It did not work during the year.

968. The society was started this year and has worked for six months. It has turned out fair work. Although it had no funds to collect more members and collect local deposits however small.

960. The society has done no work during the year, except the collection of share capital and the making of the simplest as collected in two loans. It was started in February and so had worked only four months. It has not taken any loan from the central bank.

915. The society has worked only for two months. It has not taken any loan from the central bank.

94. For a society of seven years' standing the transactions are very poor. No member was admitted during the year. The society does not show signs of progress. There are 47 overdue loans. The president should collect them at once. Such work is initiated in bad work. There must be an order in the filing of the bills on the loans will become time-barred and the society will suffer loss.

841. The society has done very little work during the year. Only one member was admitted and only one loan of Rs. 50 was issued during the whole year. Of the 47 loans outstanding at the end of the year 46 loans were overdue loans. This shows that the president does not take any interest in the affairs of the society. It is hoped that the president will take prompt action to collect them at once.

94. The society has turned out fairly good work during the year. There are as many as 45 overdue loans and the president should take prompt action to recover them at once. There seems to be no reduction in the number of overdue loans after year. The president must with pleasure the interest taken by Messrs. P. N. Venkatarao and Mr. and Mr. Mohamed. Farid. Malik in the affairs of the society.

881. The society worked for six months and has done fair work.

884. The society was started during the year and has turned out good work.

900. The working of the society is satisfactory.

870. The working of the society is fair. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

904. The society is new. It has done fair work.

1000. The society is new. The loan is due to preliminary expenses.

701. The society did not work satisfactorily. No member was admitted and no loan was issued during the year. It appears that the President does not take interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

145. Though the society was started last year, the real work positively began this year. It has saved out fair work during the year.

146. The working of the society is not satisfactory. No member was admitted and no loan was issued during the year. The parishat should take interest in the affairs of the society.

147. The society has worked satisfactorily.

148. The working of the society is satisfactory. But the transactions are not much for a society which has worked for eight years. The arrears loans should be collected soon. The Assistant Registrar sent with pleasure the interest taken by the President M.R.Ry. V. Anandakrishna Naidupet in the affairs of the society.

149. The work done by the society is good. But for a society of eight years' standing the transactions are not much. The arrears loans should be collected at once.

150. The society has done satisfactory work. But the transactions are not much for a society of six years' standing. The first arrears loans should be collected at once. The Registrar sent with pleasure the interest taken both by the President and Secretary in the affairs of the society.

151. For a society which has worked for five years the transactions are not much. There are only 19 members on the rolls at the end of the year. More members should be admitted and loans should be granted them for agricultural purposes. The arrears loans should be collected soon. The accounts should be made written up.

152. The working of the society is fair. The arrears loans should be collected at once. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

153. The working of the society is good. But the transactions are not much. More members should be admitted and loans should be granted to them for industrial purposes.

154. The society has done good work. It is now. The parishat should take more interest in the society and try to increase the transactions by admitting more members and providing them with loans.

155. The society is new. It has done good work during the year. The interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due dates.

156. The working of the society is fair. The instalment of principal due to the central bank should be remitted on due dates. The arrears loans should be collected.

157. The society is new and it has done fair work during the year. But the transactions are poor. The parishat should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

158. Even though the society is new, it has done satisfactory work. The parishat should try to attract all deserving men in the village and provide them with loans.

159. The working of the society is satisfactory. The arrears loans should be collected at once.

160. The society has done fair work during the year. The transactions are very poor. More members should be admitted.

161. The society is new. It has done good work.

162. The society is new. The transactions are not much. The loss incurred by the society is due to the local expenditure. The parishat should try to attract all deserving men in the village and grant them loans.

163. The society is new having been started in April 1925. The society has not taken any loan as yet from the central bank.

164. The working of the society is satisfactory. The interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due dates. There are as many as 48 loan accounts which should be collected soon. The parishat should take more interest in the society's affairs.

165. The working of the society is not satisfactory. The transactions are very poor. The arrears loans should be collected soon. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

166. The working of the society is very unsatisfactory. Only one member was admitted and only two loans were issued during the year. Of the 24 loans outstanding at the end of the year 49 loans are overdue. The parishat should take prompt action to collect them soon.

167. The society has done much satisfactory work during the year. The three arrears loans should be collected at once. The Registrar is glad to note that M.R.Ry. Subbayyapandian takes keen interest in the affairs of the society.

168. The society has done fair work. The parishat should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

169. For a society of five years' standing the transactions are poor. The arrears loans should be collected soon.

170. The working of the society is unsatisfactory. The arrears loans should be collected. The parishat should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

171. The working of the society is not satisfactory. The parishat should take more interest in the working of the society. The arrears loans should be collected at once.

172. The working of the society is not satisfactory. There are 16 arrears loans. These should be collected at once. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

173. The society has done fair work during the year. But there are 11 arrears loans. The President will take prompt action to recover them at once. It also may be continued or not soon. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the President takes interest in the affairs of the society.

174. The working of the society is fair. The interest due to the central bank should be remitted on due dates. The arrears loans should be collected. Local deposits should be secured.

451. The working of the society is good. The two credit loans should be collected at once. The parishioners should take more interest in the working of the society. The transactions should be increased.

411. The society has worked fairly well. The transactions are not much. The overhead has
 should be reflected at once. The parents yet should take more interest and increase the transactions.

471. The transactions of the society are very poor. Only one member was admitted and only one loan was issued during the year. The parishioners do not seem to take any interest in the work of the society. All the 25 loans were paid off at the end of the year and are no longer loans.

474. The society has worked fairly during the year. The paragonists should take more interest in the society's affairs. The overdue loans should be collected soon.

424. The society did very little work during the year. Only one member was admitted and only three loans were issued. Of the 30 loans outstanding at the end of the year 30 loans are overdue loans.

The pseudocylinders take 16 points to recover the parallel data.

617. The working of the society is satisfactory. The Assistant Engineer is glad to note that the Government and the public take much interest in the affairs of the society.

both the President and Secretary takes much interest in the affairs of the society.

502 The working of the society is not satisfactory. There are 24 charges lost. The purchaser

The property statement should be revised.

[41] The society has done good work. The general body consisting the administrative and technical staff should be sent on a visit.

213. The society has worked satisfactorily. The four service areas should be collected at once. The present assessment should be revised. The parsonage should try to increase the transactions.

151. The working of the company is fair. The transactions are not much. The profit is about 10%.

120. The society has not done much work during the year. Being a society which was started in March 1912, there were only few subscribers throughout the year 1912-13. The interest due to it could not be credited on the date. The Boarding notes will discuss the interest to be credited.

Central Bank should be regulated on day-to-day. The Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken

be the President and Secretary in the affairs of the society.

971. The society has done little work during the past. Only three men were admitted. The president should try to increase the interest by admitting more members and providing the

167. The society is new. It has done fair work. The society must try to attract power men as well as men with money loans.

1941. The county is new. It has not as yet taken any loan from the Central Bank. The dis-

143. The associations are false. Steps should be taken to recover overripe loans at as early date as possible.

* 142. The respondent set the traps east of main entrance road, and to reflect local deposits. This society is exempted from meeting Standard Deposit by-law, but collected \$1.00 fund deposit and recurring deposits to the amount of \$6.75; so it is a

go to induce every member to make a deposit: either such deposit and thus teach him the habit saving.

501. The society is over three years old. It had no deposits. Twenty loans amounting to \$6, 1/2 with interest \$8, 1/2-9-1 were overdue. Steps should be taken to collect them soon. Unpaid Deposit \$4- has been collected. Loans should not be allowed to become overdue. A property survey

410 The transactions were fair, but there were very many credit loans. They should

455. None of the outstanding loans were overdue and consequently the dues to the Central Society was not paid up. Heavy penalty was paid by the society. The cash on hand on the last day of the year was heavy. These defects should be remedied immediately. The arrears amounts should be insisted on the annual society forthwith. A sum of Rs 6 was collected as President's deposit somewhat badly kept. The society's work is unsatisfactory. The president has been less conscientious and it is hoped that under the new president the society will show more satisfactory work.

456. Loans overdue from members were too many and the interest heavy. An unnecessary expenditure of Rs 1-7-0 was incurred on the shops of penalty for overpayment of dues in time. The accounts were not maintained properly and regularly. Only four committee meetings were held during the whole year. Admission, poor. Deposits nil. President Deposit by law not exacted. Transactions nil. The society is not working properly. Society's accounts badly and irregularly maintained. There appear to be two factions among the members one of which is headed by the President who takes advantage of his position to worry his opponents. This is very bad. The society should elect the President Deposit before it starts business at the beginning of the year.

457. The overdue loans and interest from members were heavy. Immediate steps should be taken to recover them. Committee meetings should be held often and the transactions of the society should be improved. President Deposit by law not exacted. Deposit collected nil. The president should enforce the President Deposit by law during the current year. They should also verify the other defects pointed out.

458. More than half the number of outstanding loans with interest Rs. 141-0-0 were overdue. Steps should be taken to recover them soon. The president does not seem to take much interest in the affairs of the society which is clearly evidenced from the very few parish meetings held during the year. President Deposit Rs. (75-0-0) collected during the year. Accounts not satisfactorily kept up. It is hoped the society will take up better work next year.

459. The transactions of the society are fair. But steps should be taken to recover the three overdue loans with interest and to collect more deposits. President Deposit by law not exacted. President Deposit to the extent of Rs 10 collected during the year. Credit is due to the President M.H. R. Vankarichals Madhavan for whatever work that has been done by the society.

460. The overdue loans and interest from members were heavy. Steps should be taken to recover them soon. The cash on hand on 30th June 1913 was heavy which should be avoided in future. A sum of Rs. 40 collected as President Deposit by law not exacted. The by-law should be enforced at once and every member should be made to pay something every year.

461. The society should take steps to recover the overdue loans and interest. Payment of penalty should be avoided by observing punctuality in future. There is every likelihood of the society prospering, if the president should make a little more severity. Members poor. Admission only one in the year. President Deposit by law exacted. Rs 20 deposited collected in the year of. Transactions poor—meetings few.

462. Though the loan transactions are poor, overdue loans and interest are heavy. Rs. 2-5-4 was paid as penalty which is an unnecessary loss to the society. The president does not even take interest in the affairs of the society. Admission nil—Deposit nil—President Deposit by-law not exacted. The by-law should be enforced and maintained during the current year. The collected balance should be accounted. Otherwise severe action will be taken against the society.

463. Transactions were poor. Overdue loans and interest from members were very heavy. Penalty not exacted on Rs. 4-8-0. No meeting held during the whole year. The president is too grossly irresponsible for the state of affairs of the society—President Deposit by-law not exacted. Accounts badly and irregularly kept. The members of this society along with some people of the village have got into the a lot of trouble. The proprietors of the village are interfering the society severely and consequently the society has become the way to the ruin of the district. In spite of repeated warnings and frequent visits of the inspector the society continues in the same state. The society is not even aware that when it incurs and all its members pay up their dues to the society at the next harvest, no repayment shall be collected.

464. The transactions are fair. Repayment should be made to collect more deposits. A sum of Rs 77 collected as President Deposit. The President Deposit by-law should be strictly enforced and the accounts collected from all members.

465. Loans and interest overdue from members were heavy. Consequently dues to central society were not paid in time. Arrangements should be made to remove all overdue amounts and to repay the dues to the central society. Penalty should be avoided in future. The president should take more interest in the affairs of the society. President Deposit by law not exacted. Cash balance on 30th June 1913 heavy. Cash all balance should be avoided. Local deposits should be collected areas to small areas.

466. The transactions are fair. Steps should be taken to recover all dues from members and to collect local deposits. President Deposit by law should be exacted and strictly enforced during the current year.

467. Transactions were poor. Quite want of efficient president to manage the society. Admission nil. Deposits nil. President Deposit by-law not exacted. Committee meetings nil. Thirty-six overdue loans. The President and Secretary and their relatives are the chief borrowers from the society and also the worst defaulters. But the president is the richest and most influential man in the village. He was personally refused to recover at the next harvest all overdue loans and he has agreed to do so. It is hoped that things will improve soon.

468. Transactions nil. The society should admit more members and develop its transactions so that there is much scope. Deposits should be collected. President Deposit by-law should be exacted and all members should be taught thrift and self-help.

469. Loans and interest overdue from members were heavy and should be collected soon. Heavy penalty was paid, which should be avoided in future. The president should take interest in the society. Otherwise, it is not likely to thrive. President Deposit by-law not exacted. Cash balance on 30th June 1913 heavy. Committee meetings few. The bad state of the society is probably due to

the bad feeling that exists between its fuller and valid members, the latter having the consequence and the former maintaining the majority of members. There is neither frigidity under the former. Lund did between five members who is asked by the Village and the Village who are the chief members. Reconciliation of the society is under consideration and it is hoped that improvement will follow.

143. The transactions were fair. At the same time loans and interest credits from members were also heavy. A heavy penalty of Rs. 4 who also paid. The penitentiary should take more interest in the affairs of the society and remedy the above defects. The society has been suggested from meeting President Deput. The society's work is satisfactory. The president appears to be all interested and is at the bottom of all irregularities. He has been warned and it is hoped he will show better results next year.

144. The transactions were fair, but there were neither fresh admission of members nor collection of deposits. The penitentiary should direct their attention to these matters in the year coming. President Deput. by law not executed. The members are well to do and are not to give very much for the society. If they do not show better results next year the resignation of the society will be considered.

145. Loans and interest credits from members were heavy, steps should be taken to recover them soon and avoid the excessive interest in the society's account. The penitentiary should take more interest in the affairs of the society, meet officers and develop the transactions of the society by admitting more members and collecting deposits President Deput. by law executed. But deposits have not yet been collected. This should be done during the current year.

146. Loans and interest credits from members and the penalty paid by the society were heavy. There could have been avoided if the penitentiary had taken any interest in the affairs of the society. Only one meeting was held during the year. The revenue account for 1911-12 was not realized till 25th June 1913. The penitentiary should take more interest in the affairs of the society and remedy the above defects President Deput. 128-13-4 collected.

147. The transactions were fair for a society of a little over one year old. But there is still room for development. The society should admit more members and collect more deposits. More meetings should be held. The committee began and interest should be collected soon. Report 101 collected as President Deput.

148. The society is only a year old and its transactions are fair. More committee meetings should be held. More members should be admitted and the transactions during it is the coming year. The revenue account of Rs. 1-10-5 for 1911-12 has thus been referred to be realized or to be kept by the Secretary or realized accordingly, if not already done so. Report 143 collected as President Deput. which shows that the penitentiary did take real interest in the society.

149. The transactions were fair. But a need to further develop if the penitentiary should work a little more actively. President Deput. by law executed. But no deposits collected yet. Outgoing superfluous rather heavy. The President is an energetic man of business. He doesn't wait up the other penitentiary members and show much improvement in all branches of work of the society during the current year.

150. Overdue loans were too many. They should be recovered soon as also overdue amounts. More penitentiary meetings should be held and fresh members admitted. Report 101 collected as President Deput.

151. Transactions poor. No loan was either disbursed or recovered fully. No fresh admission of members. All the outstanding loans were overdue. No penitentiary meeting was held during the whole year. No doubt the penitentiary took little interest in the progress of the society. Unless they take themselves and rectify the above defects the society is not likely to live long. President Deput. by law not even executed. This society meets with Paria Vaidya and Namdingappa in point of inefficiency. If it should not rectify the irregularities pointed out soon, its regeneration would be considered and steps taken to collect all overdue amounts at once.

152. The transactions were fair for a society only a year old. The society should direct its attention to the collection of deposits also. President Deput. by law should be executed at once and every member should be made to pay by something at every payment. The penitentiary should understand that trusting credit to members is at most the duty of the society as lending from society.

153. The society did business for only five months and is too large well. A sum of Rs. 2 collected as President Deput.

154. The society was started only in February 1913 and its transactions were fair. Rs. 5 collected as President Deput. Many small sum loans were disbursed all as overtype. This is good.

155. The transactions were fair for a society only three and half months old. The society should endeavor to collect all loans punctually. The society has made a beginning to collect loan deposits (President Deput. and Revenue Deput.). There have been some overdue already. This is not good. The cash balance was heavy on 15th June 1913. The work of the society is on the whole satisfactory and credit is due to its president M.R. S. Subrahmanyam, Treasurer and Secretary, Vasudevan.

156. The society has done four business during the three and a half months it was in existence in 1912-13. Report 3 collected as President Deput. which is good. This deposit should be regularly collected from all members.

157. The good beginning of the society suggests well for the future. Report 101 collected as President Deput. Loans to members were mostly small sums and on overtype. Cashio quite expenditure rather heavy. The society's work is good.

158. The society was started late in the year under review. Report 2 collected as President Deput. No transactions worth mentioning yet.

159. The transactions were fair. The penitentiary should meet officers and avoid unnecessary loss to the society in the shape of penalty, etc. President Deput. collected Rs. 38. The penitentiary, especially the President deserve credit for the satisfactory work of the society.

455. Loans and interest owing from members were heavy. They should be recovered soon and steps should be taken to prevent such defaults in future. Rs. 17 collected as President Deposit which is good.

456. Transactions year. All outstanding loans were overdue. Rs. 70000 meetings were held during the whole year. No fresh advances. Deposits. The society though not more than two years old has already become stagnant. The president should try to improve the society by meeting all overdue loans with interest and collecting deposits.

457. Transactions of the society during the year were fair. But the president seems to be indifferent. Only five meetings were held during the whole year and the accounts are not properly maintained. Rs. 500 collected as President Deposit. Four overdue loans. These should be recovered. The defaults pointed out in the accounts should be rectified.

458. The transactions of the society were fair. But the president should take more interest and meet objects. Rs. 500 collected as President Deposit.

459. The transactions were fair. The president should meet objects, transact business of the society. Rs. 500 collected as President Deposit. Cash balance on 30th June 1913 heavy. The set of things should not relax.

460. The transactions were not fair for a society over three years old. More purchases meetings should be held, more members should be taken and transactions should be developed. President Deposit by-law should be enacted and local deposits secured.

461. Transactions were fair. But the overdue loans and interest should be recovered soon. The president should meet objects and collect fresh members. President Deposit by-law should be enacted soon.

462. The transactions were fair. But loans and interest owing from members were heavy. These should be recovered soon. Steps should be taken to reduce purchases charges in future. Rs. 150 collected as President Deposit. This is one of the good societies and much credit is due to the President K. R. S. Arora Arranger for the good condition of the society.

463. The transactions were fair. Steps should be taken to recover all sums overdue from members and to collect local deposits. Rs. 114 collected as President Deposit. M. R. V. Venkataswamy Arranger one of the office bearers of the society is a good business man and is also a member of a group. He takes much interest in the affairs of this society and also in his work in commerce. It is hoped that he will keep all the accounts which which he is connected in good order.

464. The transactions were fair. But accounts are not maintained properly. Arrangements should be made to rectify this defect. Punctuality in repayment of dues should be observed and payment of liability also avoided. Rs. 45 collected as President Deposit. This deposit should be collected from all members according to the by-law.

465. Overdue loans and partially paid were heavy. Steps should be taken to set right these defaults in future. President Deposit by-law should be enacted and local deposits secured. Outgoing expenditure heavy. Cash balance on 30th June 1913 heavy. Both things should not relax.

466. Transactions fair. The two overdue loans with interest should be collected soon. Heavy cash balance should be secured. Rs. 77 collected as President Deposit which is good.

467. The society was started in January 1913 and its transactions were fair. Rs. 72 collected as President Deposit. Cash expenditure was heavy. The set of things should be rectified. The society is doing very good work under its able and energetic President, M. R. S. Arora Arranger. The other parishioners are also taking interest in the affairs of the society, which successfully prevents it from one of the best in the station.

468. The society did business for only two months and secured a net profit of Rs. 8-12-0. Rs. 1 collected as President Deposit. This deposit should be collected from all members according to the by-law.

469. The three overdue loans should be recovered soon with interest. Heavy cash balance should be secured. The society should be practical in its repayments. Rs. 160 collected as President Deposit. This is good.

470. Overdue loans were too many. Steps should be taken to recover them immediately with interest. General meetings should be held at least once in a month. President Deposit by-law should be enacted. Cash balance on 30th June 1913 heavy. Outgoing expenditure was also heavy. The state of the society does not speak well of the capacity or of the interest in the affairs of the society of the parishioners, who are as well as the general members Roman Catholics.

471. The society should take steps to recover all overdue loans and to prevent loans becoming overdue in future. Punctuality should also be observed. President Deposit by-law enacted; local deposits not yet collected. Steps should be taken to collect the kind of deposit and thereby keep the society in the members.

472. The work turned out by the society is poor. A sum of Rs. 1,800 is overdue with interest Rs. 27-8-3 from members. Prompt action should be taken to recover this sum. The president does not seem very interest in the affairs of the society. Cash balance is heavy with the President. Steps should be taken to remedy these defects immediately. Rs. 200 collected as President Deposit by-law should be enacted.

473. The transactions of the society are very unsatisfactory. No deposit. Admission of members is poor. A heavy sum of Rs. 5,000 is overdue from members with interest Rs. 120-4-8. Immediate steps should be taken to recover the dues as quickly as possible. A sum of Rs. 1-0-0 was paid as penalty, which must be avoided in future. The president is very indifferent. Meetings are not regularly held. President Deposit by-law should be enacted and local deposits secured.

474. The working of the society is not fair. Interest on a deposit is not to be paid. Action is not taken to recover overdue loans with interest. The president's members do not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society. President Deposit by-law should be enacted as a local deposits secured.

475. The society has practically done no work during the year. No fresh admission in the year 1913-14. The half yearly interest of Rs. 24-4-0 due to the Indian Central Urban Bank has not

yet been paid. A heavy sum of Rs. 1,500 is owing from members with interest Rs. 113-4-0. No meeting has been held throughout the year. Evidently the parishayat are very inefficient. Provident Deposit should be collected.

105. The working of the society is not satisfactory. Attendance of members is poor. Deposits in society. A sum of Rs. 40 is overdue with interest Rs. 3-1-3 from members. Very little attention is paid to the holding of meetings. The parishayat are not interested in the affairs of the society. Provident Deposit, by-law should be issued. Local deposits secured.

106. The society is under liquidation.

107. The society has done good work during the year. The parishayat should try to attract all poor deserving men to the village and grant them small loans for agricultural purposes.

108. The work done by the society is fair. The overdue loans should be collected at once. The parishayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

109. The parishayat do not take much interest in the working of the society. There are 12 overdue loans which should be collected at once. The transactions are on the decrease. On the whole, the working of the society is not satisfactory.

110. The work done by the society is not satisfactory. No member was admitted during the year. Whereas five were requested. There are 30 loans outstanding. The President should see that they are collected at once.

111. The interest on deposits should be paid on due date. The overdue loans should be collected. Attempts should be made to secure more deposits locally. The working of the society is satisfactory.

112. The society has not done any work towards its improvement. No member was admitted and no loan was issued during the year. On the contrary Rs. 2,500 of the loan has been returned.

113. The society did very little work during the year. No member was admitted and no fresh loan was issued. Of the 45 loans outstanding at the end of the year 35 loans are overdue. The parishayat are very inefficient.

114. For a society of four years' standing the transactions are poor. More members should be admitted. The overdue loans should be collected at once. By-laws must be fixed at last once.

115. The society had done fair work during the year. The parishayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society. More members should be admitted. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits. The President and Secretary take some interest.

116. The society is not doing satisfactory work. Of the 48 loans outstanding at the end of the year 34 loans are overdue. The parishayat is very inefficient in the collection of these overdue loans.

117. The society has done satisfactory work during the year. Securing deposits should be introduced in the society. More local deposits should be secured. More loans should be issued for agricultural purposes. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the President M.R.Mr. T. C. Krishnaswami Ayyar takes much interest in the affairs of the society.

118. The working of the society does not show signs of progress. The parishayat should try to attract more members and give them loans. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

119. The parishayat is inactive. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

120. The society had done fair work during the year. The overdue loans should be collected. It is hoped that the re-constituted parishayat would turn out more work next year.

121. The working of the society is good. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits. The parishayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society and try to increase the transactions of the society.

122. The society did very little work during the year. No member was admitted and no fresh loan was issued. The parishayat was chiefly engaged in the collection of loans and maintenance of the central bank. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

123. The working of the society is fair. The parishayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Property statement should be prepared and a copy sent to this office.

124. The society has done fairly satisfactory work. The five overdue loans should be collected at once.

125. The society has worked fairly satisfactorily.

126. The society has done fairly good work during the year.

127. The society did very little work during the year. No additional member was admitted and no fresh loan was issued. All the 15 loans outstanding at the end of the year are overdue loans. The parishayat takes no interest in the affairs of the society. The parishayat will see to the immediate collection of the overdue loans.

128. The working of the society is fairly good. The society has improved much under the supervision of the group association.

129. The society practically did no work during the year. No new member was admitted and no fresh loan was issued. The principal and interest due in the Central Bank was not remitted. Of the 65 loans outstanding at the end of the year 55 loans are overdue. The society does not show signs of progress. The parishayat does not take any interest in the affairs of the society.

130. The society did very little work during the year. No new member was admitted and only one loan was issued. Of the 15 loans outstanding at the end of the year 10 loans are overdue loans. The parishayat does not take any interest in the affairs of the society. Provident Deposit should be taken to collect the overdue loans at once.

105. The society practically did no work at all. There was no new admissions and only two loans were issued during the year. The instalment due to the Central Bank has not yet been remitted. The reserve fund of 1915-16 has not yet been received. Of the 10 loans outstanding at the end of the year, 14 loans are overdue loans. There should be collected at once.

106. The society had done fairly good work. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits however small. The Assistant Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by M.B.R. Kunda-son in the affairs of the society.

107. The working of the society is fairly satisfactory.

108. The society has done fairly satisfactory work.

109. The society has got loan from District Bank only in July 1912.

110. The working of the society is fair. The panchayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Property statement should be prepared. The Secretary should take any money as contribution without the sanction of the Panchayat.

111. The society did very little work during the year. No new member was admitted and no fresh loan was issued. The part payment of principal and interest due to the Central Bank were not remitted. Of the 6 loans outstanding at the end of the year no money as 33 loans are overdue. The panchayat took no interest in the work of the society.

112. The panchayat is indifferent about the affairs of the society. There are 14 overdue loans and they should be recovered at once. The society is not well managed.

113. The society is not working well. There are 11 overdue loans. Steps should be taken to collect them soon. It is hoped that the reconstituted panchayat would pay prompt attention.

114. The society has done fair work. The overdue loans should be collected.

115. The society did no work towards its progress. The members are for winding up of the society. As many as 41 members advised their connection with the society during the year, while only one member was admitted and only one loan was issued. The panchayat should collect the overdue loans at once.

116. The society has worked fairly satisfactorily. The panchayat should try to admit more members and thus increase the transactions of the society.

117. The transactions are very poor. The society did practically no work. No member was newly admitted and no fresh loan was issued. Of the 6 loans outstanding at the end of the year, 3 loans are overdue. The panchayat does not take any interest in the affairs of the society. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

118. The society has worked fairly satisfactorily. The panchayat should take more interest in the affairs of the society. The transactions should be increased by admitting more members and providing them with loans. There is ample scope for improvement.

119. The society has done fair work. But the work issued out was not towards progress. Fifty-two members were received, whereas only 17 members were admitted. Rupees 3,252 of an arrears have been received. Only 10 loans were issued during the year. The panchayat should take more interest in the society's affairs and try to increase the transactions and collect local deposits.

120. The society did very little work during the year. Only one member was admitted and only one loan was issued. The panchayat are very indifferent towards the collection of overdue loans. The panchayat's formation are defective. Of the 12 loans outstanding at the end of the year 11 loans are overdue loans. The overdue loans should be collected at once and steps may be taken if necessary.

121. The society has done fairly good work during the year.

122. The working of the society is satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected at once. All deserving people in the village should be admitted and loans should be granted to them for agricultural purposes.

123. The society has done fairly good work during the year.

124. The society did not work as satisfactorily as was said with during the year beyond distributing the loan received from the Central Bank. There are 45 overdue loans. The annual interest has not been collected in several cases. Last year's reserve fund has not been received. The interest due to the District Bank is in arrears. It is hoped that the panchayat would rectify all these soon and would take more interest in the affairs of the society.

125. The working of the society is very unsatisfactory. There are as many as 33 overdue loans. The President should see that they are collected soon.

126. The working of the society is fairly satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected soon. The instalment of principal due to the Central Bank should be remitted at once. The panchayat should take more interest in the society's affairs.

127. The society had not done satisfactory work during the year. There are 27 overdue which should be collected at once. Arrears should at once be taken as interest that have been obtained.

128. The transactions of the society are decreasing. Only three members were admitted and only four loans were issued during the year. Property statement has not been prepared. There are eight overdue loans which should be collected at once. On the whole the working of the society is not satisfactory.

129. The society has done good work. The loan money due to the Central Bank should be remitted at once. The three overdue loans should be collected soon.

130. The working of the society is satisfactory. The panchayat should try to increase the transactions by admitting more members and granting them loans for agricultural purposes. Local deposits should be collected.

15. For a society of six years' standing the transactions are poor. Of the 10 loans outstanding at the end of the year 14 loans are overdue. The parishat should see that these are collected at once.

160. The working of the society is satisfactory. The President should try to induce all poor deserving men in the village and provide them with loans for agricultural purposes. The Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by H.K.Ry. Venkaya Rao in the affairs of the society.

161. The working of the society is satisfactory. The parishat of principal and interest due to the Central Bank should be collected at once. There are 27 overdue loans which should be collected at once. The property statement should be completed.

71. The society did not work well during the year. No members were newly admitted and only three fresh loans were granted. Of the 47 loans outstanding at the end of the year 32 loans are overdue. The instalments of principal and interest due to the Central Bank were not verified. The parishat should collect all these at once.

123. The society has done fair work during the year. The transactions should be increased by admitting new members and providing them with loans. The Assistant Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by the secretary in the affairs of the society.

125. The working of the society is fairly good. The parishat should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

155. The society has done good work. The overdue loan should be collected at once. Property should be prepared soon and a copy should be sent to the office.

156. The working of the society is fairly satisfactory.

157. The society has done fair work during the year. The overdue loans should be collected at once. The property statement should be prepared.

158. The working of the society is far from satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Property statement should be prepared.

159. The society has done good work. The overdue loans should be collected at once. Property statement should be completed. Attempts should be made to increase the transactions.

215. For a society of four years' standing the transactions are poor. The overdue loans should be collected. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

254. For a society which has worked for four years the transactions are not much. The parishat should take more interest and try to extend the benefits of the society to all deserving persons in the village. The overdue loans should be collected.

251. Though one of the old societies having been started four years back, it did not work satisfactorily. Only one member was newly admitted and only one fresh loan was issued during the year. There are ten overdue loans.

273. The working of the society is very unsatisfactory. There are as many as 21 overdue loans which should be collected at once.

285. The society has worked satisfactorily during the year. The dues to the Central Bank should be verified before granting loans out of the subscription. The parishat should try to increase the transactions by admitting more members and providing them with loans. The Assistant Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by the President in the affairs of the society.

323. The society did not work well during the year. The parishat is chiefly engaged in securing the loans. There are 41 overdue loans. The reconstituted parishat should collect all the overdue loans at once.

345. The society has done fair work during the year. There are 12 overdue loans and they should be collected at once. The parishat should try to increase the transactions by admitting more members and providing them with loans.

361. The society did not work satisfactorily. There are 16 overdue loans. The reconstituted parishat will see to the immediate collection of the overdue loans. Suits may be initiated in bad cases.

510. The society did fair work during the year. There are 21 overdue loans and the parishat should collect them at once.

565. The society has worked fairly satisfactorily. The interest due to the Central Bank should be verified on due dates. No further should be done to anybody in defaulting loans.

745. The society has done fair work. The overdue loans should be collected at once. There were as many as 15 defaults in members in the year.

766. The society has done very good work during the year. There are two overdue loans and the parishat will see to their collection at once. More members should be admitted and loans should be granted to them. The Assistant Registrar is glad to note that the Secretary takes interest in the society's affairs.

775. The society has worked satisfactorily. It is always advisable to grant loans for small sums.

43. The working of the society is very satisfactory. The overdue loans should be collected soon. Attempts should be made to induce deposits locally. The Registrar notes with pleasure the lively interest taken by the President H.K.Ry. P. L. Ramaswami Nayyar in the affairs of the society.

44. The working of the society is very bad. The parishat does not take any interest in the affairs of the society. There are as many as 45 overdue loans.

165. The working of the society is very bad. The members give no interest in the affairs of the society. No disbursement of loans and no admission of new loans. All the outstanding loans are overdue and some of them for over two years. The parishat does not even try to collect them. The parishat members would be held responsible for the whole amount overdue if they do not take prompt action to collect them at once.

195. The society has not done much satisfactory work. The parishat are indifferent in the society's affairs. There are as many as 60 overdue loans. The parishat should take prompt action to collect them at once.

196. The working of the society is not very satisfactory. The parishat do not take any interest in the society. There are 25 overdue loans which should be collected at once.

197. The members wish to wind up the society. Fifty-two members were received and Rs. 8,000 of the borrowed has been repaid during the year. The overdue loans should be collected soon. The power must be admitted that the richer needs.

198. The society has done good work during the year. The overdue loans should be collected at once.

199. The work of the society is on the whole fair. The installment of principal due to the Central Bank should be repaid at once. There are as many as 28 overdue loans which should be collected at once. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

200. The working of the society is fairly satisfactory. There are 22 overdue loans. The parishat should see to the immediate collection of the overdue loans.

201. Though the society has done fair work the transactions are poor. There seems to be no progress in the transactions of the society. The overdue loans should be collected soon.

202. The working of the society is fairly satisfactory. But the transactions are very poor. The parishat should try to admit more members and grant them loans for agricultural purposes.

203. The society is doing fairly good work. The parishat should take more interest and try to increase the transactions.

204. The society has worked satisfactorily during the year. The parishat should try to admit all deserving persons in the village and provide them with loans. The Assistant Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Secretary in the affairs of the society.

205. The work done by the society is fair. The parishat should apply for additional loans and provide all the present members with loans. The overdue loans should be collected soon. The parishat should meet as often as possible and discuss matters concerning the society. Properly statements should be prepared at once and a copy sent to this office.

206. This is the second year of existence of the society. There is no increase in the number of members. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and try to secure local deposits. The principal and interest overdue from members should be collected soon. The two loans granted on the simple bonds of the borrowers contrary to by-law No. 16 should be recovered without delay. Heavy penalty seems to have been paid to the Central Bank for belated payments of interest which should be avoided in future. The members do not seem to take sufficient interest in the society. Loans are disbursed before the registration of the bonds. This will bring trouble. Accounts are not maintained clearly. The defects pointed out, it is hoped, be attended to in the next year.

207. Although the President Fund Deposit by-law has been enacted by the society no such deposit has been collected. It must be understood that a member who fails to pay the President Fund Deposit ceases to be a member of the society any more. Local deposits should be collected. There is only one overdue loan from members which should be recovered with interest at an early date. The parishat should take more interest in the affairs of the society and work often to discuss the society's affairs. New loans should be disbursed for productive purposes. President deposits from members for the year under review should be collected at once. It is gratifying to note that accounts are sent and correct.

208. The society did business for only one month and 22 days during the year under review. It is hoped good work will be done next year. Out of 56 loans there were only two loans of Rs. 100 each. Other loans range from 100 to 500. Small loans should be encouraged as far as possible. President Fund Deposit should be collected in the coming year.

209. The society was started on 24th May 1913 only. It has collected President Fund Deposit of Rs. 32 from members. But Rs. 56 should have been collected as per by-law. The balance should be collected in the next year without fail. It is gratifying to note that parishat are admitted as members in the society. The parishat need not be discouraged by the loss sustained this year, as it is due to initial charges incurred in starting a society.

210. The society is over six years old. There was no new admission in the year. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and endeavor to collect more deposits. All overdue loans with interest should be collected soon. No general meeting was convened during the year which shows the lack of interest among members in the affairs of the society. The work before is heavy. The President M.R. P. Chandrasekhar, Mysore who is doing good work, will kindly attend to these defects.

211. The society should try to admit more members to collect more deposits and to increase its transactions. It has enacted President Fund Deposit by-law on the end of the year. It should be given effect to in the coming year. It should also send payment of penalty by remitting on dues promptly. General meetings should be held as often as possible to discuss interest among members. At least once in a month the parishat should meet and discuss the affairs of the society. Efforts should be made to improve the society.

212. The deposit amount of Rs. 67 in a society of over three years' standing is very low. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and collect more deposits. New members too should be admitted. The overdue loans with interest should be collected soon. It is regrettable that 14 loans to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and odd have been allowed to fall overdue in spite of a clerk working in the society.

213. All dues are paid and recovered punctually. Only a sum of Rs. 84 has been collected as President Fund Deposit. The balance of Rs. 500 should be collected in the coming year. More local deposits should be collected during the coming year. The society works satisfactorily. Accounts are sent and correct. The Executive Council is congratulated on the good work it is doing.

1948. The society is new. President Fund Deposit should be collected during the coming year as per by-laws of the society. Since members should be admitted and the society's transactions developed. The loss of Rs. 9-12-11 during the year under review due to the initial charges incurred in starting the society need not cause anxiety to the president. Accounts are neat and correct. The president should meet once in a month or less and discuss the affairs of the society.

1949. The collection of deposits is not. Although the society has elected President Fund Deposit by-law no such deposit has been collected in the year. The amount, viz. Rs. 100 should be collected in the next year. The society should make sure to collect a decent sum of other local deposits during the coming year. Petty loans should be encouraged. The payment of penalty for default in repaying dues is once should be avoided in future. Heavy stock balances on hand is undesirable and should therefore be reduced to a minimum as early as possible. The general body should meet more than once in a year, say once in three months. Accounts are neat and correct. The working of the society is on the whole not satisfactory. This state of things is not creditable to the presidency who are all well educated and intelligent men.

1950. The society did business for hardly a month during the year under review. The cash balance of Rs. 78 might have been distorted as a loan. The loss is due to the initial charges which is nothing unusual. The society should collect President Fund Deposit from the coming year without fail.

1951. This is a bad society. The collection of deposits is not. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and collect a decent amount of deposits during the coming year. The fine overdue loans with interest should be recovered soon. It is reported that the president is indifferent and that the accounts are not written then and there as each event takes place. The departmental correspondence should be attended to with promptness. It is hoped that a different report will be received in the coming year.

1952. The society is over a year old. New members should be taken in. The collection of fund deposits is not. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and steps should be taken to collect a fair amount of deposits and to recover the loans overdue with interest. A case of delinquency is in future. The society has incurred an unnecessary expenditure of Rs. 1-1-0 in the shape of penalty for belated payments which should be avoided in future. Accounts are not properly maintained.

1953. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and endeavor to collect as much as possible of other local deposits. The cash on hand on 30th June 1953 was Rs. 103-3-0 which is very heavy and should be either remitted to the Central Bank or disbursed as loans to deserving members. Payments to the Central Bank should be made regularly. Accounts are neat and correct.

1954. This is one of the very bad societies. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and local deposits should be collected in the coming year. One of 27 loans outstanding viz. the end of the year 50 were overdue which is very heavy for a society with a strength of only 20 members. Steps should be taken for the immediate recovery of the loans. More members should be admitted and the society's transactions developed. The number of meetings held was very few. The society for all practical purposes has remained standstill.

1955. A sum of Rs. 54 has been collected as President Fund Deposit. Attempts should be made to collect a fair amount of other local deposits. The overdue loans with interest should be recovered as soon. Accounts are kept neat and correct. The president will attend to the instructions of the Inspector in discharging loans as service.

1956. The society came into existence only in the 14th October 1955 and thus did business for a little over eight months. Attempts should be made to admit more members. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and collect local deposits in the coming year. Accounts are kept neat.

1957. The society should collect local deposits during the coming year. Penalty for belated payments should be avoided. More meetings should be held and more interest should be earned in the office of the society. Both the President and the Secretary are reported to be doing good work.

1958. The society did not transact any business during the year.

1959. The society should take steps to recover the only overdue loan of Rs. 80 from the societies as the original borrower is no more. The society should avoid the necessity for payment of penalties. The society is reported to be doing very good work. The President, the Secretary and Mr. Chinnaswami Nayudu deserve to be congratulated. Accounts are neat and correct. The society has just elected President Fund Deposit by-law. Deposits should be collected in the coming year as per by-law.

1960. The society is over five years old. 1958 and a pie is collected as deposits. The society has just elected President Fund Deposit by-law. Steps should be taken to collect more deposits. The two overdue loans amounting to Rs. 1,450 with the overdue interest of Rs. 134-1-11 should be collected soon. Such unnecessary expenses as penalties, etc., should be avoided. It is regrettable that a society with a President as the one it has, should give cause for the above observations. It is hoped that next year's report will be of a different kind.

1961. The society is over four years old. Fund deposits in the society amount to a little over Rs. 250. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and more deposits should be collected during the coming year. The two overdue loans should be collected soon and no loan should be allowed to become overdue. A penalty of Rs. 1-1-0 was paid for non-payment of interest on due date which should be avoided in future. The society works satisfactorily. Credit is due to the presidency especially to Mr. Visweshwaraiah M. K. R. Tyagarajulu.

1962. This society is a bad one. The society is over four years old and still not a pie is collected as deposits. The society should meet President Fund Deposit by-law and make the best efforts to secure a fair amount of deposits in the coming year 1963-64. The reserve account of Rs. 163-15-0

188. Deposits well. The society should enact President Fund Deposit by-law and collect a fair sum of local deposits in the next year. It is high time for the society to pay particular attention to the question of collecting deposits. Savings banks should also be encouraged, whenever safe. Accounts are kept neat and correct. The working of the society is on the whole satisfactory. The society will be considered bad until it collects president funds from all its members.

187. A sum of Rs. 145 has been collected as President Fund deposits. The balance of Rs. 115 should be collected in the meeting year. An anonymous expenditure of Rs. 1-7-0 was incurred by the society in the shape of parcels. Such expenditures should be avoided in future. A sum of Rs. 5-13-4 was spent on magazines. This amount is too much for an agricultural society of only 74 years standing. It should be curtailed in future. The cost of the room is now about under 200 rupees yearly "padding" profits of exempt or members. It is hoped that the society will do good work in the coming year with the new president.

186. More members should be admitted. A sum of Rs. 12 has been collected as President Fund deposits. The balance of Rs. 40 should be collected in the next year. Other deposits should also be collected. More meetings should be held. Accounts are kept neat and correct. The society has done her work.

185. Transactions of the society were poor. Only six loans were disbursed and four repaid. One was overdue. There is scope for developing the society. More members should be admitted and more meetings should be held. The society should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and collect local deposits in the meeting year.

184. Transactions were poor. More members should be admitted. The society should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and local deposits should be collected. The two arrears loans should be collected at once, if not already done. Particulars should be strictly observed and penalties avoided. The cash balance is heavy. The president is an influential man and he has improved the society if he only likes it.

183. Number of members was poor. A sum of Rs. 35 has been collected as President Fund deposits. The balance of Rs. 45 should be collected in the meeting year. There were no fixed deposits in the society. Two loans were overdue from members. No loan was disbursed as the society system. The society should take steps to remedy these defects. The secretary is an intelligent man and the Treasurer of a group. He should not permit such irregularities to continue.

182. There is a deposit. The society should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and local deposits should be collected at least in the meeting year. Eleven out of 54 loans outstanding were overdue at the end of the year. The heavy deficit is presumably due to the indifference of the paymaster. This is further evidenced by the few number of paymaster meetings held during the year. The paymaster should take more interest in the affairs of the society.

181. This society is one of the very bad societies. Funds were not obtained by any means although the loans were disbursed in the previous year. Transactions were poor. No deposits were collected. No loans were disbursed during the year. Particulars were not correct. Payments to the central bank were not made. Only two paymaster meetings were held. The accounts are a mess and not properly maintained. Interest and balances to the extent of Rs. 1,400 have been allowed for months together in the hands of the new secretary, who appears to have been freely using the money for his own purposes. After the death of the Secretary the president seemed to have managed to get back the money and himself using it for his own purposes. It is regrettable to note that the president who is a rich man is solely responsible for these irregularities. While the Assistant Registrar last inspected the society the president promised to do everything in his power to improve the society. It is presumed that subsequent to the final audit matters have improved and the defects pointed out by the Inspector have been rectified.

180. The society was irregular in repaying its due to the central society. Consequently the society incurred an unnecessary loss of Rs. 3-1-6 in the shape of penalties which should be avoided in future. The loans with interest were overdue on 30th June 1914. They should be repaid with the least possible delay. Every loan should be encouraged. The society should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and collect local deposits in the next year. The question of the expenditure exceeds over nine villages. The way is defined. Cash balance is heavy. Accounts are not properly maintained. This is one of the bad societies. When the Assistant Registrar inspected the society a small establishment charge was allowed at the request of the president and general body. This was after that the society should continue to be present but under supervision. It will show improvement next year.

179. Though six members were admitted during the year, the number of members at the end of the year was only 28 which is poor for a society of over two years' standing. The loan transactions are also poor; only three loans were disbursed and three fully repaid. The society should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and collect local deposits. Only three paymaster meetings were held during the whole year. These facts show that the paymaster takes little interest in the development of the society. Accounts are kept neat. The work is on the whole not satisfactory. It is hoped these defects will be rectified in the meeting year.

178. The transactions of the society appear fair. But the number of paymaster meetings held during the year is only seven, which is very few compared to the amount of disbursements. The paymaster should meet more often and discuss matters relating to the healthy development of the society. Accounts are neat and correct. M.B.Ry. (Smt) Haroda Sahib and Smt. Abdul Gaffar Sahib deserve credit for their work. They should collect local deposits in the meeting year by enacting President Fund Deposits by-law.

177. The society is over two years' old. It should enact President Fund Deposits by-law and take steps to collect deposits. The first loan made at the end of the year should be repaid soon. The cash balance on hand on 30th June 1913 was Rs. 26-5-4. As such heavy cash balances cause loss of interest to the society, they should be avoided in future. Accounts are kept well.

537. The transactions of the society are fair. A sum of Rs. 26 only has been collected as Provident Fund deposits. The balance of Rs. 161 should be collected in the next year. Steps should also be taken to collect fund deposits. More meetings should be held. Accounts are kept neat and correct. The president is doing good work.

538. The transactions of the society are fair. But the general account for 1911-12 has not yet been rendered. This is irregular. The accounts should be rendered at once along with that for 1912-13. The society should elect a President. Fund Deposits by-law and steps should also be taken for collecting fund deposits. No remuneration can be allowed to the secretary before amending by-law 22. The secretary should therefore enjoy Rs. 8 drawn by him during the year. Accounts are kept neat.

539. The society has collected no deposits. It should elect a President. Fund Deposits by-law and steps should be taken in the direction of future. The society rendered a loss of Rs. 14 in the shape of penalty for non-payment of dues in time. Such unnecessary losses to the society should be avoided in future. No general meeting was held during the whole year, while the committee meetings number only six. The members of the society should meet at once in their own interest to discuss matters relating to the proper conduct and development of the society.

540. This is the first year of existence of the society. It has begun well. Receipts should be sent for all payments into the society. Deposits should be collected and new members should be taken in although provision has been made to collect Provident Fund deposits. The society has not done anything in the matter. The society should understand that there is again by-law 14 (c). It should collect the least of deposit from all its members from next year. More meetings should be taken in.

541. The five loans that were overdue at the end of the year should be recovered soon. Provident Fund and other deposits should be collected from the next year without fail. Provident Fund deposit has not been collected although there is provision. The general body and the president should meet often. Every such balance should be rendered. Accounts are not written at all by the secretary. This holds as good reason to the society.

542. The transactions of the society were fair. But steps should be taken to collect Provident Fund deposits as per by-law. The secretary for payment of penalty should be avoided in future by observing punctuality regularly. The president should take more interest in the affairs of the society and meet often to discuss matters relating to the better management of the society. The secretary is a young and intelligent man. It is hoped he will show better work in the next year.

543. The transactions were fair. The society may direct its attention in the matter of admitting new members and in collecting Provident Fund deposits during the coming year. Provident Fund deposit was not collected, although the by-law require it. This is not good. Accounts are kept neat and correct.

544. The transactions are fair. But the society should be punctual in its repayments and thus avoid the necessity for payment of penalties. Four penalties charges were paid during the year. The president should meet often in future. Accounts should be made to collect deposits. The society has not collected Provident Fund deposit. (This is against the rules of the society. It should collect the deposit at least in the coming year.) The president should collect at once Rs. 8 being the balance of share amount of a member. Accounts are fair.

545. Endeavour should be made for the collection of Provident Fund and other deposits during the coming year. It is gratifying that an advance collection of Rs. 174 has been made. But the president should see that the time for each loan is fixed according to the purpose for which it is obtained. Accounts are neat and fair.

546. Transactions are fair. But the collection of deposit is nil. The president should try to secure loan deposits and to attract fresh members. Provident Fund deposits should be collected at least in the next year. The president is discharging loans without bonds. This is dangerous. He should understand that he will be held responsible for any mishap that may occur.

547. This society was started on 21st April 1915. That it had not time enough to make good the loss incurred in the shape of contingent charges. Provident Fund and other deposits should be collected from the next year. Accounts are neat and fair.

548. The society was started only on 15th April 1915. During the period under review the society received a loss of Rs. 22-15-3, which is due to the heavy initial charges. Fund deposits should be collected. New members should be taken in. Accounts are neat and fair. The society has done well to collect Provident Fund deposits without system even for this year.

549. This society was started only on 1st June 1915 and the work done by the society cannot be judged. Members should be admitted freely. Provident Fund and other deposits should be collected. Fresh loans should be encouraged. Every such balance should be rendered.

550. The society depends entirely upon loan deposits and there is a steady progress under all kinds of transactions. The credit is due to the entire president and the advisory committee.

551. The society has yet to be improved much.

552. This is the second year of the society's working and there is some improvement under all kinds of transactions.

553. The society is only a month old. It has not yet begun its work.

554. It started work only a month before the close of the co-operative year. It could practically do no work during that short period.

555. The society is well managed by the able president. It is satisfactory that it largely depends upon loan deposits, though it began work only during the year. Elsewhere it is not encouraging, partly loans on a large scale so that the poor may be benefited by its existence.

556. The society, though a new one, is well managed by the president. But the transactions should be developed to a large extent.

502 The society has not done much work during the year under review. But yet there are good signs of improvement in the present year.

428 The president have not taken active interest during the year and as the transactions are poor. Four men should be admitted freely and petty loans should be granted to members on a large scale.

502. The isolate is doing a useful work

516. The transactions of this society are very encouraging and promising. The work of the society is much commendable, the success of which is entirely due to the president especially to Messrs. K. Narayana Murthy and R. S. Hanu Rao.

BTJ. The committee did very little work during the year under report.

BTJ: During the year the society has turned out a fair amount of work. Dependents should be collected as much as possible.

512. The society proceeds to become a good society.

874. The author's work was filed in the case under review.

79. Advancements should be made to return the members deposits of Rs. 1,618 with interest. The six loans overdue from members should be collected soon. The president should meet officers. The society should send notice to a class small deposits from members either as pre-advance or recurring deposits. The president should be asked should be assisted.

*2. The society has presently become stagnant. New members should be admitted and the transactions increased. Pedagogues should also be made to collect local deposits. Out of 18 houses surrounding, 15 were stridals. They should be recovered immediately with interest. A sum of Rs 200-2-1-0 was paid as penalty. Such expenditures should be avoided in future. Transactions should be made to collect President, deposit and the balance should be created.

82. Forty-three letters were received on 26th June 1914. They should be re-read at once with interest. Particular should be made to read President Lincoln's. It is regrettable to note that many have been overdone in spite of the remarks made by the American Engineer at the point at his last inspection and in his last daily order. The contents have been badly lost. Meetings have not been regularly held. These things show want of interest on the part of managing body in the affairs of the society. This state of things should not exist in this society whose members mostly are literary and highly educated gentlemen. It is hoped that the next year's report will be a different one.

89 Through the working spirit of the society in only Rs. 100, this society seems to help a greater number of members than other rich societies. This is evidently due to its preference for petty loans. More members should be educated and the facilities should be extended to them also. The few students who should be encouraged more. The transactions of the society must be made public. Those who should be elected as officers are those who have been active in the past. There should be a selection of President from among the members. The president M R B. Chinnabaiam Pillai is a gentleman and takes his management of the society seriously he is able to do far better work than it is doing at present in spite of the opposition from some of the other members.

219. The two period loan should be returned soon. Attempts should be made to collect local deposits. The amounts are kept well. The society should gather the small savings of its members either as President deposits or monthly deposits.

330 The nice corded leas should be recovered soon along with overleas haul-out. Cording-out charges should be controlled. Deposits should be collected. The society has collected good-sized deposits from members to the extent of No. 37-12-3. This deposit should be collected from all members and thus they should be taught the habit of saving. The society works well. Credit is due to the pen-clerks.

531. The transmitters of the society are good. The officers, crowder him, though they amount to 25, 275 only should be increased now. The society works well. Credit is due to the pennyholders for their faithful work. Arrangements should be made to meet President's report by law and collect the same. This kind of account will create a desire in members to attend meetings better.

325 The transactions are false. But the creditors losses should be recovered even. The society has collected Provident deposits to the extent of Rs. 305. The society works satisfactorily. Credit is due to the shareholders for their unprofitable work.

833. The transactions of the society are fair. But the society should take steps to correct all overdue loans immediately and to collect deposits. The society should exact provident deposit by law and collect the same from all members.

1078. This society was started on 24th June 1813 and no remark can be made. It is hoped that the society will begin to collect President deposits at the earliest year. The by-law provides for the collection of such deposits.

102. The parish council do not seem to take interest in the welfare of the society. This is evidenced by the facts that no thank offerings were received during the year, that no buses were furnished during the year, that more than half the number of outstanding loans were overdue and that only five parishioner meetings were held during the year. Should the parishioners wish for the continuance of the society, they should interest themselves in the affairs of the society and remedy the above defects. In addition to remedying these defects, Expenditure beyond the law should be curtailed and the members should be exhorted to give.

205. The society is over three years old. The number of members at the end of the year was poor. No deposits should be entered. There were few savings banks. These deposits should be considered. The society should meet President Deane by law and touch the members the habit of saving. Such kind of local deposits will in course of time decrease the outflow of money from the village by way of deposits.

227. Fifty-five out of 64 loans outstanding at the end of the year, were overdue. They should be recovered immediately. The society failed to react on reserve fund account for 1911-12 last year, which is longer. The above account with that for 1911-12 should be resolved, without any further delay, if not already reached. Arrangements should be made to exact provident deposits by-law and collect money under that head. The President is a thoughtful man who knows business. It is only indifference on his part and on that of the other parish-people that is the cause of this bad state of things. It is hoped that the society will show good improvement next year.

228. The transactions are fair. But the society should endeavour to collect local deposits. Arrangements should be made to exact provident deposits by-law and the members should be taught the habit of regular saving.

229. The transactions are not fair for a society of over two years old. These members should be advised and the transactions should be corrected. The four overdue loans should be recovered at once, if not already done so. The society should endeavour to collect deposits. The provident deposit by-law should be enacted and the members should be taught to regularly save year by year.

230. The society should ensure all overdue loans with interest at once and avoid recurrence of this irregularity in future. A sum of Rs. 12 was paid as penalty which should also be avoided in future. Arrangements should be made to exact provident deposits by-law and attempt made to collect such deposits.

231. The transactions are fair for a society only one year old. But no principal or interest should be allowed to become overdue. The overdue interest of Rs. 162-15-10 should be recovered at once. Local deposits should be collected. The society has not collected over a small sum under provident deposits in spite of the existence of a by-law that all members should pay provident deposits. At least during the current year, collection should be made under this head. Credit is due to the parish-people especially to the Secretary.

232. The society is a new one and has begun well. It should endeavour to collect deposits also. Provident deposits should be collected from all members. Provision has been made in the by-laws for the collection of such deposits.

233. The society is just a year old and its transactions are fair. But no attention seems to have been paid to the matter of collecting deposits which should be attended to now. The overdue loan of Rs. 161 and interest Rs. 30-5-8 should be recovered now. The society has enacted provident deposit by-law but no account has been collected under that head. Efforts should be made to collect money under that head.

234. Though the society is one year old, it has not begun business owing to the indifference of the parish-people. It is hoped that the parish-people will realise the benefits of the society and bring it into working order. The society should exact provident deposit by-law and collect deposits from all members.

235. The transactions are not bad for a society just a year old. But there is much scope for improvement. More members should be admitted and deposits should be collected. There is provision in the by-laws for collecting provident deposits from members. But nothing has been collected under that head. This does not speak well of the society. Efforts should be made to collect provident deposits at least during the current year.

236. Two loans amounting to Rs. 225 with interest Rs. 43-8-8 were overdue which should be recovered at once. The parish-people should not allow to become members unless by the advice of the society. This does not speak well of a society with a parish-people as at present constituted. It is hoped that matters will improve and the society will be made a model one. Arrangements should be made for the collection of provident deposits. The society has already enacted provident deposit by-law and it is very regrettable to note that no account has been collected under this head. Efforts should be made to collect this deposit at least during the current year.

237. Fifteen out of 26 loans outstanding at the end of the year were overdue. They should be recovered with overdue interest at once. The parish-people should take more interest in the affairs of the society and should collect petty deposits at least. Arrangements should be made to collect provident deposits as mentioned in the last year's report. There seems to be no action among members. The warmer members who form a considerable portion do not properly avail themselves of the benefits of the society and appear to wish to swindle the society.

238. The number of members was poor and the deposit amount, all. The loan transactions were few, of which one was overdue at the end of the year. The number of meetings held during the year was also few. These defects should be remedied in the coming year. The society should exact provident deposit by-law and collect such deposits from members.

239. The transactions are fair. But the retention of heavy cash balances on hand idle should be avoided. The overdue loans should be recovered at once and the recurrence of this irregularity should be guarded against in future. Arrangements should be made to exact provident deposits by-law, and the members should be taught the habit of regular saving.

240. The society is just a year old and its transactions are fair. But the parish-people should take more interest in the affairs of the society and derelict its transactions for which there is much scope. The society should exact provident deposit by-law.

241. The transactions are fair. But the society should not allow interest accounts to fall in arrears. The society has begun to collect provident deposits. Only Rs. 17-8-8 has been collected. All members should be made to pay this deposit.

242. The society is only a year old and its transactions are fair. It should now direct its attention towards collection of local deposits. Transactions of a reciprocal payment of principal should not be accepted in future. The ordinary overdue loans with interest should be recovered at once. The Secretary Mr. Anthony Appender's work is commendable. The society is advised to exact provident deposit by-law and thus teach the members a habit to save some money year by year.

1022. The society was started late in the year and had not therefore time enough to do any business other than admission of members and the payment of amount back and the like. Previous deposits should be collected from members as provided for by the law.

1023. The society was only two months old and its transactions are not laid for the period it did business. Previous list books made in the by-laws for the admission of members deposits. If the kind of deposit is collected from all members, a statement to register savings will be started in all members year and will according to their status.

1024. The society is over seven years old. Fixed deposits have gone down from Rs. 1,000 to 200. This should be stopped in the coming year. Society has the number of outstanding loans were excessive. They should be recovered along with the credits interest of Rs. 110-50-0. A sum of Rs. 14 was paid as penalty - which should be avoided in future. The condition of heavy cash balances as bank bills large on loan to the society and should therefore be avoided in future. The society has got into very irregular position. Member the parishioners are the ordinary members think of the society except of the matter of increasing officers. The Secretary N.M.Ry. Australian Film appears to be everything in the society and he tried to do the business more than otherwise.

1025. The society is over six years old. The number of members is poor. Twenty-one out of the 40 loans outstanding at the end of the year were overdue. Repay 20-10-2 were overdue as interest. A sum of Rs. 11 was paid as penalty. Only Rs. 10 was collected as deposits. These defects should be remedied in the coming year. The society has been actual since started that, unless it should improve, steps would be taken to wind it up. The office holders are themselves worst defendants. They were planning to do some in previous years but the state of things has thoroughly improved and the society should show an advance either due to it by members or due to it to the society itself.

1026. Out of the 54 loans outstanding at the end of the year, 46 were overdue. A sum of Rs. 8-1-8 was paid as penalty. This is presumably due to the indifference of the parishioners. The parishioners should work seriously and avoid such indifference in future. All overdue loans and interest should be recovered immediately and the reserve fund must be started. The members are all fairly well-to-do men and it is nothing but the bad example and willful negligence of the President, Secretary and other parishioners that are the cause of the bad state of things of the society. Unless improvement is shown under all heads next year, serious steps shall have to be taken.

1027. The society does not seem to have been managed properly. Out of 50 loans outstanding at the end of the year, 48 were overdue to full or arrears. A sum of Rs. 1-12-8 was paid as penalty. The cash on hand on 30th June 1913 was Rs. 110-5-11. The parishioners should interest themselves a little more and remedy the above defects. In the midst of the defects pointed above the use good pace noticeable as that the society has collected a sum of Rs. 115 as previous deposits. If this kind of deposits are collected regularly, which it is to be paid will be done, a sum to regularly save will be started in all members.

1028. The society lacks proper management. Out of 50 loans outstanding, 39 were overdue at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 108-5-0 was also overdue as interest. A sum of Rs. 2-10-0 was paid as penalty. Only five meetings were held during the year. The parishioners should take more interest in the affairs of the society, meet often in future, and remedy the above defects. The willful negligence of the parishioners appears to be the cause of the bad state of the society. If the society should not show improvement, early serious steps will have to be taken.

1029. Almost all the outstanding loans were overdue. Steps should be taken to recover them forthwith together with the credits interest of Rs. 90-1-8. A sum of Rs. 3 was paid as penalty which should be avoided in future. The parishioners should take more interest and more actively in the affairs of the society. Considering that the society consists of one class of members all Indian Christians, it is much to be regretted that such a bad state of affairs prevails in it. Unless the parishioners should seriously change their method of work and show a clean balance, stringent measures will have to be adopted especially against the parishioners.

1030. The society is a new one, having been started only on 10th May 1913. Previous has been made in the by-laws to collect parishioners deposits. The society should collect this kind of deposits from all members and teach them to regularly save to as portion of their income every year.

1031. Though this society was started in January 1914, it did business only since January 1915. Its transactions during these six months were not laid. It is hoped the society will show better results in the coming year. The society is advised to exact provision deposit by law and collect deposits under that head.

1032. The society is only a year old. New members should be admitted and transactions improved, for which more meetings should be held and the existence of the society advertised by good management. Arrangements should be made to exact provision deposit by law and collect deposits from all members under this head.

1033. The society is only six months old. It is hoped the transactions of the society will be much improved in the coming year. More members should be admitted and the society should be made useful contribution to the village. The society seems to have been far from useful and popular during the year under report. It is hoped that members will improve during the coming year.

1034. The transactions of the society are poor. Provision deposit by law should be exacted and arrangements should be made to collect provision deposits from members as provided in the last year's constitution. The parishioners should extend the benefits of the society to all villages and thus make it a boon to the public. Very little seems to have been done so far now to extend the transactions of the society. It is hoped that the next year's report will be a different one.

1035. The transactions are not much for a society one year old. It is hoped that before the end of the coming year, the transactions will have improved. Arrangements should be made for the extension of provision deposit by law.

1036. The society was started only on the last day of the year.

425. The society is also weakish still. It suffered a loss of Rs. 4-6-1 owing to the weakness of its transactions. The society should develop its transactions by admitting more members. President deposit by law should be insisted and the members to pay such deposits regularly.

426. The transactions are fair for a society only three months old. Steps should be taken to collect deposits. The society works well. Credit is due to the parishpriest for their untiring work. Provision has been made to collect president deposits in the by-laws, but nothing has been collected under this head. This does not speak well of the society. The parishpriest should insist that deposit from all members and thus teach them a lesson to save regularly.

427. The transactions of the society are fair. But the credit balance and interest should be received immediately. The retention of heavy (the cash balance as on hand) should be avoided. The success of the above efforts in this society is regretted very much. President deposit by-law should be insisted and the members to regularly save.

428. The working of the society is not very satisfactory. Admission of members is poor. A very heavy loss of Rs. 1,124 with interest in the third is evident. Steps must be taken to recover this as soon as possible. No general meeting was held during the year. The parishpriest's services are extremely weak and inactive. Accounts are badly maintained. Action should be taken to remedy the above defects at a very early date. The president deposit by-law has not been insisted. Chairman's meetings poor.

429. The society's work is satisfactory. Attempts may be made to admit more members and to collect more deposits. Every effort ought to be taken to recover the loss. Meetings should not be neglected. The parishpriest should not remain indifferent towards the development of the society. President deposit by-law has not been insisted. A sum of Rs. 12 has been collected as fixed deposits. There is no loss.

430. The transactions of the society are not satisfactory. The society has allowed members to stand as sureties for more than what they are allowed to do under the by-laws. The society is held responsible for such violations. Not even a single general meeting was held throughout the whole year. The members do not seem to take any interest in the affairs of the society. President deposit by-law has not been insisted.

431. The bank has done good work during the year. Attempts should be made to admit more members. The Registrar notes with pleasure the interest taken by the President, the President and Secretary in the affairs of the bank. Provision should be made in the by-laws to collect president deposit.

432. The society has not been doing satisfactory work. Steps must be taken to attract more members. Local deposits should be insisted. There are two overdue loans which should be recovered at once. The society is advised to hold general meetings. All overdue interests should be collected at an early date. President deposit by-law should be insisted.

433. The working of the society is fair. The parishpriest should try to increase the transactions. The accounts should carefully be maintained. All the parishpriests should co-operate with the Secretary in increasing the business of the society. President deposit by-law should be introduced and local deposits insisted.

434. The society has turned out excellent work during the year as in former years. Progress is steady. President deposit by-law should be introduced.

435. The transactions of the society are very encouraging though it is new. The parishpriest should take interest in the collection of deposits. Meetings should be held often. President deposit by-law should be introduced.

436. The society is new. But it has done good work towards its improvement. Attention should be paid to the collection of deposits. President deposit by-law should be insisted.

437. The working of the society is very fair. The parishpriest should take active interest in the collection of local deposits. Meetings should be held as often as possible. President deposit by-law should be insisted.

438. The society has done good work though it is a year old. It is sincerely hoped that the transactions of the society would steadily increase by the active co-operation of the parishpriest. President deposit should be insisted.

439. The society is new. It has done satisfactory work. Provision made to collect president deposit must be insisted.

440. The transactions of the society are poor. The parishpriest should take more interest in the affairs of the society and see that it is conducted with proper care. Penny loans may be given. An office copy of proceedings statement on the society's needs must be kept. Meetings should be held often. The provision made to collect president deposit should be insisted.

441. The work done by the society during the year is very fair. It should endeavour to obtain local deposits. The three overdue loans should be recovered at once. Steps also must be taken to recover overdue interests. Retention of heavy cash by one should be avoided. President deposit by-law should be introduced. Credit is due to the President.

442. The society has worked fairly well during the year. Interest in loans should be paid in due time. Attempts should be made to secure more deposits. The overdue interest of Rs. 15-0-0 should be recovered soon. A sum of Rs. 164 collected as president deposit. Contingent charges were rather heavy. Heavy cash balance with the President must be avoided.

443. The work turned out by the bank during the year is very satisfactory. There are as many as eight overdue loans amounting to Rs. 305-0-0 with interest. These should be collected at once. The parishpriest must take more interest in the affairs of the society, and try to prevent such defaults in future. Keeping heavy cash balance on hand is not desirable. A sum of Rs. 41 collected as president deposit. Much credit is due to the late President and the Treasurer for the good work of the society.

444. The working of the society is fair. Only two members were admitted during the year whereas 12 were removed due to default. A sum of Rs. 728 was overdue with interest. Actions must be

1897. The society is new. But it has done satisfactory work. It should try to collect local deposits. The president should meet often. Cash balances should not be heavy or less. The society has wanted provident deposit.

1898. The society's work is fair, though it has been only recently started. It must endeavour to attract more members and to attract local money. Petty loans should be largely given. Meetings may be held often. Out of Rs. 6,000 lent out by the society to members as 50 loans, only one loan has been disbursed by Rs. 50. Fourteen loans amounting to Rs. 4,500 were disbursed on the security of the mortgage of immovable property. The society has to improve much in this two aspects. The society has wanted provident deposit.

1899. The society is of recent origin. Its transactions are satisfactory. Attention should be paid to the collection of local deposits. General meetings should be held as often as possible. The society should try to lend money on the personal security of members where possible and advance of the 10 loans disbursed amounting to Rs. 9,500, 16 loans to the extent of Rs. 4,500 were granted as mortgage loans. It is gratifying to note that the President takes much interest. Provident deposit by-law has been enacted.

1900. This is a fresh society and its work during the year is fair. It should attempt to secure local deposits. The president should meet very often. Out of 15 loans amounting to Rs. 2,760 disbursed only Rs. 380 comprising 8 loans were for Rs. 20 and below each. The society should also try to lend on personal security. Then only can it realize its fruits of co-operation. The society has wanted the provident deposit by-law.

1901. The working of the society is very satisfactory though it has been only recently started. Endeavour should be made to secure local deposits and to hold meetings as often as possible. The society should encourage the advancement of loans as much less on personal security. The President and Secretary are distinguished workers, good work and for taking loans interest in the society affairs. The other president members should also receive greater interest.

1902. The society is new and its transactions are satisfactory. Attention should be devoted to the collection of local deposits and to the question of holding meetings very often. The society has wanted the provident deposit by-law.

1903. The society is a new one and it has turned out good work. Care should be exercised to secure local deposits and to enrol more trustworthy members. The president and members should meet very often and take real interest in the affairs of the society.

1904. The transactions of the society are fair. But there are no local deposits. The president ought to take some more interest in the welfare of the society out of 35 loans granted during the year, 28 amounting to Rs. 1,570 were for and below Rs. 20 each. This is a good feature. Attempts should be made to collect local deposits.

1905. The society is about four years old, but its transactions during the past are very poor. There is no fresh admission of members. Attention is not at all paid to the collection of local deposits. An office copy on society's records is not maintained. Holding of meetings is badly neglected. The president members are extremely indifferent. The society has not wanted the provident deposit by-law. The president should improve on the local people the advantages of a co-operative society and influence them to join. The society has become stagnant and the president should do his best to overcome it. This society may probably have to be wound up.

1906. This is one of the very bad societies. There is not much hope for any improvement unless the president work up all more interest and energy than hitherto. These expired loans with interest are very heavy. The principal due to District Bank with interest is not repaid. The society is not prepared to repaying the instalment of loans. There are 157 overdue loans amounting to Rs. 1,447 with interest Rs. 162-4-0. Immediate steps must be taken to recover the dues. It had more rate must be fixed. The president should take direct interest in the affairs of the society and work earnestly towards its improvement by avoiding the above-mentioned defects. Otherwise the registration will be cancelled.

1907. The work turned out by the society is satisfactory. The few overdue loans with interest should be recovered as quickly as possible. Meetings should be held often, attempt should be made to secure local deposits. The society's President, Arunachalam Pillai, takes keen interest in his office. Still there is much scope for the increase in the volume of the society's transactions. The society should be made to want the provident deposit by-law.

1908. The Society is over three years' old and its working is wholly bad. Fresh admission is none. There is absolutely no loan transaction during the year. There are three overdue loans amounting to Rs. 360 with interest Rs. 211-7-10. There are due only from the President and Secretary. Action should be taken to recover the dues immediately. It is reported that the society has practically ceased working. Not even one meeting has been held throughout the year. Accounts of the society are badly neglected. The president and members are extremely indifferent towards the welfare of the society. It is reported that the President and Secretary are very dishonest in their dealings. It would be better therefore to have the president suspended in order to be able to check the above stated abuses at a very early date. The registration of the society will be cancelled as soon as the President and Secretary pay up their dues for which steps are being taken.

1909. The transactions of the society are good. Endeavour should be made to attract local money. The president and members must take more interest in the affairs of the society. Provident deposit by-law should be enacted and the members ought to save something usually.

1910. This is a bad society. A sum of Rs. 300 with interest Rs. 21-8-0 is overdue from the society and a sum of Rs. 2,000-0-0 with interest Rs. 142-11-0 is overdue from members. On the whole, the overdue loans are very heavy. Speedy steps should be taken for the recovery of the same. The president members should pay their due first. Due to the District Bank should be sent at once. Attention is being paid towards improving the society, the result of which will be known next year.

323. This society is doing no work fairly well. But it is not punctual in paying the instalment of loans. The president should meet as often as possible in order to be present at the office of the society. Attempts may be made to secure local deposits. President deposit by-law should be enacted and the members taught to save.

324. The working of the society is not satisfactory. Punctuality is not observed in paying the instalment of loans. Overdue loans with interests are heavy. They should be recovered immediately. Accounts are badly kept. The president is very inactive in the management of the society. Meetings are neglected. The above defects should at once be remedied. President deposit by-law should be enacted and members should be taught to save something under that head every year.

325. A sum of Rs. 750 with interest Rs. 40 is overdue from members. This must be recovered at once. The president must endeavour not to take too much interest in the affairs of the society. Accounts are kept neat and correct. The society has started measure deposit by-law. These by-laws should be worked properly. President deposit by-law has been enacted and a sum of Rs. 25 has been collected. All members should pay this deposit.

326. The society has turned out good work during the year. Examples of heavy cash balances must be avoided. President deposit by-law has been enacted but no amount has been collected. All members should pay these deposits.

327. The working of the society is fair. The two overdue loans with interests should be collected at once every day. Attempts should be made to secure local deposits. General meetings may be held often provided deposit by-law should be enacted and the members advised to save. Much credit is due to the secretary for his untiring work.

328. The society's work is poor. There are as many as 27 overdue loans amounting to Rs. 1,454 with interest Rs. 211-14-2. Very early steps should be taken to recover the same. A sum of Rs. 200-0-0 is paid as penalty. This should be avoided in future. Accounts are not properly kept. The president members should take active interest in the affairs of the society and try to steady the above defects. If steps are not taken to recover these overdue loans unless measures will have to be taken.

329. The transactions of the society are bad. Admission of members is poor. The two overdue loans with interest should be collected immediately. The society is spending money needlessly in contingent charges. This should be carefully avoided in future. The president is inactive and they do not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society. A sum of Rs. 1-22-4 is paid as penalty, which ought to be avoided in future; accounts are not maintained in the proper way. Meetings are not held often. President deposit by-law should be enacted. It is hoped that at least during the current year the president and other members will work harmoniously and rectify the defects pointed out.

330. The society has worked satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 940 is overdue. No fresh instalment has been taken to settle local deposits. Steps must be taken to recover the same. President deposit by-law should be enacted.

331. The society's work is very unsatisfactory. There are two overdue loans amounting to Rs. 440 with interest Rs. 6-10-8. Steps should be taken to recover these immediately. Rs. 5-5-0 is paid as penal interest. This should not occur in future. Large accounts are unsatisfactory. General attendance is very poor. Meetings are not held often. The president is very inactive in the management of the society. Cash balance is very heavy. This should be strictly avoided. In other respects also the work of the society is bad. Loans to members have been disbursed without obtaining proper bonds. The mistake has been repeated and several times but has not been completely rectified. There are 2 or 3 mortgages bonds unregistered yet. This defect should be remedied at once.

332. The working of the society is fair. Attention is not paid to the collection of local deposits and to the admission of fresh members. The president should meet often and take more interest to promote the welfare of the society. President deposit by-law should be enacted and members taught to save.

333. The transactions of the society are not fair. Twelve loans is shown both in maintaining loans and fulfilling a loan to the members of the president. Care should be taken to correct this bad habit. Immediate steps ought to be taken for the recovery of dues. Recurrence charges are too heavy. The society ought to be more careful in future in this respect. President deposit by-law should be enacted and enforced.

334. This is a bad society. A heavy sum of Rs. 2,843 is overdue from members. The major portion of this sum is due from the president. Action must be taken to recover the same as speedily as possible. A sum of Rs. 1-4-8 is paid as penalty, which ought to be avoided in future. Accounts are not properly kept. The president members are quite indifferent towards the management of the society. The President seems to be an undesirable man.

335. This society has worked at a loss. The president does not seem to take interest in the affairs of the society. General attendance is poor. The president promises to work better and it is hoped that they will show better results next year.

336. The society has turned out very good work during the year. Attention should be paid to the collection of local deposits by enacting president deposit by-law. Early loans should be recovered. The president ought to take more interest in order to improve the affairs of the society. The Secretary is a painstaking man and deserves credit.

337. The society has an efficient President and is not working satisfactorily. President deposit by-law should be enacted and local deposits should be collected. The accounts must be kept correct and up to date. The president should meet often and take deep interest in the affairs of the society. No loss should be suffered to all creditors.

338. The society has worked at a loss. It has incurred heavy expenses under contingent charges. This should be carefully cut short in future. The management of the society is not efficient. The Secretary is a young man and capable of working up the society. It is hoped he will do his best to improve the society. President deposit by-law should be enacted and local deposits should be collected.

39. This is one of the well conducted social sections in the presidency. The transactions of the society are good. The two arrears loans with interest should be recovered soon. Retention of heavy cash balance ought to be particularly avoided in future. It is hoped that the Directors will co-operate and work with harmony.

40. The society's work is fair. Care should be taken to attract more members and to collect more fixed deposits. President deposit by-law should be collected from all members in the next year. The arrears arrears loan with interest must be recovered soon. Paying of penalties and fines ought to be avoided in future. Meetings must be held often. The Secretary is an intelligent and capable man and it is hoped he will show better progress in the next year.

41. The working of the society is good. It must try to secure more members and president deposit by-law should be secured and loan deposits should be collected. The two arrears loans with interest should be collected immediately. Keeping heavy cash balance on hand must be avoided in future. It is hoped that the mentioned president would work enthusiastically towards the welfare of the society. The Secretary is an intelligent man and deserves credit for his work. It is hoped that the Secretary will show better work in the next year, as much having been sacrificed.

42. The society has done good work during the year. Steps should be taken to collect the two arrears loans with interest as early as possible. Meetings should be held as often as possible. A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been collected as fixed deposits. This is good. President deposit by-law should be secured and this deposit should be collected. Both the President and Secretary are doing good work.

43. The transactions of the society are fair. The arrears loan amount to Rs. 475, which should be collected as early as possible. General meetings may be held often. Care must be taken to avoid heavy cash balance. President deposit by-law should be secured and loan deposits should be collected. The Secretary is a young and intelligent man and he is doing good work. The President is the local minister who is rendering his help to the society a good deal.

44. The working of the society is not satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 525 with interest Rs. 5-5-0 is arrears from members. Steps must be taken to recover the same at an early date. Greatest attention is not paid to the holding of meetings; things become a somewhat heavy. These defects should be remedied soon. President deposit by-law should be secured and loan deposits should be collected. The President and Secretary are intelligent and enlightened young men and they should conduct their society in such a way that it may serve as a model.

45. The transactions of the society are very good. Special care should be taken to recover fixed deposits and to cut short the arrears changes. A sum of Rs. 330 and Rs. 74 have been collected as previous and remaining deposits. This is good. Both the President and the Secretary deserve credit for their work.

46. The society has done good work during the year. It is satisfactory that Rs. 225 has been collected as remaining deposits. The Secretary has secured president deposit by-law and this deposit should be collected in the coming year. Both the President and Secretary are doing good work and must be given credit. It is satisfactory that no loan was offered in full, even though the transactions related to more than Rs. 10,000.

47. The society is a new one and its work is very satisfactory. President deposit by-law should be secured and loan deposits should be collected. Accounts are kept satisfactorily. The Secretary is an energetic man and he should see that no loss falls upon the society.

48. The society is doing fair work. The President is a good man and he can render much help to the society. Arrears have not been paid by the collection of loan deposits by securing president deposit by-law and by the admission of members. Steps should be taken to secure the two arrears loans at once. The president may meet often.

49. The society has worked fairly well during the year, but it has not yet paid any arrears. Care be the collection of loan deposits. President deposit by-law should be secured and deposits should be collected. The accounts are kept very easily. The Secretary is a promising intelligent man and deserves credit.

50. The working of the society is good. Effort should make to secure more fixed deposits. Outstanding changes should necessarily be cleared. President deposit by-law should be secured.

51. The society has worked fairly well. A sum of Rs. 50 with interest Rs. 8-8-0 is arrears from the members. Steps should be taken to recover changes at an early date. President deposit by-law has been secured but nothing has been collected under that head. Every step should be taken to collect the president deposits from all members.

52. The society's work is satisfactory. No attempt is made to attract loan money. Steps ought to be taken to recover the arrears loans with interest as early as possible. Retention of heavy cash balance should be strictly avoided. Meetings must be held often. President deposit by-law should be secured and members taught to save.

53. The transactions of the society are satisfactory. It should try to admit more members and to raise loan deposits. Meetings may be held frequently. President deposit by-law should be secured and members taught to save.

54. The work turned out by the society is fair. Attention should be paid to secure more loan deposits. Only a sum of Rs. 215 has been collected from members as fixed deposits. President deposit by-law should be secured and the members advised to pay regularly.

55. The society's work is satisfactory. It must endeavor to increase its transactions by admitting more members. Meetings may be held as often as possible. Provision is made in the bye-law for the collection of president deposits. But nothing has been collected under that head. Arrangement should at once be made for the collection of the same from all members as provided in the bye-law.

56. The society has done work fairly well. A sum of Rs. 370 with interest Rs. 45-10-0 is arrears from members. Steps should be taken to recover the same at a very early date. Arrears 12

in good as penalty. This must be avoided in future. The parishward should take more interest in order to improve the state of affairs of the society. Closing balance ought not to be heavy as last. President deposit by-law has been assessed, but nothing has been collected under that head. Steps should be taken to collect the same from all members.

834. The treasurers of the society are poor. No attention is paid to the collection of local deposits. A heavy sum of Rs. 1,582 with interest Rs. 86-9-8 is overdue from members. Immediately steps must be taken to collect them as speedily as possible. Moreover one general meeting has been held throughout the whole year. The parishward are negligent. Cash balance were heavy which should be avoided. President deposit by-law should be assessed and members advised to give regularly.

835. The working of the society is fair. Endeavour should be made to attract local money. The overdue loans must be collected immediately. General meetings may be held often. President deposit by-law should be assessed and members advised to give.

836. The society has done very good work during the year. It should try to secure more fixed deposits. Provision is made in the by-laws for the collection of president deposits but no success has been collected under that head. Arrangements should be made to collect the same.

837. The society has been very recently started and the progress remains to be seen. President deposit should be collected from all members.

838. No local deposits were collected in the year. Half the amount of loans outstanding against members as 1st June 1911 was overdue. The parishward will take early steps to recover the amount. They should be more prompt in the matter of returning deposits on due date. They will, it is hoped, secure greater interest by collecting petty deposits, and by developing the transactions of the society during the current year.

839. No fresh admissions during the year. The society should endeavour to obtain deposits locally. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishward and other members should exert themselves for the betterment of the society.

840. The society should try and secure local deposits and also encourage loans for small amounts. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. If the parishward and other members take more interest, there seems to be much scope for improving the society.

841. The parishward should emphasise the importance of punctual repayments and collect regularly, but the society should suffer loss. Members should be taught to be thrifty and return their petty savings on the society. Not a single general body meeting was held. The Assistant Registrar hopes that the society will show better work in the current year.

842. No new members were admitted during the year. Not a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishward will, it is hoped, exert themselves by collecting local deposits, extending the usefulness of the society.

843. The society was formally started on 19th June 1911. Yet it has not begun to do any business whatever. It has incurred a loss of Rs. 11-10-0 for two years. The registration of the society will be recommended for cancellation, if there be no sign of improvement.

844. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The petty savings of the members should be secured. The overdue loans from members should be recovered at an early date. Loans for small amounts should be encouraged. Not even a single meeting of the general body was held. The parishward will, it is hoped, take better interest in the affairs of the society.

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1998-2000, 1999-2000

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வசிகரப்பீடம், தருமகம்.

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பெரிய நகர் தர்ப்பா.

- [illegible]

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Figure 10.10

- [illegible]

உயிரியல்வெட்டுப் பட்டாளம் - தரத்தாரகர்.

- 350 கனாதிபதியுடைய உத்தரவுகள், தலைநகரில் செயல்படுகின்றன. 18 தடவியை மட்டும் உத்தரவுகளைச் செய்து அதனை உடனே காலியில் செயல்படுத்துகிறது.

பெரிய நகரம்.

- 787 **தேவதாசியைப்பற்றி**—இக்காலம் தலையெழுத்துப்பெற்ற, சமையலில் தேவதாசியைப் பற்றிப் புகழ் வாய்ந்தவர் என்று எழுந்திருக்கிறது. சமையலில் தேவதாசியைப் பற்றிப் புகழ் வாய்ந்தவர் என்று எழுந்திருக்கிறது. சமையலில் தேவதாசியைப் பற்றிப் புகழ் வாய்ந்தவர் என்று எழுந்திருக்கிறது.

தேவதாசன், தேவதாசன்.

- [illegible]

- 857 கருவாலை-இராமகம தாயகம் பின்னெடுக்கப்பட்டது. பூதபுத்தரான கருவாலைதாயகம் சாதிப்பினரான, கருவாலை வெட்டிவிட்டு தட்டிவிட்டு அருகில் கொடுத்த கருவாலை வெட்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 38 தலைகள் தட்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தட்டிவிட்டு கருவாலை வெட்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கருவாலை வெட்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கருவாலை வெட்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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325 கேள்வி.—இதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய காரணங்கள் என்னவாக இருக்கின்றன? அவற்றை எவ்வாறு தடுக்க முடியும்? இது குறித்து என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்? இது குறித்து என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்? இது குறித்து என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்?

1991 சூன் 6-உ-சனம் தற்போதே 15 லு குடிவந்ததென்பதற்கு, ஒரு வாரத்தின் மேல்வருவதற்கு ஒரு குடிவந்த 25 பேரைக் கொண்டு, 15 பேர் வரை கூட்டினால், மெய்யானதென்பது உடனாகப் பரிசீலனை தரப்படத்தக்கது. பஞ்சாபத்திலும் ஓரளவு குடிவந்திருக்கப்பெய்திய போலீஸ்களும், சமூகத் தலைவர்களும் சாவுகள் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கப்பெற்றுள்ளது. அதற்கெனத் தகுந்த காவலும் காப்பாற்றல் படைகளும் பெயர்கொடுத்த சாவுகளேனும், பெங்களூரிலுள்ள பெருமளவுக்குள்ளாகத் திரும்பிவந்த தங்கியோர்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PLANTAS DE LA ZONA

[illegible][illegible]

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- 3672 பூதகாசத்திற்கு—சாக்கரத்தின் 95-6-13-ல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. குளமால் அகழ்வாய்வுப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெற்றுள்ளது. சாத்திரத் திட்டப்பணியில் கோயில்கள் அல்லா தீர்ப்புடைய இடங்களில், மேல் கோக்கப்படுகின்றன.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

சென்னை, 12.08.2019: திரு. ஸ்ரீராம் கிருஷ்ணன்

- [illegible]

மது: மோலாதி தரதுமா.

- 249 ஆங்கிலம், மலையாளம்,
499 பொருள், மலையாளம்.

- [illegible]

[illegible]

3931 ஸாமிநாதராவையே—சுமார் 350 மீட்டர் வரையில் திறப்பிட்டு வைக்கப்பட்டது. ஸாமிநாதராவைப் பற்றியும், மயாசாபுரம் பகுதியில் திறக்கப்பட்ட கால்வாயின் பற்றியும் கருத்துக்கள் எழுந்தன. மேலும், காலவாயின் மெய்யளவுகள் பற்றியும் 15 கனம் மீட்டர், 10 கனம் மீட்டர், 5 கனம் மீட்டர் போன்றவை பற்றியும் விதிகளைக் கொடுத்ததில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய தகவல்களைத் தரவேண்டும் என்று கேள்வி எழுந்தது.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

முதலாம் அட்டவாடி.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

126 கேள்வி.—சென்னை மாவட்டத்தில் திருச்சிவாரம்பிக்குட்பட்ட காரைநாத கவுண்டி
யில் கட்டையூர் பிரதேசத்தில் கனக சபைகளிலிருந்து, சபை தலைவர் கூட்டியுள்ள
படி, காரைநாத ஸ்தலத்தில் காரைநாத சிவசக்தி அம்மன் கோட்டையிலிருந்து, சிவ
சிவர கோட்டையிலிருந்து (சி. சி. அருள்மேல்வீடு வீதி) காரைநாத சிவசபை
வாரியாரிடமிருந்து காரைநாத சிவசக்தி அம்மன் கோட்டை, காரைநாத சிவசபை

[illegible]

- [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CROFTS—
UNLIMITED—cont.

Keweenaw District—cont.

Keweenaw District

81. Tachikaguchi.
82. Chikaguchi.
83. Tachikaguchi.
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CROFTS—
UNLIMITED—cont.

Keweenaw District—cont.

Keweenaw District

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CREDIT—
UNLIMITED—cont.

St. George's Society—cont.

General Fund.

476. General.
477. General Elementary Teachers, G.S.
478. St. George's Society, G.S.
479. School.
480. Fund.

Township Society.

General Fund.

481. Town.
482. Township.
483. Township.
484. Township.
485. Township.
486. Township.
487. Township.
488. Township.
489. Township.

Parish Society.

490. Parish.
491. Parish.
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St. George's Society.

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General Fund.

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522. St. George's Society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CREDIT—
UNLIMITED—cont.

Township Society.

General Fund.

523. General.
524. General.
525. General.
526. General.
527. General.
528. General.
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St. George's Society.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CHARTERED—
UNLIMITED—cont.

Thames Valley District—cont.
Rural District—cont.

181. Hants.
182. Hampshire.
183. Kent.
184. Sussex.
185. Surrey.
186. Wiltshire.
187. Dorset.

Home Total

188. Wiltshire.
189. Hampshire.
190. Kent.
191. Sussex.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—CHARTERED—
UNLIMITED—cont.
Thames Valley District—cont.

Home Total—cont.

181. Hampshire.
182. Kent.
183. Surrey.
184. Sussex.
185. Wiltshire.
186. Dorset.
187. Devon.
188. Cornwall.
189. Devon.
190. Cornwall.

Home Total.

191. Devon.



82-581

MADRAS PORT TRUST

122. Recorded G.O. No. 115, Madras, dated 26th July 1914, requesting the Accountant-General to place at the disposal of the Madras Port Trust Board during 1914-15 a sum of 15 lakhs being the second instalment of the Imperial loan of 50 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

123. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 26th July 1914 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

are ordered to be recorded as follows:—			£		Rupees.	
			Guaranteed maturity.	Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue Account	"	"	"	1,10,000	43,350	4 0
Provident Fund Account	"	"	"	2,45,000	2,642	3 6
Deposit Account	"	"	"	18,000	2,800	14 3
India Madras' Home Charity Account	"	"	"	67,000	2,218	0 0
Doubled Eastman's Fund Account	"	"	"	25,500	890	2 1
Private Fund Account	"	"	"	80,000	2,658	14 3
Maritime Insurance Account	"	"	"	200	55,226	8 8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
31st August 1914.

M. H. G. MITCHELL,
Ap. Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 22.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914.

[Part, 2 per

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 8th AUGUST 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.				Prices of Grain (per 100 lbs) and Beans.											
	The 40 days ending 8th Sept.				Rice.				Wheat.				Clover.			
	Average of 40 years.				Average of 40 years.				Average of 40 years.				Average of 40 years.			
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Madras.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chennai.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tamil Nadu.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malabar.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coimbatore.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kannur.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Goa.	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
...

* Average of the 10 years ending 1875-1884. * Average of the 10 years ending 1885-1894.
† Average of the 10 years ending 1895-1904.

DISTRICT REPORTS

CONCLUSION

[illegible]

VEZADAPATANI

Water supply generally sufficient. Sowing at various seasons; preference of cowpeas, sowing of red gram. Harvested mainly jute, paddy, sugarcane and kharra; cotton fair. Conditions of earth generally good. Employment available. Proceeding; transplantation of rubber seedlings. Raising crops of banana, guava, mango, papaya, etc. Poultry and fishery generally thriving. Grains scarce sufficient. Prosperity general.

INITIATABLE.

Watersupply sufficient. Solarium 85 feet above water. Flooding, sowing of seeds, and shows and transplantation of paddy and wading proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Future sufficient; fodder sufficient except two districts. Condition of cattle good, but distributed in one side. Manureman available. Green-stocks sufficient. Poultry fair.

JELSON A.

Water-supply sufficient. Elevation 1480 feet above sealevel. Weeding and sowing proceeds commencing; ploughing progressing. Standing crops fair to good. Dry areas in parts of bare fields overgrown by weeds. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in parts of two fields. Condition of earth generally good. Airline in parts of one field. Employment available. Grain-storage sufficient. Prospects fair. Risks slight and local.

MENTA

Water supply excellent. Flooding, owing to dense, shallow, hard, cotton, poplar, water and tamarisk trees of badly growing. Floating crops but not crops in form of trees (also washed away by floods). Pasture and fodder generally excellent. Condition of cattle generally good. Irrigation available. Grain crops in good. Fowls fair. Part of two birds under water.

RECEIVED

Water-squirmy meadows above and along channels and wells. Tanglebuds 2-4 but also solitary; necks long through *Suaeda* and other spring to branch. Herbage of stolons, narrow, persistent, range, sandy, bare, and poorly growing. Standing crops low. Pasture available in parts; and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of some generally good, but underpelt in four fields. Environment suitable. Grasslands on flood. Prognosis fair.

FARNHAM, L. J.

Water supply sufficient. Sowing of cotton, beans, castor, groundnut proceeding. Pasture small but fairly sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. *Empyasa arctica*. Green-stink weevil. *Proconia* hit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SANIMOR

Water supply sufficient. Sowing of tumbu, kumbu and mator in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture cut available, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient.

ANALYSIS

Water supply insufficient in five tanks and in parts of other tanks. Sowing of grainseed, corn, rye, and pebbles; transplanting of rye and barley in progress in ponds. Standing crops here. Harvested rye and oat stubble outside tank. The water source, however, has been cut off at a certain point. Condition of birds generally good. Some insects available. Urge studies continued.

CULTAPAH.

Water-supply installations under tanks generally. Flangeing for cotton, sholam and paddy, and sewing of gossamer, joma, turmeric and paddy in progress. Standing crops (rice, Haverland paddy, ragi, kanna, and sugarcane, others poor to normal); ladage and telanaga, fair to normal. Business steady; salaries available. Conditions of roads generally good, but traffic distress in parts of egg taluk. Employment available. *Climate* satisfactory. *Pest* none.

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CHEMULET

Water-supply sufficient in dry seasons. Pinpointing rabbits, deer, coyotes and ground sloth, raising of poultry, eggs, corn and pumpkins, manufacturing of hides, eggs and tanning and weaving of rabbit and wool in progress. Ranches were formerly all Harwood public, largely eastern land. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of earth generally good, but water in one block. Employment available. Grain-mock sufficient. Provisions low.

MEASURES

Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NORTH ALICE.

Water supply insufficient in four taluks and in part of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of grain, millets, pulses and sugarcane, transplanting of sugarcane, mango and paddy, weeding of sugarcane, banana, sugarcane, sugarcane, and sugarcane progress in part. Weeding crops like banana, sugarcane, paddy, sugarcane, sugarcane, sugarcane; weeding in one taluk; fields available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Private fair.

ABSTRACT

[illegible]

NORTH AFRICA

Water supply insufficient generally. Shepherding, owing to paucity of pasture, remains, doubt, rag and carriage and transhumant and weeding of poultry of rag is progress. Stocking sparse generally fair. Shearings poultry, rag, shepherds and glaziers; a return poor to normal. Pasture made in two halves and four divisions. Solids less in all tanks and two divisions. Conditions of wells generally good. Employment available, from stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

REFERENCE

Water-supply inefficient except in parts of the state. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton, castor and groundnut and transplanting of paddy and millets progresses fairly. Standing crops good, but require little irrigation. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton are to a small extent, poor to normal, generally, but to a small extent sufficient extent in parts of the state; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Replacement available. Grass moderately good. Prospects good.

OCCEBATINE

Water supply abundant enough under river channels; too hot of water in Conway at Eads.

SUBSEQUENTLY

Water-supply installation except under river channels. Discharge over the outlet 4.5 feet. Transplanting of paddy and sugarcane and sowing of paddy, cotton and sunflower in progress in plots. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANIGUCHI

Water supply sufficient except in parts. Flow over the Grand Anicut 42 feet. Paddy seedlings are being raised in three fields; transplanting of paddy and sowing of ragi, sorghum, groundnut, shell and gladiolus in progress in parts. Seedling crops like Harrowed sorghum, sorghum and ragi, cotton (see). Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Quantities of cattle generally good. Arachis in parts of one block. Employment available. Grass-crops sufficient. Pigeons generally low.

PINKERINTAL

Water supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops and mel in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Forecasts fair.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 32.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1896.

[Price, 2 pds.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometer at 5 p.m.	Thermometer.				Moisture by Hygrometer.	Wind.	Daily rainfall.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	General weather.
		Corrected Dry Bulb.		Corrected Wet Bulb.								
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.							
Day.	Inches.	"	"	"	"	"	Dir.	"	"	"	"	"
1st Nov.	30.718	85.4	79.4	81.3	79.8	100.0	0 by W.	378	..	81	0.0	(Clear, Cloudy).
2nd Nov.	30.720	83.0	74.8	77.7	75.4	100.0	S.W.	378	0.18	86	2.0	Thunder.
3rd Nov.	30.720	82.8	74.8	76.9	76.1	110.0	S.W. by E.	380	..	90	0.0	Thunder.
4th Nov.	30.716	81.5	74.8	77.1	75.3	100.0	S.W. by W.	380	..	90	0.0	Thunder.
5th Nov.	30.720	82.4	74.7	76.7	76.8	100.0	S.W. by E.	380	0.10	85	0.1	Thunder.
6th Nov.	30.720	82.4	74.8	76.8	75.7	100.0	S.W. by S.	380	0.10	85	0.0	Thunder.
7th Nov.	30.720	82.0	74.7	76.7	75.7	100.0	S. by E.	380	0.10	85	0.0	Thunder.

The Standard Thermometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two inches above the level of the sea, and the record of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected from January 1st to 31st March, the average for the same period being 18.92 inches.

Abstract of the Mean Meteorological Condition of MADRAS in July 1914
compared with the average of past years.

Mean value of	1914	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29.883	0.043 below	29.740
Temperature of air	82.7	1.2 above	84.5
Do. of wetness	77.4	1.4 "	78.9
Percentage of humidity	68	1 "	65
Greatest solar heat in rays	120.7	1.0 "	120.7
Hours in shade	54.6	1.0 "	55.6
Minutes in shade	72.4	1.1 "	73.5
Do. in sun	78.4	1.0 "	76.4
Recorded in inches in 16 days	2.80	1.27 below	4.07
Do. from January 1st to 24 days	8.86	2.02 "	10.88
General direction of wind	W.S.W.	5 points W.	S.W.
Daily velocity in miles	181	17 below	198
Percentage of cloudy sky	8.1	11 above	71
Do. of bright sunshine	19.4	1.0 below	21.4

Direction and Quantity of the Wind from different points.

From	Miles	From	Miles	From	Miles	From	Miles
North.	4	East.	..	South.	8	West.	85
N. by E.	..	E. by S.	4	S. by W.	32	W. by N.	59
N.E.	..	E.S.E.	..	S.W.	27	W.S.W.	37
N.E. by E.	..	E. by E.	..	S.W. by S.	45	S.W. by W.	11
N.E.	..	S.E.	4	S.W.	27	S.W.	10
N.E. by E.	..	E. by S.	27	S.W. by W.	35	W. by N.	9
E.N.E.	..	S.S.E.	53	S.W.	50	S.W.	1
E. by S.	..	S. by E.	20	W. by S.	118	N. by W.	7

There were 6 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a W. & W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 110 miles.

MADRAS Observatory, 10th August 1914.

H. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.